



**ANNUAL
REPORT**
2022-23

EICL Limited



Company Information

CIN : U26939KL1963PLC002039

Chairman

Mr. Karan Thapar

Directors

Mr. T. Balakrishnan (upto 8th May, 2023)

Ms. Shivpriya Nanda (upto 8th May, 2023)

Mr. Firdose Vandrevala

Mr. Rakesh Bhartia (upto 24th February, 2023)

Mrs. Ritu Kishore Raizada (w.e.f. 8th May, 2023)

Executive Director

Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (w.e.f. 12th September, 2022)

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Mahendra Kumar Gupta (upto 3rd March, 2023)

Company Secretary & Dy. G.M. (Corporate Legal)

Mrs. Shalini Chawla

Bankers

Axis Bank Limited

ICICI Bank Limited

HDFC Bank Limited

Auditors

S.N. Dhawan & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Cost Auditors

A. R. Narayanan & Co.

Cost Accountants

Internal Auditors

Varma & Varma

Chartered Accountants

Secretarial Auditors

VKC & Associates

Company Secretaries

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

RCMC Share Registry Pvt. Ltd.

B-25/1, Okhla Industrial Area,

Phase – II, New Delhi – 110 020

Registered Office

TC-79/4, Veli

Thiruvananthapuram – 695 021

Kerala

Works

Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

Corporate Office

801-803, Tower-B, 8th Floor

Global Business Park, M. G. Road

Gurugram – 122 002 (Haryana)

Head Office

705, 7th Floor, DLF City Court,

M.G. Road, Gurugram - 122 001(Haryana)

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Board's Report

To,

The Members,

Your Directors present the 59th Annual Report of the Company and the Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2023.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Company's financial performance for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2023 is summarized below:-

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Total Revenue	13,490	13,252	12,514	12,906
Profit/(Loss) before depreciation, interest and tax	948	838	1,047	1,053
Profit/(Loss) before tax and exceptional items	(604)	(738)	(431)	(467)
Gain/(Loss) on Exceptional items	-	(2,091)	-	(2,091)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(604)	(2,829)	(431)	(2,558)
Tax expenses/(income)				
- Current tax	(128)	-	(128)	-
- Deferred Tax	(134)	(667)	(104)	(621)
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	(342)	(2,162)	(199)	(1,937)
Comprehensive Income (net of tax) for the year	40	39	40	39
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(302)	(2,123)	(159)	(1,898)
Surplus brought forward from the previous year	5,256	7,418	5,514	7,451
Balance available for appropriation	4,914	5,256	5,315	5,514
Surplus carried forward to next year's account	4,914	5,256	5,315	5,514

RESERVES

The Directors of the Company proposed not to transfer any amount in the General Reserves of the Company due to the losses in the current Financial Year.

DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend any dividend for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2023.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any public deposits within the meaning of Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Kaolin India Private Limited (KIPL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has its plant situated in Bhuj, Gujarat, which started its manufacturing operations in June, 2021. Net Sales of the Company for the year 2022-23 was ₹ 1,682 Lacs as compared to ₹ 793 Lacs in the previous year. The Company recorded a Net Loss of ₹ 143 Lacs for the year as compared to a Net Loss of ₹ 225 Lacs for the previous year.

The plant stabilization has taken more than normal time. The management of the Company has already taken steps to improve the performance of the plant. Additional Capex has been incurred. This unit should start giving desired results in the coming few months.

A statement containing salient features of the Financial Statements in Form AOC-1 annexed as **Annexure-C**, as required under Section

129 (3) of the Act forms a part of this Annual Report. The Audited Financial Statement of the subsidiary shall be kept open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company on every working day of the Company between 10 a.m. to 12 noon up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting ('AGM'). Further, pursuant to the provisions of Section 136 of the Act, the financial statements of the Company, consolidated financial statements along with relevant documents and separate audited financial statements in respect of the subsidiary, are available on the website of the Company at www.eicl.in/investors.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23 are prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act, including Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The audited Consolidated Financial Statements together with the Auditors' Report thereon form part of the Annual Report. The same is with an unmodified opinion (unqualified).

As regards the Company's performance (consolidated) during the year, the Total Revenue of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was at ₹ 13490 Lacs as compared to ₹ 13252 Lacs in the previous year. The Company recorded a Net Loss of ₹ 604 Lacs as compared to a Net Loss of ₹ 738 Lacs for the previous year.

STATE OF THE COMPANY AFFAIRS/CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY.

During the year, the Company has been able to operate only the Thonnakkal unit, that too, at lower capacity utilization, due to

shortage of raw-material availability. The Company has two mining Leases which are operational presently and Raw Material is sourced from the said two mines. The Veli Unit of the Company continues to be shut down due to shortage of Raw material supplies from its own mines. This is mainly due to the delay in granting mining approval by the Government, for the other mining areas of the Company.

The Net Sales Turnover of the operation of Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was at ₹ 11,409 Lacs compared to ₹ 12,906 Lacs in the previous year. The Company recorded net operating loss of ₹ 674 Lacs for the year as compared to net operating loss of ₹ 467 Lacs for the previous year. During the year, the Company recorded a profit of ₹ 1,105 Lacs on sale of Land (Assets held for Sale).

The Company's management is putting its best efforts to improve the operating performance at this level but the availability of more quality Raw material from its own mines is critical for the continuance/improvement of the operations even at this Unit leading to better profitability.

In view of the progress of mining approval of other mining areas of the Company, we are hopeful that the said approval would be available to the Company soon enabling it to operate the plants at higher capacity utilization. The support of the Kerala Government is a pre-requisite to restore the operations ensuring supply of more Raw Matrix of desired quality from the company's own mines which would help the company to improve its product mix by increasing the production of more and more Value Added Products leading to better profitability. This would regenerate employment and save foreign currency for the country which is being utilized by our customers for importing the similar grade of the products which our company could have supplied to them.

To de-risk the issue of raw material availability and also to spread its geographical footprint, your Company had established a small plant with approx. 40,000 MT capacity of refined Kaolin through its wholly-owned Subsidiary Company in Bhuj, Gujarat which had commenced commercial production in June, 2021. This Unit is at stabilization stage where some new business initiatives are expected to add significant revenue in the coming Years.

As regards Assets held for sale by the Company, the Company has been able to some part of Land in Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala and Shimoga in Karnataka which has resulted in good profit and improved Cash-Flow position of the Company.

As regards the Note on Emphasis of matters in the Audit Report, the Company has a clear plan to obtain the requisite approvals as elaborated in subsequent paras.

There is no qualification, reservation, adverse remark, or disclaimer by the Statutory Auditors which requires any explanation or comments from the Board of Directors of the Company.

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND SAFETY

The Company's manufacturing units are governed by the "Environment, Health and Safety Policy" and are certified as per ISO 90001 2015 assessment standards. The Company has various safety guidelines in place, which help identify unsafe actions or conditions on the Company premises. These guidelines form the cornerstone on which the Company can operate smoothly devoid of any mishaps or accidents at the workplace.

The Company has implemented various Environment, Health and Safety measures in the Company including at its Factory Units such as:

1. Rain Harvesting Project at plant level in Kerala.

2. Strict implementation of COVID-19 protocols as recommended by the Government at all the offices and factory locations.
3. Regular safety drives coupled with effective training are conducted to help spread awareness among employees on how to maintain a safe work environment.
4. The Company places equal emphasis on safety processes, and behavioral safety and strives to create a safety-positive culture towards achieving the ultimate goal of zero accidents.
5. Increased focus on training & awareness, safety observations, and various audits like Internal Audit, etc.
6. Identification of safety hazards, near misses and accident-prone areas through safety management audit.
7. Employees are also required to take a safety oath and are encouraged to actively participate in various competitions like posters, slogans, poems, and essay competitions during the national safety week celebration.
8. Annual health check-ups of all officers are conducted to take care of their well-being.

All environment, health, and safety measures are successfully implemented.

MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

The Company holds various mining leases over lands situated in Thonnakkal and Veiloor Villages of Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) and other places. These mining leases were granted over a period from 1994 to 2008. Following the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, the mining activities in both Thonnakkal and Veiloor Villages had been suspended. Post complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the Company is following up on the Environment Clearance for Veiloor Villages mines apart from other mines before the authorities of the Kerala Government which are at different stages of approval. Besides, the Company had re-started mining at Thonnakkal in October, 2020 and also has got a mining lease executed for Thonnakkal (near AJ College Site) after all the necessary approvals. Thus, the Company has two mining leases that are operational presently.

The Kerala Government has assured the Company to grant the mining approvals for its other mining areas which would help the Company to achieve higher Capacity utilization resulting in more production and improved profitability.

The Company has repositioned itself in the market with its new Subsidiary in Bhuj, Gujarat, which will offer a wide range of products to various customers at competitive prices thereby helping it to regain some of its market share on account of the ongoing closure of the Veli plant in Kerala. This plant is expected to contribute substantially to the Consolidated revenues and profits of its Kaolin business.

The various land parcels acquired by the Company to set up factories are no longer required because the projects have fallen through and the Company is in the process to sell these. We have achieved some success in the Financial Year 2023 which has greatly helped the cash flow and expects to complete the sale of the remaining portions in the current Financial Year. This will leave the Company in a satisfactory financial position to ramp up operations once the mining permissions are granted to it in Kerala.

LEGAL CASES

The details of various pending legal cases of the Company are given in the Annual Report 2022-23.

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

Pursuant to Section 124(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, 2nd interim dividend unpaid/unclaimed for the Financial Year 2014-2015, the final dividend unpaid/unclaimed for the Financial Year 2014-2015, 1st interim dividend unpaid/unclaimed for the Financial Year 2015-2016 and the 2nd interim dividend unpaid/unclaimed for the Financial Year 2015-16 has transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) of the Central Government of India in April, 2022, July, 2022, December, 2022 and March, 2023 respectively during the Financial Year 2022-2023. The details of shareholders' unpaid dividend were already uploaded in the Company's website www.eicl.in.

In terms of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 as amended, shares of the Company in respect of which dividend entitlements have remained unclaimed or unpaid for seven consecutive years or more, are required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) of the Government of India, for which the Company has published notice through advertisement in widely circulated English Newspaper and in regional language and uploaded in the Company's website: www.eicl.in. Accordingly, during the Financial Year 2022-2023, the Company has transferred 31633 equity shares to the IEPF Authority. After this transfer as of 31-03-2023, the IEPF Authority is holding total of 101356 equity shares of the shareholders of the Company.

The Final unpaid dividend of the year 2015-2016 and 1st interim dividend of the Financial Year 2016-2017 will be transferred to IEPF in the month of August, 2023 and December, 2023 respectively.

The Members are requested to take note that unclaimed dividends be claimed immediately to avoid the transfer of the shares to the IEPF Account. The shares transferred to the IEPF Account can be claimed back by the concerned members from IEPF Authority as per prescribed rules.

COMPOSITION AND NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company comprises well-qualified and experienced persons having expertise in their respective areas.

The Board meets at least Four times a year. The annual calendar for the Board Meetings for the Financial Year is fixed at the beginning of each year. If necessary, the Board Meetings are also convened beyond the four meetings. During the Financial Year 2022-23, the Directors met Five (5) times i.e., on 10th May, 2022, 8th August, 2022, 12th September, 2022, 15th November, 2022 and 7th February, 2023. No Director is related to any other Director on the Board.

DISCLOSURE IN RESPECT OF SECRETARIAL STANDARD

The Company has complied with all the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

STATEMENT ON DECLARATION GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, all the Independent Directors of the Company have given their declarations confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as provided under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has Three (3) Independent Directors out of Five (5) Directors on the Board.

That the Independent Directors met on 10th May, 2022.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Karan Thapar (DIN: 00004264), retires by rotation at the

forthcoming Annual General Meeting, and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment.

Mr. T. Balakrishnan (DIN: 00052922), Independent Director of the Company has completed two terms as an Independent Director as per the Companies Act, 2013. He retired from the Board on 8th May, 2023. The Board places on record its sincere appreciation of the valuable contribution made by Mr. T. Balakrishnan during his tenure as Independent Director of the Company.

Ms. Shivpriya Nanda (DIN: 01313356), Independent Director of the Company has completed two terms as an Independent Director as per the Companies Act, 2013. She retired from the Board on 8th May, 2023. The Board places on record its sincere appreciation of the valuable contribution made by Ms. Shivpriya Nanda during her tenure as Independent Director of the Company.

Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (DIN: 00003500) has been appointed as an Executive Director of the Company w.e.f. 12-09-2022 and he will hold office up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. His appointment is recommended as the Executive Director of the Company for the approval of the Shareholders.

Ms. Ritu Kishore Raizada (DIN: 10100393) has been appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 08-05-2023 and she will hold office up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. Her appointment is recommended as an Independent Director of the Company for the approval of the Shareholders.

The following are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company within the meaning of Sections 2(51) and 203 of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel), Rules, 2014: -

1. Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain, Executive Director
2. Mrs. Shalini Chawla, Company Secretary

STATEMENT ON ANNUAL EVALUATION MADE BY THE BOARD

A formal evaluation of the Board, its Committees, and of the individual Director is one potentially effective way to respond to the demand for greater Board's accountability and effectiveness. The effectiveness and performance of the Board, its committees and its members are evaluated and measured, considering the following parameters: -

1. Performance of the Board/Committee against the performance benchmark set.
2. Overall value addition by the discussions taking place at the Board Meetings/Committee Meetings.
3. The regularity and quality of participation of the individual Director in the deliberation of the Board and its Committees, close monitoring of the various actions taken for the implementation of the Board's decision.

The performance evaluation of Directors including Independent Directors is done by the entire Board of Directors excluding the Directors being evaluated. A questionnaire is prepared and is being circulated amongst the Directors for their comments. A review of the performance of the Chairperson of the Company is done by taking into account the views of Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Company.

COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

In compliance with the requirement of Section 177, as applicable to the Company, the Board of Directors has constituted the Audit Committee. The members of the Audit Committee possess financial/

accounting expertise/exposure. The Audit Committee assists the Board in its responsibility for overseeing the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing, and reporting practices of the Company and its compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements. Apart from the matters provided under Section 177(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Audit Committee also reviews the significant legal cases pending and all material developments are reported to the Board.

The Audit Committee consists of the following Directors: -

1. Mr. T. Balakrishnan, Chairman of the Committee (08-05-2023)
2. Ms. Shivpriya Nanda (upto 08-05-2023)
3. Mr. Rakesh Bhartia (upto 24-02-2023)
4. Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain, Executive Director (appointed w.e.f. 24-02-2023)
5. Mr. Firdose Vandrevale (appointed w.e.f. 08-05-2023)
6. Ms. Ritu Kishore Raizada (appointed w.e.f. 08-05-2023)

Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors are the permanent invitees at the Committee Meetings. Mrs. Shalini Chawla, Company Secretary is the Secretary of the Committee.

For the Financial Year 2022-23, the Audit Committee met four (4) times i.e., on 10th May, 2022, 8th August, 2022, 15th November, 2022 and 7th February, 2023.

The recommendations given by the Audit Committee are considered and reviewed by the members of the Board of the Company. However, there is no such case where the Board dissented or did not accept the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

A STATEMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Board evaluates the existing as well as anticipated risks and the strategy to mitigate those risks within a defined time frame. The Company has in place a risk identification and mitigation policy.

Regarding note No. 42 to Accounts, it is to state that the Company holds various mining leases over lands situated in Thonnakkal and Veiloor Villages of Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) and other places. These mining leases were granted over a period of 1994 to 2008. Following the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, the mining activities in both Thonnakkal and Veiloor Villages had been suspended. Post complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the Company is following up for the Environment Clearance for Veiloor Villages mines apart from other mines before the mining authorities of Kerala which are at different stages of approval. Besides, the Company has re-started mining at Thonnakkal from October, 2020 and also has got a mining lease executed for Thonnakkal (near AJ College Site) after all the necessary approvals. Thus, the Company has two mining leases that are operational presently.

Accordingly, the Company has resumed its mining operations at the locations mentioned above and shall be able to do so at other mines on receipt of necessary approvals and also consequently achieve a full level of production and improved profitability.

The Company is optimistic of securing the necessary approvals related to mining operations in other locations mentioned earlier.

The Company's product mix has improved after re-starting captive mining which is critical for meeting the customers' specification requirements. This would further strengthen if permission were obtained to mine the required raw material from its deposits. The Company is working on a strategy to get back the lost customers, particularly in the paper industry, and to improve its market share.

Our Application and R&D Team is making continued efforts to develop new products for different applications to diversify its customer base thereby de-risking customer concentration related risks.

In addition, the Company is also evaluating the opportunities for increasing its geographical presence and building up relationships / tie-ups to diversify into other minerals.

POLICY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Company consists of the following Directors: -

1. Mr. T. Balakrishnan, Chairman of the Committee (upto 08-05-2023)
2. Mr. Firdose Vandrevale
3. Mr. Rakesh Bhartia (upto 24-02-2023)
4. Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain, Executive Director (appointed w.e.f. 24-02-2023)
5. Ms. Ritu Kishore Raizada (appointed w.e.f. 08-05-2023)

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the Company has adopted the CSR Policy as recommended by the CSR Committee covering the objectives, initiatives, implementation, monitoring, etc. The CSR Policy of the Company is displayed on the Company's website: www.eicl.in.

The details about the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy developed and implemented by the Company and the various initiatives taken during the year and other particulars are enclosed in the prescribed form as **Annexure – A**.

During the Financial Year 2022-23, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met once i.e., on 10th May, 2022.

COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Company consists of the following Directors: -

1. Mr. Firdose Vandrevale, Chairman of the Committee
2. Ms. Shivpriya Nanda (upto 08-05-2023)
3. Mr. Rakesh Bhartia (upto 24-02-2023)
4. Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain, Executive Director (appointed w.e.f. 24-02-2023)
5. Ms. Ritu Kishore Raizada (appointed w.e.f. 08-05-2023)

The Committee met Four (4) times in the Financial Year 2022-23 i.e., on 10th May, 2022, 8th August, 2022, 12th September, 2022 and 7th February, 2023.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee considering the requirement of the skill sets on the Board, the integrity of the persons having standing in their respective field/profession, and who can effectively contribute to the Company's business and policy decisions, recommend the appointment to the Board for approval.

The Committee has approved a policy with respect to the appointment and remuneration of the Directors and Senior Management Personnel. The objectives of this policy are:

- a) to create a transparent system of determining the appropriate level of remuneration throughout all levels of the Company;
- b) encourage people to perform to their highest level;
- c) allow the Company to compete in each relevant employment market;
- d) provide consistency in remuneration throughout the Company;

- e) align the performance of the business with the performance of key individuals and teams within the Company;
- f) long-term value creation; and
- g) to attract and retain the best professionals.

The policy details and the types of remuneration to be offered by the Company and factors to be considered by the Board, Nomination & Remuneration Committee and management in determining the appropriate remuneration strategy.

The statement containing names of the top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the particulars of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company and any Member interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary.

SHARE TRANSFER/SHAREHOLDERS' GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

The "Share Transfer/Shareholders' Grievance Committee" of the Company consists of the following Directors: -

1. Ms. Shivpriya Nanda, Chairwoman of the Committee (upto 08-05-2023)
2. Mr. Karan Thapar
3. Mr. T. Balakrishnan (upto 08-05-2023)
4. Mr. Firdose Vandrevale (appointed w.e.f. 08-05-2023)
5. Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain, Executive Director (appointed w.e.f. 08-05-2023)

Mrs. Shalini Chawla, Company Secretary is the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee met once in 2022-23 i.e., on 10th May, 2022.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has adopted accounting policies as per the Accounting Standards and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

STATUTORY AUDITOR

M/s. S. N. Dhawan & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045), the Statutory Auditors were appointed in the 56th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 31st July, 2020 for a period of 5 years till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting held in the Calendar Year 2025.

STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT

Reports issued by the Statutory Auditors on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2023 are with unmodified opinion (unqualified).

The Statutory Auditors of the Company have not reported any instances of fraud as specified under the second proviso to Section 143(12) of the Act.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

EICL Ltd. has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The Audit committee defines the scope and authority of the Internal Auditor. The Audit Committee, comprises professionally qualified Directors, who interact with the statutory auditors, internal auditors and management in dealing with matters within its terms of reference. Your Company has a proper and adequate system of internal controls.

INTERNAL AUDITOR

Internal Control Systems and Adequacy of Internal Financial Controls, EICL Ltd. has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The Audit committee defines the scope and authority of the Internal Auditor. The Audit Committee, comprises of professionally qualified Directors, who interact with the statutory auditors, internal auditors and management in dealing with matters within its terms of reference. Your Company has a proper and adequate system of internal controls.

The Company had appointed M/s Varma & Varma, Chartered Accountants, as the Internal Auditors of the Company pursuant to Section 138 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, to conduct the internal audit for the Financial Year 2022-23.

COST AUDITOR

M/s A.R. Narayanan & Co., Cost Accountants, have been appointed as Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2022-23 to conduct the cost audit of the accounts maintained by the Company. They have confirmed their eligibility for appointment under the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. The remuneration proposed to be paid to the Cost Auditors is submitted for ratification by the Shareholders of the Company.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

M/s. VKC & Associates (Partner Membership No.49021/C.P.No.17827), Company Secretaries in practice have been appointed as Secretarial Auditors to conduct the Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2022-23 of the Company.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

The Secretarial Audit Report in terms of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, has been annexed to this report as **Annexure - B**. The observation made by the Secretarial Auditors in their report is self-explanatory.

M/s. VKC & Associates, Company Secretaries in practice has conducted Secretarial Audit of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23.

There is no qualification, reservation, or adverse remarks or disclaimer by the Secretarial Auditors which requires any explanation or comments from the Board of Directors of the Company.

ANNUAL RETURN

As per the requirements of Section 92(3) of the Act and Rules framed thereunder, Annual Return is also available on Company's website: www.eicl.in.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134 (3) (c) and (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to the Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

- a) the Company has followed the applicable Accounting Standards in the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2023, and there is no material deviation from the previous year.
- b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as on 31st March, 2023 and of the profit/loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023.

- c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities and;
- d) the Directors have prepared the Annual Accounts of the Company on a going concern basis.
- e) the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.
- f) the Directors have laid proper internal financial control and that such financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively.
- g) Pressure transmitter introduced in compressed air receivers and optimized compressors operations.
- h) Calciners PLC Operations modified for efficient AMC operations to stop mills automatically if the load comes down.
- i) Keeping the power factor to unity, thereby reducing transmission losses, the following are planned for further energy savings:
 - a. Migrating all conventional ceiling fans to new energy-efficient BLDC fans (Capex)
 - b. Migrating conventional compressors to inverter duty motors
 - c. Converting conventional air conditioners to Inverter type

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company has neither given any guarantee nor provided any security in connection with a loan, directly or indirectly to any person or other body corporate other than mentioned in the financial statements of the Company.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The details of the Related Party Transactions, as per the requirement of Accounting Standard-18, are disclosed in notes to the Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2022-23. All the Directors have disclosed their interest in form MBP-1 pursuant to Section 184 of the Companies Act, 2013 and as & when any changes in their interest take place, such changes are placed before the Board at its meetings. None of the transactions with any of the related parties was in conflict with the interest of the Company. A Statement in the prescribed Form AOC-2 is annexed to this report as **Annexure - D**.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

As required under Section 134(3)(m) read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the details of Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings, and Outgo are as follows: -

(A) Conservation of energy

(i) Steps taken or impact on the Conservation of Energy are as under:

- a) Reduction in specific energy consumption was achieved during the year with dedicated drive on conservation with a month-long campaign with energy-saving pledge signed by all departments.
- b) Internal energy audit done and the improvement actions implemented.
- c) Non-peak hour operation maximized and all planned maintenance of short duration planned during peak hours.
- d) Migration to energy-efficient motors and replacement part of the factory lighting with solar lighting and new low-power LED lighting.
- e) All new motors are energy-efficient IE3 rated.
- f) Damper-controlled fans to the VFD control system for better energy savings.

(ii) Steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

LNG (Liquified Natural Gas) is operational and replaced with diesel/SKO. The modification in the burner is planned to replace Furnace Oil during the year.

(iii) Capital investment on Energy Conservation equipment

During the current Financial Year, the Company has not incurred any major capital expenditure on the energy conservation equipment except maintenance CAPEX.

(B) Technology absorption

- a. Company has taken up a re-engineering program. This is based on own Research & Development findings and collaborative work with leaders in process technology. This is an ongoing program.
- b. Modifications and replacement of pumps in the blunger section to get better dispersion and increased throughput.
- c. Increased the number of Hydro-cyclones to get higher slurry flow with improved efficiency.
- d. Indigenisation of Self-Cleaning Filter for Nozzle Centrifuge done.
- e. Double-stage screening of feed slurry to Nozzle Centrifuge to eliminate frequent stack choking.

(C) Research & Development activities

Your Company lays special emphasis on Research & Development activities with objective to develop a new product line for the growth of the Company. The Company's commitment and strong research orientation have played big role such as:

- R & D has been at the forefront of developing a new product for Tyre Commercial-scale production and ongoing plant trials at the customer end.
- New products are being worked on with less than 18 months incubation time.
- Research tie-ups made with leading institutions in India.
- Joint projects with leading customers to provide customer-specific solutions based on our raw materials.
- The R&D Team has been able to develop cutting-composite for anti-corrosive coatings and has developed composites for barrier applications. One product of the category has been developed and is being test marketed.

Expenditures incurred on Research & Development are as under:-

(₹ in Lacs)

	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
a) Capital	0	0
b) Recurring	79.71	74.81
c) Total	79.71	74.81
d) Total R&D Expenditure as a percentage of total turnover	0.71	0.58

(D) Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo

The Company has recorded export earnings of ₹ 1269.39 Lacs, import payments of ₹ 616.14 Lacs, and expenses in foreign exchange of ₹ 56.47 Lacs.

VIGIL MECHANISM POLICY

The Company has a “Vigil Mechanism Policy” to facilitate the Directors and employees at all levels, to voice their concerns or observations to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The policy provides a framework to promote responsible and secure whistleblowing.

The Company has provided a dedicated email ID that can be accessed only by the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has put in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment mechanism in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committees have been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy. The Company has not received any complaints of sexual harassment during the year 2022-23.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Your Company has successfully aligned human capital with business and organizational objectives. The emphasis has been on teamwork, skill development and the development of leadership and functional capabilities of the employees. Further, the report and the accounts are being sent to the Members excluding the aforesaid annexure. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the said annexure is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. Any member interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary. There were no employees who were employed throughout the Financial Year or part thereof, by himself/ herself or along with / her spouse and dependent children, who held more than two percent of the equity shares of the Company.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In the Financial Year 2022-23, the relations of the Company with all its employees and trade unions were managed for running operations in line with business requirements.

The Long-Term Agreement between the Company and its workmen is pending renewal due to the non-visibility of raw material availability caused by a delay in necessary approvals for captive mining. Management has made it clear that unless mining permissions are received and the impact of such permits is sufficient to continue sustainable operations for the long term, there can be no increase in payroll costs.

Due to continued work suspension at one of the plants (Veli), the overall IR situation is challenging, but being managed without causing too much distraction to the main task of restoring the company to profit. The management is in constant discussions with the unions and authorities with the assurance to review the viability of Veli operations periodically.

The Company appreciates the strong support of all its employees in taking up the matter at various forums of the Kerala Government through demonstrations and representations etc.

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY DISCLOSURE

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

MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION

The Managerial Remuneration shall be made available to any shareholder on a specific request made by him/her in writing before the date of the Annual General Meeting and such particulars shall be made available by the Company within three days from the date of receipt of such request from shareholders.

SHARE CAPITAL

There is no change in the Share Capital of the Company during the Financial Year 2022-23.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL ORDER PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE.

There is no significant order passed by the Regulators or Court or Tribunal during the Financial year 2022-23.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY.

There is no change in the nature of business during the Financial Year 2022-23.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors places on record their appreciation for the continued support and confidence received from Banks, Financial Institutions, Customers, Central and State Governments and other Government authorities.

The Board of Directors is also thankful to all other stakeholders for their valuable sustained support to the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-

Karan Thapar

Chairman

DIN: 00004264

Place: Gurugram

Date: 08 May, 2023

LIST OF ANNEXURES

- Annexure A :** Report on CSR Activities
- Annexure B :** Secretarial Audit Report (Form No. MR-3)
- Annexure C :** Financial statement (Form AOC-1) of Subsidiary Company
- Annexure D :** Contract/arrangements entered into by the Company with Related Parties (Form No. AOC-2)

(Report on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities)

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

The areas of CSR activities are rain water harvesting, supply of water and promoting education to villagers. The funds were primarily allocated and utilized for the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation/ Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mr. T. Balakrishnan	Chairman of the Committee	1	1
2	Mr. Firdose Vandrevala	Director	1	1
3	Mr. Rakesh Bhartia	Director	1	1
4	Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain	Director	0	0

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company: www.eicl.in

4. Provide the executive summary alongwith web-link(s) of impact assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8, if applicable

5. (a) Average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135 ₹ (1063.31) Lacs
 (b) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per sub-section (5) of Section 135 Nil
 (c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous Financial Year. Nil
 (d) Amount required to be set off for the Financial Year, if any. Nil
 (e) Total CSR obligation for the Financial Year ((b)+(c)-(d)). NIL

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and Other than Ongoing Project) ₹ 22.82 Lacs
 (b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads Nil
 (c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable Nil
 (d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)] ₹ 22.82 Lacs
 (e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year :

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (In ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Sub-section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
₹ 22.82 Lacs	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nil	Not Applicable

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any : Nil

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹ Lacs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per sub-section(5) of Section 135	
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Year, if any,	
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	

7. Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three Financial Years : **N.A.**

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR account under sub-section (6) of Section 135 (in ₹)	Balance amount in Unspent CSR account under sub-section (6) of Section 135 (in ₹)	Amount spent in the Financial year (in ₹)	Amount Transferred to a fund as specified under Schedule 7 as per VII proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135, if any		Amount remaining to be spent in Succeeding Financial Year (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount(in ₹)	Date of transfer		
1	FY-1							
2	FY-2							
3	FY-3							

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year.

Yes/No

If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/acquired

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year.

Sl. No.	Short particulars of the property or assets [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or assets	Date of Creation	Amount of CSR spent	Details of entity/authority/beneficiary of the registered owner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Sub-section (5) of Section 135(5) : **N.A.**

For and on behalf of the Board

Place : Gurugram
Date : 08 May, 2023Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Chairman
DIN : 00052922Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN: 00003500

Annexure – B**FORM NO. MR-3****SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023**

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
EICL Limited
CIN: U26939KL1963PLC002039
Registered office address: - TC-79/4, Veli,
Thiruvananthapuram - 695021 (Kerala)

We report that:

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **EICL Limited** (hereinafter referred as 'the Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Company's Responsibilities

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the maintenance of secretarial record under the Companies Act, 2013 and compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards. Further the Company's management and the Board of Directors are also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate systems and process, commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to identify, monitor and ensure compliances with the applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

Auditor's Responsibilities Statement

Our responsibility is only to examine and verify those compliances on a test basis and express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Limitations

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some Misstatements or material non-compliances may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the Secretarial Auditing Standards as prescribed by Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

Further, we conducted the secretarial audit by examining the secretarial records including minutes, documents, registers, other records and returns related to the applicable laws on the Company etc. received via electronic means. The management has confirmed that the records submitted to us are the true and correct. We have also relied upon representation given by the management of the Company for certain areas which otherwise requires physical verification.

Basis of Opinion

We have followed the audit practices, secretarial auditing standards and processes as were applicable and appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification in some cases were done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. We also believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on Secretarial Records and Compliances thereof

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board- processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; **Not Applicable**

- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -
- (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; **Not Applicable**
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **Not Applicable**
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; **Not Applicable**
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; - **Not Applicable**
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;- **Not Applicable**
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021; - **Not Applicable**
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; **Not applicable as the Company is not registered as Registrar to issue and Share Transfer Agent during the financial year under review.**
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity shares) Regulations, 2021; - **Not Applicable**
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018; - **Not Applicable**
- (vi) The Mines Act, 1952 and the rules, regulations made thereunder are specifically applicable to the Company and we have carried out a limited review and also relied upon the representation made by the Company and its officers for the system and mechanism framed by the Company for compliances made thereunder.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable provisions of the following:-

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with the Stock Exchange(s); - **Not Applicable**

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Standards and Guidelines etc. mentioned above except delay in filling few e-forms.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company has been duly constituted with proper balance of Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors, as applicable. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice(s) have been given to all directors to schedule the Board & its Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and in case of shorter notice, compliance as required under the Act has been made by the Company and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings have been carried out with requisite majority of the members of the Board or committees as the case may be. Further there is no case of views of the dissenting members as per the recordings in the minutes of the meetings of the Board or Committee(s) thereof.

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

We further report that during the audit period the Company has following specific event/action having major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, standards & guidelines;

During the period under review, the Company holds various mining leases over lands situated in Melthonnakkal and Veiloor Villages of Trivandrum (Kerala) and other places. These mining leases were granted over a period of 1994 to 2008. Following the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, the mining activities in both Melthonnakkal and Veiloor Villages had been suspended. Post complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the Company is following up for the Environment Clearance for Veiloor Villages mines apart from other mines before the mining authorities of Kerala which are at different stages of approvals. Besides, the Company has re-started mining at Melthonnakkal from October, 2020 and also has got mining lease executed for Melthonnakkal (near AJ College Site) during the year after all the necessary approvals. Thus, the Company has two mining leases which are operational presently. As informed by the Management, the Company has resumed its mining operations at locations mentioned above and shall be able to do so at other mines on receipt of necessary approvals.

FOR VKC & ASSOCIATES
(Company Secretaries)
Unique Code: P2018DE077000

Sd/-
CS Ishan Khanna
Partner
ACS No. 53517
C P No. 24258

Peer Review Certificate No.: 1955/2022
UDIN: A053517E000264431

Place : Delhi
Date : 08 May, 2023

Annexure-C**Form AOC-I**

(Pursuant to first proviso to Sub-Section (3) of Section 129 read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the Financial Statement of Subsidiary Company**Part "A": Subsidiary**

(Information in respect of subsidiary to be presented with amounts in ₹)

Sl. No.		1
1.	Name of the Subsidiary	Kaolin India Private Limited
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding Company's reporting period	From 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial Year in the case of Foreign Subsidiaries.	N.A.
4.	Share capital	9,50,00,000
5.	Reserves & surplus	(3,90,26,663)
6.	Total assets	16,00,12,210
7.	Total Liabilities	19,40,39,000
8.	Investments	Nil
9.	Turnover	16,82,20,764
10.	Profit before taxation	(1,72,97,236)
11.	Provision for taxation	(29,68,337)
12.	Profit after taxation	(1,43,30,099)
13.	Proposed Dividend	Nil
14.	% of shareholdings	100%

Notes:

The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: NIL
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: NIL

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures**Not Applicable****For and on behalf of the Board**Place : Gurugram
Date : 08 May, 2023Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
ACS-22060Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN: 00003500

Annexure – D**Form No. AOC-2**

(Pursuant to Clause (h) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in Sub-Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis
 - (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: N.A.
 - (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: N.A.
 - (c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: N.A.
 - (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: N.A.
 - (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions: N.A.
 - (f) Date(s) of approval by the Board: N.A.
 - (g) Amount paid as advances, if any: Nil.
 - (h) The date on which the special resolution was passed in General Meeting as required under the first proviso to Section 188: N.A.
2. (a) Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis
 - i. DBH Consulting Ltd.
 - ii. Kaolin India Private Limited (A wholly owned subsidiary of EICL Limited)
 - iii. Karun Carpets Pvt. Ltd.
- (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions
 - i. DBH Consulting Ltd. - Consultation charges
 - ii. Kaolin India Private Limited - ICD/ICD interest/Rent/Purchase of material
 - iii. Karun Carpets Pvt. Ltd. - interest/reimbursement expenses/rent paid
- (c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions

			Value
i. DBH Consulting Ltd.	- 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 23.81 Lacs	(Payment)
ii. Kaolin India Private Limited (ICD)	-01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 230 Lacs	(Payment)
(Interest)	- 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 26.42 Lacs	(Receipt)
(Rent)	- 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 11.11 Lacs	(Receipt)
(Material Purchased)	- 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 668.26 Lacs	(Payment)
(Sales of PPE)	- 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 11.02 Lacs	(Receipt)
iii. Karun Carpets Pvt. Ltd. (ICD)	-01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 500 Lacs	(Payment)
(Interest)	-01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 124.06 Crores	(Payment)
(Rent)	-01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 21.24 Lacs	(Payment)
(ICD)	-01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	₹ 1500 Lacs	(Receipt)
- (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:
The above transactions are in the ordinary course of business and at an arm's length basis.
- (e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:
08-08-2022, 12-09-2022, 15-11-2022, 07-02-2023 & 08-05-2023
- (f) Amount paid as advances, if any:
Nil

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Karan Thapar
Chairman
DIN: 0004264

Place : Gurugram
Date : 08 May, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of EICL Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of **EICL Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant 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 Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2023, and loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter - Expected environment clearance

We draw attention to Note 42 to the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements, relating to filing of application with the regulatory authorities for securing environment clearances for their mining land parcels. The Company has received approvals for two mining leases which are operational presently and is awaiting to receive approvals for other locations. The classification of underlying land as property, plant and equipment, conclusion relating to non-impairment of plant and machinery and measurement of site restoration obligation is dependent on such clearances. Our opinion is not modified in this respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this Auditor's Report comprises the Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to

provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The standalone Balance Sheet, the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the

standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B.
- (g) 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 Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable.
- (h) 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 standalone financial statements – Refer Note 40.1 to the standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company

- from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures 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.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, therefore, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, is not applicable.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 23096985BGXFYX6298

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of EICL Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant, and equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment under which property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and 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 held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets and intangible assets during the year, being under cost model. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- (e) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) (as amended in 2016) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no material discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification as compared to the book records.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 500 lacs, in aggregate, from banks 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 filed by the Company with such banks, except for some immaterial differences, are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company for the respective quarters. However, the Company has not filed the statements with banks for the fourth quarter, as it is to be filed within a specific period of time which has not been lapsed yet. Accordingly, we are unable to comment upon on the same.
- (iii) (a) The Company has granted loan to its subsidiary, the details of which are as given below:
- | Particulars | Loans ₹ Lacs |
|---|--------------|
| Aggregate amount granted during the year- Subsidiary | 230.00 |
| Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above case- Subsidiary | 430.00 |
- The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans, guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs) or any other party other than as described above.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of grant of the loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and in our opinion the repayment of the principal amount and receipts of interest are regular.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185. However, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Act in respect of loans.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits nor the amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year and further the Company had no unclaimed deposits at the beginning of the year within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Company's products. We have broadly

reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained by the Company. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

- (vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund,

employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ Lacs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ Lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	MODVAT claimed on lubricant and transformer oil	1,073.70	17.48	Year 2000 to 2004	Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
Central Excise Act, 1944	Demand with respect to classification of maize starch	611.11	-	Year 1997 to 2001	Hon'ble Supreme Court of India
Income Tax Act 1961	Income tax	775.00	116.32	Assessment year 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax(Appeals)

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has neither taken any funds from any entity or person during the year nor it has raised funds through issue of shares or borrowings on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt

instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally). Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.

- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the year.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (“CIC”) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (d) The Group has no CIC which are part of the Group.
- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 52.84 Lacs in the current financial year, however it had not incurred cash losses during the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is 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) Since the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xx) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 23096985BGXFYX6298

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date to the members of **EICL Limited** on the Standalone Financial Statements as of and for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

Independent Auditor’s Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements of **EICL Limited** (“the Company”) as of 31 March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone 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 the company’s business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The

procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to standalone 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.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 23096985BGXFYX6298

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

STANDALONE Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Assets			
1 Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	3	13,399.63	14,222.76
b. Capital work in progress	3	40.29	40.31
c. Other intangible assets	4	1.96	1.79
d. Right to use assets	5	2.61	88.54
e. Financial assets			
i. Investments	6	55.00	55.00
ii. Other financial assets	7	298.63	300.52
f. Deferred tax assets (net)	12	927.42	836.66
g. Other non current assets	9	326.30	336.54
		15,051.84	15,882.12
2 Current assets			
a. Inventories	11	2,594.92	2,405.17
b. Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	13	1,674.66	2,137.59
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	14	3.94	8.18
iii. Other bank balances	15	13.09	19.10
iv. Loans	8	430.00	200.00
v. Other financial assets	7	40.77	24.64
c. Current tax assets (Net)	10	49.52	-
d. Other current assets	9	451.38	555.25
		5,258.28	5,349.93
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	16	3,904.43	4,407.52
Total assets		24,214.55	25,639.57
Equity and liabilities			
1 Equity			
a. Equity share capital	17	1,005.52	1,005.52
b. Other equity	18	14,506.30	14,664.88
Total equity		15,511.82	15,670.40
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	69.75	162.75
ii. Lease liabilities	20	-	17.59
iii. Other financial liabilities	20	1.01	2.87
b. Provisions	21	2,194.19	2,213.72
		2,264.95	2,396.93
Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	22	2,867.05	3,983.86
ii. Lease liabilities	24	-	76.18
iii. Trade payables	23		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		115.95	138.13
- Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,922.93	2,514.71
iv. Other financial liabilities	24	39.32	143.26
b. Other current liabilities	25	1,371.61	468.65
c. Provisions	21	120.92	148.70
d. Current tax liabilities (Net)	26	-	98.75
		6,437.78	7,572.24
Total liabilities		8,702.73	9,969.17
Total equity and liabilities		24,214.55	25,639.57

See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

STANDALONE Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	
I	Revenue from operations	27	11,263.46	12,813.86
II	Other income	28	1,250.35	92.40
III	Total income (I + II)		12,513.81	12,906.26
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed	29	1,922.22	2,012.19
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	30	889.89	746.07
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	31	239.46	(494.74)
	Employee benefits expense	32	2,205.46	2,485.50
	Finance costs	33	586.10	595.04
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	891.94	925.08
	Other expenses	35	6,209.83	7,103.83
	Total expenses (IV)		12,944.90	13,372.97
V	Loss before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(431.09)	(466.71)
VI	Exceptional items (Loss)	37	-	(2,091.17)
VII	Loss before tax (V-VI)		(431.09)	(2,557.88)
VIII	Tax expense	38		
	Current tax		-	-
	Income tax expense related to earlier year		(127.76)	-
	Deferred tax		(104.34)	(621.06)
			(232.10)	(621.06)
IX	Loss for the year (VII-VIII)		(199.00)	(1,936.82)
X	Other comprehensive income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	i. Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		54.01	51.59
	ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		13.59	12.98
	Other comprehensive income for the year		40.42	38.61
XI	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		(158.58)	(1,898.21)
XII	Earning per equity share	39		
	Equity shares of face value ₹ 2 each			
	Basic (₹ per share)		(0.40)	(3.85)
	Diluted (₹ per share)		(0.40)	(3.85)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

STANDALONE Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023**A. Equity share capital**

	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at 1 April 2021	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at 1 April 2022	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	5,02,76,013	1,005.52

B. Other equity

	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
	(₹ in Lacs)					
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	7,450.83	97.68	16,563.08
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 April 2021	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	7,450.83	97.68	16,563.08
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,936.82)	-	(1,936.82)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	38.61	38.61
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	5,514.01	136.29	14,664.88
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 April 2022	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	5,514.01	136.29	14,664.88
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(199.00)	-	(199.00)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	40.42	40.42
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	5,315.02	176.71	14,506.30

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

STANDALONE Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(431.09)	(2,557.88)
Adjustments for :		
Profit on sale of assets held for sale	(1,103.86)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	891.94	925.08
Provision for bad trade and other receivables, loans and advances	3.15	22.57
Interest on borrowings	461.12	463.76
Provision for impairment	122.24	-
Interest from banks on deposits	-	(17.92)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1.17)	(1.07)
Exceptional item-GST input accumulation written off	-	2,091.17
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	4.83	(0.92)
	(52.84)	924.79
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(189.75)	(631.62)
Trade receivables	454.95	(28.16)
Other current financial assets	(24.98)	-
Other current assets	109.88	62.00
Other non-current financial assets	40.66	5.65
Other non current assets	10.02	(14.58)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(613.98)	168.55
Other financial liabilities	(100.26)	(66.22)
Provisions	6.70	21.91
Other current liabilities	12.96	(25.14)
Cash generated from operating activities	(346.64)	417.18
Income taxes refund (net)	(59.28)	(89.17)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(405.92)	328.01
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, including capital advances	(64.82)	(74.79)
Capital expenditure on intangible assets	(1.48)	(0.41)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment and assets held for sale	16.15	10.01
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	1,484.71	-
Advance received against assets held for sale	890.00	301.12
Loans given to subsidiary	(230.00)	(200.00)
Interest income on bank deposits	8.85	8.00
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	2,103.41	43.93
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) borrowings		
- Receipts	-	69.75
- Repayments	(784.25)	(678.21)
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) cash credits/working capital demand loan (net)	574.44	701.45
Repayment of unsecured loan	(1,000.00)	-
Interest paid	(491.92)	(471.94)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	(1,701.73)	(378.95)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(4.24)	(7.01)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8.18	15.19
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	3.94	8.18

- The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate Information

EICL Limited, a Company incorporated in India in 1963, under the Companies Act, 1956, was part of the erstwhile Thapar Group. The registered office of the Company is at TC-79/4, Veli, Thiruvananthapuram – 695 021, Kerala. The Company is engaged in the business of mining of clay (Kaolin) and manufacturing of processed clay.

2 Significant accounting policies :

2.1 Statement of compliance

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these standalone financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements' or 'financial statements').

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and

cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Basis of preparation and presentation

Separate financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), except for

- Financial instruments – measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale – measured at lower of its fair value less cost of sale;
- Plan assets under defined benefit plans – measured at fair value
- In addition, certain financial instruments are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable 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.

2.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of these standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and

measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

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

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- Decommissioning and restoration provision
- Fair value of unlisted equity securities
- Determination of cash generating unit (CGU)
- Useful life of intangible asset
- Defined benefit obligation
- Current tax expense and current tax payable
- Deferred tax assets for carried forward tax losses
- Impairment of financial assets

Estimates and judgments are regularly revisited. Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including futuristic reasonable information that may have a financial impact on the Company.

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of discounts, sales incentives, rebates granted, returns, sales taxes/value added taxes/goods and service tax/ and duties when the products are delivered to customer or when delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when title and risk and rewards of ownership pass to the customer.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer which usually is on delivery of the goods to the carriers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other

indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration when that right is conditional on Company's future performance.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.6 Dividend and interest income

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

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.7 Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated

useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Arrangements in the nature of lease

The Company enters into agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the Company applies the requirements of Ind AS 116 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 116 – Leases,

payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

2.8 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.9 Employee benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to

employees in respect of wages and salaries including incentive and bonus, annual leave and sick leave (leave comprises compensated absences) in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. The casual leave, if not availed are lapsed at the end of the year and are not accumulated for future period.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.11 Property plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

It includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy based on Ind AS 23 – Borrowing costs. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a year of commissioning has been completed. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Assets costing 5,000 and below are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Subsequent expenditure and componentisation

Parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives and significant value and subsequent expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment arising on account of capital improvement or other factors are accounted for as separate components only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged

to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Decommissioning costs/ Site Restoration costs

Decommissioning cost includes cost of restoration. Provision for decommissioning costs is recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to plug and abandon a site, dismantle and remove a facility or an item of Property, Plant and Equipment and to restore the site on which it is located. The full eventual estimated provision towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring sites and other facilities are recognized in respective assets when the site is complete / facilities or Property, Plant and Equipment are installed.

The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined using existing technology at current prices and escalated using appropriate inflation rate till the expected date of decommissioning and discounted up to the reporting date using the appropriate risk-free discount rate. An amount equivalent to the decommissioning provision is recognized along with the cost of site or Property, Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation and useful life

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, 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 technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc

Depreciation is computed on Straight-Line Method ('SLM') based on useful lives, determined based on internal technical evaluation as follows:

Type of Assets	Method	Useful lives estimated by the management
Factory and other buildings	SLM	3- 60 years
Plant and equipment	SLM	10- 25 years
Furniture and fixtures	SLM	10 years
Office equipment	SLM	5 years
Vehicle and cycles	SLM	8 years

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of office equipment and computer over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets and intangible assets under development are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives of intangible assets.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Computer software: 5 years

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at each year end.

2.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior year. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories, including stores and spare parts (other than stores and spares accounted for as Property, Plant and Equipment), raw materials (including clay matrix-mined and purchased) are valued at weighted average cost. Work in progress and finished goods, are valued at lower of standard cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct expenses and is determined on the basis of weighted average method.

Total mining expenses are considered as raw material cost for clay matrix – mined.

In respect of finished goods and work in progress, cost includes raw material cost plus conversion costs and other overheads incurred to bring the goods to their present location and condition based on normal operating capacity.

2.15 Non-current assets or disposal held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Such assets or disposal groups are classified only when both the conditions are satisfied –

1. The sale is highly probable, and
2. The asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets.

Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale, and actions required to complete the plan of sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Non-current assets

or disposal group are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

Upon classification, non-current assets or disposal group held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets which are subject to depreciation are not depreciated or amortized once those classified as held for sale.

Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.16 Government grants

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

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and non-monetary grants are recognised and disclosed as 'deferred income' under non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favourable interest is treated as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the income statement immediately on fulfilment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

2.17 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period,

taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

2.18 Cash and cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.19 Borrowing costs

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

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.20 Investments in subsidiaries

The investments in subsidiaries are carried in these financial statements at historical 'cost', except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for as Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations. Where the carrying amount of an investment in greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.21 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.22 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit

or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that

assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.23 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.24 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that

could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

2.25 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

(₹ in Lacs)

	Free hold land	Factory and other buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles and cycles	Total
Cost or deemed cost							
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	6,835.46	2,047.34	7,395.00	72.55	68.47	123.42	16,542.24
Additions	186.94	22.60	52.25	0.77	11.53	5.19	279.28
Disposals	-	-	13.82	1.42	17.42	19.16	51.82
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	7,022.40	2,069.94	7,433.43	71.90	62.58	109.45	16,769.70
Additions	-	6.28	5.42	5.50	4.11	-	21.31
Disposals	2.75	-	-	5.05	56.94	35.20	99.94
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	7,019.65	2,076.22	7,438.85	72.35	9.75	74.25	16,691.07
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	19.74	280.65	1,308.87	19.39	45.73	53.34	1,727.72
Depreciation expense	28.56	142.18	637.95	4.24	23.14	26.03	862.10
Elimination on disposals of assets	-	-	5.00	1.42	17.30	19.16	42.88
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	48.30	422.83	1,941.82	22.21	51.57	60.21	2,546.94
Depreciation expense	28.57	141.54	628.45	15.82	5.76	9.32	829.46
Elimination on disposals of assets	0.21	-	-	1.14	56.74	26.87	84.96
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	76.66	564.37	2,570.27	36.89	0.59	42.66	3,291.44
Net carrying amount							
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	6,974.10	1,647.11	5,491.61	49.69	11.01	49.24	14,222.76
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	6,942.99	1,511.85	4,868.58	35.46	9.16	31.59	13,399.63

Notes:

- Additions to plant and machinery include additions to research and development assets amounting to Nil (31 March, 2022 Nil) and depreciation charge for the year includes ₹ 45.30 lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 46.81 lacs) on account of research and development assets.
- During the previous year site restoration for new mining land created ₹ 186.94 Lacs
- Information of assets pledged as security, refer note 19
- a. CWIP ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

Sl. No.	CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	40.29	40.29
	Total	-	-	-	40.29	40.29

As at 31 March 2022

Sl. No.	CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Projects in progress	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
(ii)	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	1.45	38.84	40.29
	Total	0.02	-	1.45	38.84	40.31

- b. Details of projects where activity has been suspended

Sl. No.	CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Filter press replacement	-	-	-	8.11	8.11
(ii)	Nozzle Centrifuge	-	-	-	30.73	30.73
(iii)	LT Cable replacement	-	-	-	0.41	0.41
(iv)	Powder Silo	-	-	-	1.04	1.04
	Total	-	-	-	40.29	40.29

4 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

	Computer software	Total
Cost or deemed cost		
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	12.42	12.42
Additions	0.41	0.41
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	12.83	12.83
Additions	1.48	1.48
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	14.31	14.31
Amortisation		
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	8.83	8.83
Amortisation expense	2.21	2.21
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	11.04	11.04
Amortisation expense	1.31	1.31
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	12.35	12.35
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	1.79	1.79
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	1.96	1.96

5 RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Right to use assets (refer note "48")	2.61	88.54
	2.61	88.54

Includes leasehold improvements of ₹ 2.61 lacs (31 March 2022: ₹ 2.61 lacs)

6 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Unquoted (Carried at fair value)		
a. Investment in equity instruments		
- Kerala Enviro Infrastructures Limited {50,000 (31 March 2022: 50,000) equity shares carrying face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid}	5.00	5.00
Unquoted (Carried at cost)		
b. Investment in equity instruments		
- in subsidiary Company Kaolin India Private Limited {500,000 (31 March 2022: 500,000) equity shares carrying face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid}	50.00	50.00
	55.00	55.00

7 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I. Non-current		
a. Security deposits	164.55	193.35
b. Duty / taxes paid under protest recoverable (also refer note 40.1)	133.81	95.03
c. Margin money deposits (see note below)	0.27	12.14
	298.63	300.52
Note:		
Margin money deposits are under lien with banks for issuance of bank guarantee		
II. Current		
a. Security deposits to related parties	2.00	2.00
b. Accrued interest on other deposits	6.42	15.27
c. Other receivable	32.35	7.37
	40.77	24.64

8 LOANS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Loans to Subsidiary (see note below)	430.00	200.00
	430.00	200.00

Note:

Included in loans are certain inter-corporate deposits the particulars of which are disclosed below as required by Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

As at 31 March 2023

Type of borrower	Amount of Loan (₹ Lacs)	% of total loans
Related party	430.00	100%

As at 31 March 2022

Type of borrower	Amount of Loan (₹ Lacs)	% of total loans
Related party	200.00	100%

Unsecured short term loan given to subsidiary company which is repayable within a period of 12 months. The unsecured loan shall be renewed as and when required for a further period.

9 OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I. Non-current		
a. Advances for purchase of property, plant and equipment	1.32	1.54
b. Prepayments (see note below)	17.52	43.47
c. Balances with government authorities	200.18	200.18
d. Plan asset over present value of gratuity obligation	107.28	91.35
	326.30	336.54
II. Current		
a. Advances to suppliers	103.38	168.28
b. Advances to employees	36.75	40.18
c. Prepayments	38.91	87.50
d. Balances with government authorities	224.24	242.34
e. Other advances	48.10	16.95
	451.38	555.25

10 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Advance taxes paid including tax deducted at source (net of provisions for tax)	49.52	-
	49.52	-

11 INVENTORIES

(lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Raw materials	602.15	171.17
b. Stores and spares	816.49	818.26
c. Work in progress (see note "I" below)	21.75	18.25
d. Finished goods (see note "II" below)	1,154.53	1,397.49
	2,594.92	2,405.17

Notes:

I Includes by-products and others of ₹ 0.01 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 0.86 Lacs)

II Includes by-products of ₹ 35.35 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 37.66 Lacs) and traded goods of clay products of ₹ 25.88 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 31.32 Lacs).

12 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Deferred tax assets	927.42	836.66

(₹ in Lacs)

	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss [(Charge)/ income]	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
2022-23				
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,084.14)	70.13	-	(1,014.01)
Employee benefit obligation	38.36	0.75	(13.59)	25.52
Tax impact of expenses chargeable in the financial statements but allowable under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in future years	25.85	(4.60)	-	21.25
Site restoration on land	502.64	43.97	-	546.61
Lease obligation	4.94	(4.94)	-	-
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	1,349.01	(0.97)	-	1,348.03
	836.66	104.34	(13.59)	927.42
2021-22				
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,124.12)	39.97	-	(1,084.14)
Employee benefit obligation	39.73	11.61	(12.98)	38.36
Tax impact of expenses chargeable in the financial statements but not allowable under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in future years	20.17	5.68	-	25.85
Site restoration on land	509.77	(7.13)	-	502.64
Lease obligation	2.97	1.97	-	4.94
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	780.05	568.96	-	1,349.01
	228.57	621.06	(12.98)	836.66

Note:

The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

13 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Secured, considered good	70.59	75.92
b. Unsecured, considered good	1,604.07	2,061.67
c. Unsecured, considered doubtful	83.24	99.74
Less: Allowances for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowances)	(83.24)	(99.74)
Total	1,674.66	2,137.59

Notes:

- The above amount of trade receivables also includes amount receivable from its related parties (refer note 49).
- The average credit period on sale of goods is 30 days to 60 days. No interest is charged on overdue trade receivables.
- Debtors amounting to ₹ 19.65 Lacs has been written off against provisions and new provision created during the year amounts to ₹ 3.15 Lacs.
- Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,670.51	4.15	-	-	-	1,674.66
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	0.23	26.76	56.25	83.24
	Total	1,670.51	4.15	0.23	26.76	56.25	1,757.90

As at 31 March, 2022

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,107.14	30.45	-	-	-	2,137.59
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	30.48	-	69.26	99.74
	Total	2,107.14	30.45	30.48	-	69.26	2,237.33

14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	2.38	6.57
b. Cash on hand	1.56	1.61
	3.94	8.18

15 OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Unpaid dividend accounts	13.09	19.10
	13.09	19.10

16 NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Fixed assets held for sale (at lower of cost and net realisable value) (see note below)	4,026.67	4,407.52
Less: Provision for impairment	(122.24)	-
Total	3,904.43	4,407.52

Note:

Fixed assets held for sale represent land and buildings of gross book value ₹ 4,431.64 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 4,816.04 Lacs) and net book value ₹ 4,026.67 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 4,407.52 Lacs) located at Shimoga and Cuddalore unit. During the year, the Company has sold 15.40 acres of Shimoga land and building for ₹ 1488.40 Lacs. Further, company has entered into an agreement for sale with respect to Cuddalore land and building appurtenant for ₹ 1,800 Lacs; whose book value amounts to ₹ 1,922.24 Lacs and accordingly, Company has carried impairment provision of ₹ 122.24 Lacs.

17 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	9,00,00,000	1,800.00	9,00,00,000	1,800.00
Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	30,00,000	3,000.00	30,00,000	3,000.00
	9,30,00,000	4,800.00	9,30,00,000	4,800.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Total	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52

a. Movement in share capital

	Year ended 31 March, 2023		Year ended 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company has neither issued any equity shares for consideration other than cash nor any bonus shares issued during the immediately preceding five financial years. Also there has been no buy back of shares either in the aforesaid period.

c. Shares held by holding Company

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares		
Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	4,60,78,066
	4,60,78,066	4,60,78,066

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	91.65%	4,60,78,066	91.65%

e. Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoters Name	31 March, 2023		31 March, 2022		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1 Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	91.65%	4,60,78,066	91.65%	0.00%

Promoters Name	31 March, 2022		31 March, 2021		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1 Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	91.65%	4,60,78,066	91.65%	0.00%

18 OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Capital Reserve	6.34	6.34
b. Capital Redemption Reserve	3,441.38	3,441.38
c. General Reserve	5,566.85	5,566.85
d. Retained earnings	5,315.02	5,514.02
e. Other comprehensive income	176.71	136.29
	14,506.30	14,664.88
Other equity consist of the following		
i. Capital Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of year	6.34	6.34
Addition during the year	-	-
	6.34	6.34
ii. Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of year	3,441.38	3,441.38
Addition during the year	-	-
	3,441.38	3,441.38
iii. General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,566.85	5,566.85
Addition during the year	-	-
	5,566.85	5,566.85
iv. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,514.02	7,450.83
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(199.00)	(1,936.82)
	5,315.02	5,514.02
v. Other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of year	136.29	97.68
Add:		
- Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	40.42	38.61
	176.71	136.29

Notes:**i. Capital Redemption Reserve**

The Indian Companies Act, 2013 (the "Companies Act") requires that where a Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased shall be transferred to a capital redemption reserve account and details of such transfer shall be disclosed in the balance sheet. The capital redemption

reserve account may be applied by the Company, in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to Shareholders of the Company as fully paid bonus shares. EICL Limited established this reserve pursuant to the redemption of preference shares issued in earlier years.

ii. **Capital Reserve**

The capital reserve represents the excess of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the consideration paid.

iii. **General Reserve**

The Company had transferred a part of the net profit of the Company to general reserve in earlier years

iv. **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are profits of the Company earned till date less transferred to other reserves and dividend paid during the year.

v. **Other comprehensive income**

Other comprehensive income comprises the balance of remeasurement of retirement benefit plans.

19 NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Term loans (secured)		
- From banks		
Axis Bank Limited (see note 'i' below)	162.75	255.75
HDFC Bank Limited (see note 'ii' below)	-	691.25
	162.75	947.00
Less: Transferred to current maturities of long term borrowings	93.00	784.25
	69.75	162.75

Notes:

i. **Term loan (working capital term loan) from Axis Bank Limited**

a. **Terms of repayment**

The working capital term loan of ₹ 279 lacs was sanctioned by Axis Bank Limited during 2020-21, which is repayable in 36 equated monthly instalments starting from February 2022. Interest to be paid separately as and when due.

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
i. April 2022 to March 2023	-	93.00
ii. April 2023 to March 2024	93.00	93.00
iii. April 2024 to March 2025	69.75	69.75
	162.75	255.75

b. **Rate of interest:** 1 year MCLR+1%. Effective interest rate is 8.45%

c. **Security**

Term loans from banks are secured by second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire current assets both present & future and second pari passu charge on the movable & immovable assets including factory land & building at Thonnakkal unit of the Company.

d. Current maturities of long term borrowings are disclosed under the head other current borrowings.

ii. **Term loan from HDFC Bank Limited**

a. **Terms of repayment**

Secured term loan of ₹ 1,500 lacs was sanctioned by HDFC Bank Limited during 2019-20, which are repayable in 9 equated quarterly instalments starting from February 2021. Interest to be paid separately as and when due.

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
i. April 2022 to March 2023	-	691.25
	-	691.25

b. **Rate of interest:** 1 year MCLR+0.85%. Effective interest rate is 7.80%

c. Security

Term loans from banks are secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets (including factory land and building located in Thonnakal unit of the company).

d. Current maturities of long term borrowings are disclosed under the head other current borrowings

20 OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Deposits from vendors	0.71	2.47
b. Deposits from customers	0.30	0.40
c. Payable for lease obligation (refer note 48)	-	17.59
	1.01	20.46

21 PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current		
a. Provision for employee benefits		
i. Compensated absences	22.33	29.64
b. Site restoration obligation (Refer Note I below)	2,171.86	2,184.08
	2,194.19	2,213.72

Note:

I Site restoration obligation with respect to mining land of clay business is recognised on 01 April 2016 in view of the requirement of Ind AS 16 - "Property, Plant and Equipment" read with Ind AS 37- "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The details are given below:

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Opening present value of obligation	2,184.08	2,025.47
Add : Finance charge during the year	118.94	120.00
Less : Expenses incurred during the year	(131.16)	(148.33)
New obligation created	-	186.94
Closing present value of obligation	2,171.86	2,184.08
Current		
a. Provision for employee benefits		
i. Compensated absences	120.92	148.70
	120.92	148.70

22 CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Secured		
i. Cash credit account (note a and b)		
- Axis Bank Limited	1,666.20	1,329.71
- HDFC Bank Limited	693.23	869.90
ii. Current maturities of long-term debts	93.00	784.25
iii. Buyers Credit	414.62	-
Unsecured		
i. Intercompany deposits	-	1,000.00
	2,867.05	3,983.86

Notes:

a. Cash credit facility and working capital demand loans along with bank guarantees and letter of credit facilities given by the banks are secured by hypothecation of finished goods, semi-finished goods, consumable stores and spares, raw material and book debts of the Company.

- b. Cash credit facility and working capital demand loans from the bank comprises of the following:
- (i) Cash credit facility/working capital demand loan of ₹ 2,000 lacs sanctioned by Axis Bank is repayable on demand and carries interest @ 1 year MCLR + 0.65% presently 8.00% p.a (2021-22 : 1 year MCLR + 0.65 % p.a).
 - (ii) Cash credit facility ₹ 1,250 lacs from HDFC Bank is repayable on demand and carries interest @ 1 year MCLR +0.85% presently 7.55% p.a (2021-22 : 1 year MCLR + 0.85% p.a).
- c. Inter-corporate deposits was repayable on demand to holding Company (Karun Carpets Private Limited) amounting to ₹ 1,000 lacs on which interest @10% was being charged on outstanding balance.

23 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (see note 'iii' below)	115.95	138.13
b. Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,922.93	2,514.71
	2,038.88	2,652.84

Notes:

- The above amount of trade payables also includes amount payable to its related parties (refer note 49).
- The average credit period for purchase of certain goods and services are from 15 to 90 days. No interest is chargeable on trade payables.
- The disclosure of the amount outstanding to micro enterprises and small enterprises are as follows:
 - Amount payable to suppliers under MSMED (suppliers) as on 31 March
 - Principal 115.95 138.13
 - Interest - -
 - Payments made to supplier beyond the appointed day during the year
 - Principal - -
 - Interest - -
 - Amount of interest due and payable for delay in payment (which have been paid beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest under MSMED - -
 - Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on 31 March - -
 - Amount of interest remaining due and payable to suppliers disallowable as deductible expenditure under Income Tax Act, 1961 - -
- Trade payables ageing

As at 31 March, 2023

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
		> 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	115.95	-	-	-	115.95
(ii)	Others	1,147.54	58.61	101.62	615.16	1,922.93
(iii)	Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,263.49	58.61	101.62	615.16	2,038.88

As at 31 March, 2022

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
		> 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	138.13	-	-	-	138.13
(ii)	Others	1,742.52	152.73	3.25	616.21	2,514.71
(iii)	Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,880.65	152.73	3.25	616.21	2,652.84

24 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Unpaid dividends	13.09	19.10
b. Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment	26.23	69.98
c. Retention money	-	23.38
d. Payable for lease obligation (refer note 48)	-	76.18
e. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	30.80
	39.32	219.44

25 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Advances from customers	16.30	22.11
b. Statutory dues (see note i)	60.50	41.25
c. Advance against assets classified as held for sale (see note ii)	1,290.00	400.00
d. Other payables	4.81	5.29
	1,371.61	468.65

Notes:

- i. Statutory dues includes GST payable, Provident fund payable, TDS, ESI etc
- ii. Pertains to ₹ 790 lacs (31 March, 2022 400 Lacs) received for sale of Shimoga land and ₹ 500 Lacs (31 March, 2022 Nil) received for sale of Cuddalore land which is shown under assets held for sale (refer note 16)

26 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Provision for income tax (net of advance taxes paid including tax deducted at source)	-	98.75
	-	98.75

27 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Sale of products (see note i and ii below)	11,245.66	12,792.90
Other operating revenues:		
- Scrap sales	17.80	20.96
	11,263.46	12,813.86

Note:**i. Reconciliation of gross revenue from contract with customers**

Gross revenue	11,536.04	13,204.54
Less: Discount	67.15	291.46
Less: Returns	223.23	120.19
Net Revenue from contract with customers	11,245.66	12,792.90

ii. Details of products sold

- Clay products	11,244.16	12,680.44
- By-products and others	1.50	112.46
	11,245.66	12,792.90

iii. Disaggregated revenue information

Revenue from sale of goods with customers disaggregated based on geography

a. Domestic	9,976.27	11,501.28
b. Exports	1,269.39	1,291.62
	11,245.66	12,792.90

28 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss:		
i. Interest from banks on deposits	-	1.59
ii. Other interest	28.45	16.33
b. Profit on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	36.15	14.75
c. Service charges	-	44.64
d. Profit on sales of Property, plant and equipment and non current assets held for sale	1,105.03	1.07
e. Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	68.05	-
f. Miscellaneous income	12.67	14.02
	1,250.35	92.40

29 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	171.17	229.05
Add: Purchases	2,353.20	1,954.31
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	602.15	171.17
Cost of raw material and components consumed	1,922.22	2,012.19

30 PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Purchase of traded goods	889.89	746.07
	889.89	746.07

31 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening inventories		
Finished goods		
- Manufactured	1,397.49	868.04
- Work in progress	18.25	52.96
	1,415.74	921.00
Closing inventories		
Finished goods		
- Manufactured	1,154.53	1,397.49
- Work in progress	21.75	18.25
	1,176.28	1,415.74
	239.46	(494.74)

32 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Salary, wages and bonus	1,897.26	2,146.17
b. Contribution to provident and other funds	88.35	94.24
c. Gratuity expense (see note below)	38.08	47.03
d. Staff welfare expenses	181.77	198.06
	2,205.46	2,485.50

Notes:

- i. Gratuity expenses is netted off with income on trust fund amounting to ₹ 59.17 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 64.89 Lacs).
- ii. Employee benefit expenses includes research and development expenses (also refer note 41).

33 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Interest costs		
a. Interest on borrowings	461.12	463.76
b. Amortisation of site restoration reserve	118.94	120.00
c. Interest on lease obligation	6.04	11.28
	586.10	595.04

34 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	829.46	862.10
b. Amortisation of intangible assets	1.31	2.21
c. On Right of use assets	61.17	60.77
	891.94	925.08

35 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
A. Manufacturing expenses		
i. Consumption of stores and spare parts	174.64	182.33
ii. Power and fuel	3,431.02	4,587.39
iii. Repair and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	406.46	304.21
- Building	76.98	68.48
- Others	111.01	103.03
iv. Other manufacturing expenses	218.68	301.47
v. Royalty charges	120.20	136.48
Total (A)	4,538.99	5,683.39
B. Administration expenses		
i. Rent (refer note 48)	114.21	121.54
ii. Rates and taxes	45.63	50.59
iii. Insurance	38.47	39.44
iv. Director sitting fees	21.25	19.05
v. Office and other expenses (See note ii)	245.61	184.65
vi. Legal and professional	208.31	104.46
vii. Security service charges	165.48	188.24
viii. Payments to auditors (see note i)	23.81	22.75
ix. Travelling and conveyance	88.76	72.59
x. Charity and donation	11.04	1.93
xii. Provision for bad trade and other receivables, loans and advances	3.15	22.57
xiii. Bank charges	16.95	23.19
xiv. Provision for impairment for assets held for sale	122.24	-
xv. Corporate social responsibility (refer note 47)	60.79	-
Total (B)	1,165.70	851.00
c. Selling and distribution expenses		
i. Freight, forwarding and packing charges	280.87	357.39
ii. Sales commission	53.13	37.76
iii. Selling expenses	135.88	150.48
iv. Rebates and discount	35.26	23.81
Total (C)	505.14	569.44
Total (A + B + C)	6,209.83	7,103.83

35 OTHER EXPENSES (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Notes:		
i. Payments to auditors (net of input credit)		
- Audit fees	21.00	18.50
- Tax audit fees	2.00	1.50
- Other services	-	-
- Out of pocket expenses	0.81	0.80
	23.81	20.80

ii. Office and other expenses includes research and development expenses (note 41).

36 RATIOS

	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Change %	Reason for variance if 25% change
(a) Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets *	Current Liabilities	1.42	1.29	10.45%	
(b) Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.19	0.26	-28.45%	Due to repayment of borrowings to bank and holding Company
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings before depreciation, finance costs and tax	Interest on long term debt + Principal repayment within next 12 months	1.89	0.84	123.84%	Due to repayment of term loan
(d) Return of Equity Ratio (%)	Net profit after tax – Preference Dividend	Average shareholder's equity	-0.01	-0.11	-91.09%	Due to exceptional item booked in previous year. Refer Note 37
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (in days)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	152.11	118.99	27.83%	
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in days)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	61.89	61.01	1.45%	
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in days)	Total operating cost	Average trade payables	74.59	77.87	-4.21%	
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net sales = Total sales-sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	4.13	5.86	-29.51%	
(i) Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - Sales return	-1.41%	-14.81%	-90.50%	Due to exceptional item booked in previous year. Refer Note 37
(j) Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.88%	-9.09%	-109.69%	Due to exceptional item booked in previous year. Refer Note 37
(k) Return on Investment (%)	Interest (Finance income)	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00%	

*Current Assets include non-current assets classified as assets held for sale as mentioned in Note 16

37 EXCEPTIONAL ITEM

As per Rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules, the restrictions were imposed on refund only to the extent of goods used for making outward supplies attracting lower rate of GST and effectively denies refund in respect of ITC on input services. Such restriction has neither been provided for nor contemplated in the parent provision of Section 54(3). Considering the fact that the rule has been made in excess of what has been provided in the Act, the Company's management has filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in July'2020. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has concluded the validity of the provision relating to refund of GST in the similar cases filed before the Hon'ble High Court(s). Hence, the Company had written off an amount of ₹ 2,091.17 Lacs towards accumulated Input Tax credit and has shown as exceptional item in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2022.

38 INCOME TAXES

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Current tax		
For current year	-	-
	-	-
Income-tax expense related to earlier year	(127.76)	-
	(127.76)	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(104.34)	(621.06)
	(104.34)	(621.06)
Income-tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	(104.34)	(621.06)
Other comprehensive income section		
Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.59	12.98
	(90.75)	(608.08)
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by prevailing income tax rate		
Profit before tax	(431.09)	(2,557.88)
Income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Calculated income-tax expenses	(108.00)	(644.00)
Adjustment on account of carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	3.66	22.94
Income-tax expense	(104.34)	(621.06)
Other comprehensive income section		
Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.59	12.98
	(90.75)	(608.08)

39 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Basic earnings per share (₹)	(0.40)	(3.85)
b. Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(0.40)	(3.85)
Earnings per share are as follows:		
i. The earnings and weighted number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:		
Net profit attributable to the shareholders	(199.00)	(1,936.82)
Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares during the year	5,02,76,013	5,02,76,013
Basic earnings per share (₹)	(0.40)	(3.85)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(0.40)	(3.85)

40 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital amounts and not provided for (net of advances) amount to Nil (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 1.95 Lacs).
- Estimated amount of liability on export obligation remaining to be completed against EPCG scheme and Advance authorisations amounts to ₹ 82.04 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 82.04 Lacs) and ₹ 135.24 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 82.33 Lacs) respectively.
- There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

40.1 Litigations

- Demands aggregating to ₹ 1,073.70 Lacs for the years 2000 to 2004 with respect to using of lubricating oil and transformer oil in the plant and machinery used for manufacture of excisable and as well as exempted goods and cenvat credit of service tax, which was subsequently quashed by the Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), referring the matter back for fresh assessment. The Commissioner, Central Excise, Panchkula instead of fresh adjudication, went into

appeal before the Hon'ble High Court at Chandigarh which was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court. The Commissioner, Panchkula filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, where the matter is pending for adjudication. Consequently amount deposited under protest amounting to ₹ 17.48 Lacs have been considered good and recoverable and no provision for the same has been considered necessary. Further, till the time demands are received by the Company amounts of contingent liabilities, if any, is not ascertainable.

- b) With respect to classification of maize starch for excise purposes, the Commissioner, Excise raised a demand of ₹ 611.11 Lacs, which was set aside by CESTAT. The Commissioner filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of CESTAT, where the matter is pending for adjudication.
- II With respect to a dispute of lease charges of ₹ 1,204.60 Lacs on the lease land at Veli, the Company approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and the Hon'ble High Court has directed the Principal Secretary (Revenue) to make fresh assessment in this matter which is not yet finalized by the relevant authority. However, the Company has filed a review petition before the Secretary (Revenue), Government of Kerala to review the said order and requested to consider that;
- a. the lease rent fixation and the application for renewal of lease submitted by Company has to be considered under the Rules for Lease of Land for Industrial Purposes which has been overlooked or not considered in the said order.
- b. the lease of the land provided to the Company be extended in accordance with the Rules for Lease of Land in Industrial Development Area and Development of Plots for Industrial Purposes.
- The Company is confident that the department will pass order in favour of the Company shortly.
- III The Company had received a show cause notice on April 9, 2015 from Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) dated March 31, 2015 on mis-classification of clay products for which the Company has represented and filed the reply with the authority and a favourable order was passed by the Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, Trivandrum. Subsequently, the department has filed an appeal against the order of Commissioner, which is currently pending for hearing.
- The Department has issued such show cause notices for the subsequent period also and the reply has been filed by the Company giving reference to the disposal of first show cause notice.
- IV The Company has received Order from Income-tax department relating to the assessment year 2018-19 demanding ₹ 775 Lacs (including interest of ₹ 238 Lacs) where Assessing Officer has disallowed certain expenditure and added some notional income without considering all the submissions of the Company. Hence, the Company has filed an Appeal before the Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals) against the said order and the Company is confident of getting a favourable order. Tax paid under protest amounts to ₹ 116.32 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 77.84 Lacs)

41 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
- Employee benefit expenses	78.61	73.18
- Office and other expenses	1.10	1.63
	79.71	74.81

42 MINING OPERATIONS

The Company holds various mining leases over lands situated in Melthonnakkal and Veiloor Villages of Trivandrum (Kerala) and other places. These mining leases were granted over a period of 1994 to 2008. Following the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, the mining activities in both Melthonnakkal and Veiloor Villages had been suspended. Post complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the Company is following up for the Environment Clearance for Veiloor Villages mines apart from other mines before the mining authorities of Kerala which are at different stages of approvals. Besides, the Company has re-started mining at Melthonnakkal from October 2020 and also has got mining lease executed for Melthonnakkal (near AJ College Site) during the year after all the necessary approvals. Thus, the Company has two mining leases which are operational presently.

Accordingly, the Company has resumed its mining operations at locations mentioned above and shall be able to do so at other mines on receipt of necessary approvals and also consequently achieve full level of production and improved profitability.

43 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme 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 contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes. Employer's contribution to provident fund and employee's state insurance scheme recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year are as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Contribution to Provident Fund	88.35	94.24
Contribution to Employees State Insurance Scheme	0.13	1.00
	88.48	95.24

b. Defined benefit plan**Gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit Gratuity plan. Employee who have completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme of gratuity is funded.

The company makes provision of such gratuity asset/liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation as per project unit credit method.

The fund is managed by a trust which is governed by the board of trustees. The board of trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

	Valuation as at	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Expected return on plan assets	7.46%	6.96%
Discount rate (%)	7.46%	6.96%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	6.50%	6.50%
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	IALM 2012-14 Urban	IALM 2012-14 Urban
Retirement age (Years)	58	58
Withdrawal rate (%) (Ages)	5.00%	5.00%

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Service cost:		
Current service cost	44.43	52.55
Net interest expenses/(income)	(6.36)	(5.53)
	38.08	47.03
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	9.23	(7.96)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(21.01)	(30.79)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustment	(42.23)	(12.38)
	(54.01)	(51.13)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income		
Total	(15.93)	(4.10)

Notes:

- The current service cost and the net interest expenses for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the Statement of profit and loss.
- The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.
- The Gratuity scheme of the Company is funded.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Present value of defined benefit asset		
Non-current	107.28	91.35
Current	-	-
	107.28	91.35

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	758.89	937.89
Current service cost	44.43	52.55
Interest cost	52.82	59.37
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(21.00)	(30.79)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustment	(42.23)	(12.38)
Benefits paid	(131.03)	(247.75)
Closing defined benefit obligation	661.88	758.89

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes if the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period (₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	850.24	1,025.14
Interest income	59.17	64.89
Assets transfer out/Divestments	-	-
Benefit paid from the fund	(131.03)	(247.75)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(9.22)	7.96
Closing fair value of plan assets	769.16	850.24
Amount recognised in the Balance sheet		
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the period	(661.88)	(758.89)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	769.16	850.24
Net (Liability)/Assets recognised in the balance sheet	107.28	91.35
Net interest cost for current period		
Opening defined benefit obligation	758.89	937.89
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	(850.24)	(1,025.14)
Net (Liability)/Assets at the beginning	91.35	87.25
Interest cost	52.82	59.37
(Interest income)	(59.17)	(64.89)
Net interest cost for current period	(6.35)	(5.52)
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for current period		
Current service cost	44.43	52.55
Net interest cost for current period	(6.35)	(5.52)
Expenses recognised	38.08	47.03
Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income for current period		
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation for the period	(63.23)	(43.17)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	9.22	(7.96)
Net (income)/expenses for the period recognised in OCI	(54.01)	(51.13)

A. Sensitivity analysis:

If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would changes as: (₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate	(38.49)	43.32	(44.47)	50.01
Salary growth rate	43.31	(39.16)	49.75	(45.05)
Withdrawal rate	2.59	(2.85)	1.21	(1.34)

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

44 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company's strategic steering committee, consisting of board for corporate planning, examines the Company's performance on the basis of sales of goods. The Company engaged in the business of mining of clay (Kaolin) and manufacturing of processed clay. Hence the reporting requirements for segment disclosure as prescribed by Ind AS 108 are not applicable.

- 45 The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

46 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**i. Capital Management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) / Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Note	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Debt	2,936.80	4,146.61
Cash and bank balances	(3.94)	(8.18)
Net debt	2,932.86	4,138.43
Total Equity	15,511.82	15,670.40
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	18.91%	26.41%
ii. Categories of financial instruments		
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	5.00
Measured at cost	6	50.00
Measured at amortised cost		
Financial assets		
a. Trade receivables	13	1,674.66
b. Cash and cash equivalents	14	3.94
c. Other bank balances	15	13.09
d. Financial assets		
Other financial assets		
a. Non current	7	298.63
b. Current	7	40.77
Financial liabilities		
a. Borrowings		
i. Long term borrowings	19	69.75
ii. Short term borrowings	22	2,867.05
b. Trade payables	23	2,038.88
c. Other financial liabilities other than current maturities		
Current	24	39.32
Non-current	20	1.01
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are equal to the carrying value of the financial instruments.

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

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- 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.

For financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use Unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
- The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.
- The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts with bankers of the Company and are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. As at 31 March, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.
- The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March, 2023 was assessed to be insignificant

Level wise disclosure of financial instruments

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Level
Other investment	5.00	5.00	Level III

iii. Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

a. Financial risk management

The Company has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing the Risk Management Framework and developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

c. Foreign currency risk management

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. 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 increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favorable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency.

The Company exposes to foreign currency risk are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Receivables - Trade Receivables	Payable - Trade Payables
As at 31 March, 2023		
USD	212.33	78.88
As at 31 March, 2022		
USD	504.09	99.47

Sensitivity analysis

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	6.67	20.23
Decrease by 5%	(6.67)	(20.23)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Effect on equity	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	4.99	15.14
Decrease by 5%	(4.99)	(15.14)

Sensitivity analysis is computed by changing the exchange rate only and holding all other variables constant.

d. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs.

The Company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The Company also 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.

As at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022, financial liability of ₹ 3029.80 Lacs and ₹ 3930.86 Lacs, respectively, was subject to variable interest rates. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in decrease/increase in profit/(loss) before tax of ₹ 30.30 Lacs and ₹ 39.31 Lacs for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022, respectively.

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/(loss) before tax basis).

e Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Company's credit risk arises principally from the trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees.

Trade receivables

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 1,674.66 Lacs and ₹ 2137.59 Lacs as at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 respectively. Credit risk has always been managed through monitoring the credit worthiness of customers in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers

Particulars	Revenue in %	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Revenue from top customer	29.87%	45.74%
Revenue from top five customer	44.28%	60.07%

The Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables which is based on historical experience.

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantee

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks and other counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount of the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. The Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no. 15 except for financial guarantees.

f. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and

reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities (₹ in Lacs)				
	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	more than 5 year	Total
As at 31 March, 2023				
Borrowings	2,867.05	69.75	-	2,936.80
Trade payables	2,038.88	-	-	2,038.88
Other financial liabilities	39.32	1.01	-	40.33
As at 31 March, 2022				
Borrowings	3,983.86	162.75	-	4,146.61
Lease liabilities	76.18	-	-	76.18
Trade payables	2,652.84	-	-	2,652.84
Other financial liabilities	143.26	20.46	-	163.72

The Company has sanctioned working capital credit limits amounting to ₹ 3250 Lacs (As at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 3250 Lacs)

47 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENDITURE

- a. As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial year on Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act.

Detail of CSR Expenditure (₹ in Lacs)		
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-
b. Amount spent in cash during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	22.82	37.64
c. Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
d. Excess at the end of the year	-	37.64
e. Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
f. Amount available for set-off in succeeding financial year	-	37.64
g. Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
h. Nature of CSR activities	CSR activities are rain water harvesting, supply of water and promoting education to villagers	
i. Details of related party transactions in relation to CSR expenditure	-	-

CSR expenses incurred during previous year amounting to ₹ 37.64 lacs and transferred to prepaid expenses was charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the current year.

48 RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

i. **Carrying value of right to use assets at the end of reporting period** (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	107.49
Addition during the year	39.21
Depreciation during the year	60.77
Derecognised during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	85.93
Addition during the year	-
Depreciation during the year	61.17
Derecognised during the year	24.76
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	-

ii. **Additions to right to use assets** (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Right-of-use assets - Leases	-	39.21
	-	39.21

iii. **Right-to-use assets**

At cost or deemed cost

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	193.07
Additions	39.21
Derecognition	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	232.28
Additions	-
Derecognition	24.76
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	207.52
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	85.58
Charge for the Year	60.77
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	146.35
Charge for the Year	61.17
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	207.52
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March, 2022	85.93
At 31 March, 2023	-

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application or low value leases
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Applied the practical expedient to assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.
- The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	93.77	113.90
Additions during the year	-	39.21
Deletion during the year	24.76	-
	69.01	153.11
Finance cost accrued during the year	6.04	11.28
Payment of lease liabilities	75.05	70.62
Balance at the end of the year	-	93.77

f. Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Due within one year	-	76.18
Due later than one year and not later than five years	-	17.59
Due later than five years	-	-
Total	-	93.77

g. Amounts recognised in profit or loss (₹ in Lacs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	6.04	11.28
Depreciation on right of use assets	61.17	60.77
Expenses relating to short-term and low value leases (Income)/Expenses on de-recognised of lease	114.21 -	121.54 -
	181.42	193.59

Notes:

- i. 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.
- ii. Rental expense recorded for short-term and low value leases is recognised for the year ended 31 March, 2023 ₹ 114.21 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 121.54 Lacs), the same have been recorded under the head 'Other expenses' in the financial statements.

49 RELATED PARTIES**a. List of related parties****i Holding company**

Karun Carpets Private Limited

ii Wholly owned subsidiary

Kaolin India Private Limited

iii. Enterprises over which shareholders or directors exercise significant influence

Greaves Cotton Limited

Premium Transmission Private Limited

DBH Holdings(India) Private Limited (Formerly known as Pembri Industrial & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd.)

Greaves Finance Limited (Formerly known as Greaves Leasing Finance Limited)

Greaves Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Dee Greaves Limited)

Aravali Sports & Cultural Foundation

DBH Consulting Limited

Greaves Electric Mobility Private Limited (Formerly known as Ampere Vehicles Private Limited)

iv. Key management personnel

Mr. Karan Thapar – Chairman

Mr. T. Balakrishnan - Director

Mr. Vijay Dilbagh Rai - Director (upto 10 May 2022)

Ms. Shivpriya Nanda - Director

Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain -Executive Director (with effect from 12 September 2022)

Mr. Firdose Vandrevala - Director

Mr. Rakesh Bhartia - Director (upto 24 February 2023)

Mr. Bhagawandas Bhojwani - Chief Executive Officer (upto 26 September 2022)

Mr. Mahendra Kumar Gupta - Chief Financial Officer (upto 03 March 2023)

Ms. Shalini Chawla - Company Secretary

b. Transactions /balances outstanding with related parties (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Wholly owned Subsidiary		Enterprises over which shareholders or directors exercise significant influence		Key management personnel		Total	
	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
	Transactions during the year									
Loans given	-	-	230.00	200.00	-	-	-	-	230.00	200.00
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	230.00	200.00	-	-	-	-	230.00	200.00
Loans received	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-
Karun Carpets Private Limited	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-
Technical fees	-	-	-	-	23.81	30.89	-	-	23.81	30.89
DBH Consulting Limited	-	-	-	-	23.81	30.89	-	-	23.81	30.89
Rent paid (adjusted with lease liabilities)	21.24	21.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.24	21.24
Karun Carpets Private Limited	21.24	21.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.24	21.24
Rent received	-	-	11.11	9.73	-	-	-	-	11.11	9.73
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	11.11	9.73	-	-	-	-	11.11	9.73
Interest paid	124.06	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.06	100.00
Karun Carpets Private Limited	124.06	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.06	100.00
Interest received	-	-	26.42	11.80	-	-	-	-	26.42	11.80
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	26.42	11.80	-	-	-	-	26.42	11.80
Repayment Of loans	1,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	-
Karun Carpets Private Limited	1,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of others	-	-	-	-	-	52.66	-	-	-	52.66
Premium Transmission Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	52.66	-	-	-	52.66
Professional Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.58	21.58	8.00
Mr. Rakesh Bhartia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.58	21.58	8.00
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by others on our behalf	-	28.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.87
Karun Carpets Private Limited	-	28.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.87
Directors sitting fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.25	21.25	19.05
Mr. Karan Thapar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.55	2.55	2.25
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	1.20	2.20
Mr. T. Balakrishnan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.15	4.15	3.35
Mr. Vijay Dilbagh Rai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	4.70
Ms. Shivpriya Nanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.45	4.45	3.85
Mr. Firdose Vandrevala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	3.60	2.70
Mr. Rakesh Bhartia	-	-	668.26	425.18	-	-	-	3.80	3.80	-
Purchase of materials	-	-	668.26	425.18	-	-	-	-	668.26	425.18
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	668.26	425.18	-	-	-	-	668.26	425.18
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	11.02	-	-	-	-	-	11.02	-
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	11.02	-	-	-	-	-	11.02	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225.08	225.08	231.63
Mr. Bhagawan Das Bhojwani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.79	71.79	129.24
Mr. Mahendra Kumar Gupta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127.89	127.89	82.34
Ms. Shalini Chawla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.40	25.40	20.05

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Wholly owned Subsidiary		Enterprises over which shareholders or directors exercise significant influence		Total	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Outstanding balances								
Security deposit payable	-	-	0.85	0.85	-	-	0.85	0.85
Kaolin India Private Ltd	-	-	0.85	0.85	-	-	0.85	0.85
Unsecured loan payable	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
Karun Carpets Private Limited	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
Unsecured loan receivable	-	-	430.00	200.00	-	-	430.00	200.00
Kaolin India Private Ltd	-	-	430.00	200.00	-	-	430.00	200.00
Payable	-	29.27	77.61	40.29	-	-	77.61	69.56
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	77.61	40.29	-	-	77.61	40.29
Karun Carpets Private Limited	-	29.27	-	-	-	-	-	29.27
Receivable	2.00	2.00	4.30	21.37	-	-	6.30	23.37
Kaolin India Private Limited	-	-	4.30	21.37	-	-	4.30	21.37
Karun Carpets Private Limited	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00

50 As per Section 203(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, if the office of any whole-time key managerial personnel including Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is vacated, the resulting vacancy shall be filled-up by the Board at a meeting of the Board within a period of six months from the date of such vacancy. As on 31 March, 2023 the post of CFO was vacant and the management is in the process of finding a suitable candidate for the post of CFO.

51 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - 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,
- The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

52 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no event observed after the reported period which have an impact on the Company's operation.

53 Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

54 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved for issue by Board of Directors on 8 May, 2023.

For S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of EICL Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **EICL Limited** ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiary referred to in the other matters section below, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 March, 2023, of consolidated loss, consolidated total comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity, and its Consolidated Cash Flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated 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 we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in Other Matters paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 39 to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, relating to filing of application with the regulatory authorities for securing environment clearances for their mining land parcels. The Holding Company has received approvals for two mining leases which are operational presently and is awaiting to receive approvals for other locations. The classification of underlying land as property, plant and equipment, conclusion relating to non-impairment of plant and machinery and measurement of site restoration obligation is dependent on such clearances. Our opinion is not modified in this respect of this matter.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the

preparation of the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises the Director's Report (but does not include the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon).

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and report of other auditor as furnished to us, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in term of the requirements of the Act, that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, Consolidated Cash Flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 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 ability of the Group 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 Consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiary whose financial statements reflect total assets (after eliminating intra-group transactions) of ₹ 1,511.03 Lacs as at 31 March 2023, total revenues (after eliminating intra-group transactions) of ₹ 1,013.38 Lacs and net cash flow amounting to ₹ 0.54 Lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements above, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxii) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for the Company and its subsidiary included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiary, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statement of Changes in

Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the report of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Group, incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.
- (g) 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 Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiary, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:
- i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 40.1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by its subsidiary incorporated in India.
 - iv. (a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, 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 Holding Company or subsidiary to or in any other person or entity, including foreign

entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or subsidiary ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (b) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Holding Company or subsidiary from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or subsidiary 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.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended is applicable for the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, only with effect from 1 April 2023, therefore, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, is not applicable.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 23096985BGXFYY4772

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of EICL Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

Independent Auditor's 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")

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **EICL Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the company's business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of the company's 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid, 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 ("the ICAI") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk

that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to the subsidiary company which is a company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditor of such company incorporated in India.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

Sd/-

Bhaskar Sen

Partner

Membership No.: 096985

UDIN: 23096985BGXFYY4772

Place: Gurugram

Date: 08 May, 2023

CONSOLIDATED Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Assets			
1 Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	3	14,305.57	15,135.72
b. Capital work in progress	3	52.64	40.31
c. Other intangible assets	4	1.96	1.79
d. Right to use assets	5	2.61	88.54
e. Financial assets			
i. Investment	6	5.00	5.00
ii. Other financial assets	7	311.79	314.05
f. Deferred tax assets (net)	11	1,003.98	883.55
g. Other non current assets	8	326.66	336.54
		16,010.21	16,805.50
2 Current assets			
a. Inventories	10	2,897.02	2,727.38
b. Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	12	1,814.47	2,271.18
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	4.48	8.54
iii. Other bank balances	14	13.09	19.10
iv. Other financial assets	7	36.47	24.64
c. Current tax assets (Net)	9	50.29	-
d. Other current assets	8	510.80	631.52
		5,326.62	5,682.36
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	15	3,904.43	4,407.52
Total assets		25,241.26	26,895.38
Equity and liabilities			
1 Equity			
a. Equity share capital	16	1,005.52	1,005.52
b. Other equity	17	14,105.61	14,407.48
Total equity		15,111.13	15,413.00
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	18	969.75	1,062.75
ii. Lease liabilities	19	-	17.59
iii. Other financial liabilities	19	1.01	2.87
b. Provisions	20	2,200.64	2,214.87
		3,171.40	3,298.08
Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	21	3,076.15	4,204.93
ii. Lease liabilities	23	-	76.18
iii. Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	425.83	418.25
- Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	1,912.80	2,581.45
iv. Other financial liabilities	23	44.60	184.91
b. Other current liabilities	24	1,377.08	469.78
c. Provisions	20	122.27	150.05
d. Current tax liabilities (Net)	25	-	98.75
		6,958.73	8,184.30
Total liabilities		10,130.13	11,482.38
Total equity and liabilities		25,241.26	26,895.38

See accompanying notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
I			
Revenue from operations	26	12,276.84	13,181.35
II			
Other income	27	1,213.38	71.03
III			
Total income (I + II)		13,490.22	13,252.38
IV			
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	28	3,077.79	2,822.85
Purchases of stock-in-trade	29	221.63	320.89
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	30	244.38	(712.03)
Employee benefits expense	31	2,443.45	2,647.70
Finance costs	32	609.46	603.70
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	942.65	971.79
Other expenses	34	6,554.93	7,335.72
Total expenses (IV)		14,094.29	13,990.62
V			
Loss before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(604.07)	(738.24)
VI			
Exceptional items (Loss)	35	-	(2,091.17)
VII			
Loss before tax (V-VI)		(604.07)	(2,829.41)
VIII			
Tax expense			
Current tax	36	-	-
Income tax expense related to earlier year	36	(127.76)	-
Deferred tax	36	(134.02)	(667.66)
		(261.78)	(667.66)
IX			
Loss for the year (VII-VIII)		(342.29)	(2,161.75)
X			
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
i. Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		54.01	51.59
ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		13.59	12.98
Other comprehensive income for the year		40.42	38.61
XI			
Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		(301.87)	(2,123.14)
XII			
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(342.29)	(2,161.75)
		(342.29)	(2,161.75)
XIII			
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
Shareholders of the Company		(301.87)	(2,123.14)
		(301.87)	(2,123.14)
XIV			
Earning per equity share	37		
Equity shares of face value ₹ 2 each			
Basic (₹ per share)		(0.68)	(4.30)
Diluted (₹ per share)		(0.68)	(4.30)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023**A. Equity share capital**

	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	5,02,76,013	1,005.52

B. Other equity

	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	7,418.37	97.68	16,530.62
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,161.75)	-	(2,161.75)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	38.61	38.61
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	5,256.62	136.29	14,407.48
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(342.29)	-	(342.29)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	40.42	40.42
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	6.34	3,441.38	5,566.85	4,914.33	176.71	14,105.61

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
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Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

CONSOLIDATED Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(604.08)	(2,829.41)
Adjustments for :		
Profit on sale of assets held for sale	(1,103.86)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	942.66	971.79
Provision for bad trade and other receivables, loans and advances	3.15	22.57
Interest on borrowings	510.90	484.22
Provision for impairment	122.24	-
Interest from banks on deposits	-	(18.08)
Loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1.17)	(1.07)
Exceptional item-GST input accumulation written off	-	2,091.17
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	4.83	(0.92)
	(125.33)	720.27
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(169.64)	(875.99)
Trade receivables	312.43	(180.67)
Other current financial assets	(29.28)	-
Other current assets	126.73	(0.57)
Other non-current financial assets	40.18	5.49
Other non current assets	9.66	(14.58)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(506.63)	471.98
Other financial liabilities	(100.26)	(93.87)
Provisions	12.00	24.41
Other current liabilities	18.15	(25.60)
Cash generated from operating activities	(411.99)	30.87
Income taxes refund (net)	(60.05)	(89.17)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(472.04)	(58.30)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, including capital advances	(161.01)	(160.18)
Capital expenditure on intangible assets	(1.48)	(0.41)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	16.63	10.01
Sale proceeds of asset held for sale	1,484.71	-
Advance received against assets held for sale	890.00	301.12
Interest income on bank deposits	8.85	8.16
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	2,237.70	158.70
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) borrowings		
- Receipts	-	69.75
- Repayments	(784.25)	(678.21)
Proceeds from/ (repayment of) cash credits/working capital demand loan (net)	562.47	922.52
Repayment of unsecured loan	(1,000.00)	-
Interest paid	(547.94)	(482.87)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	(1,769.72)	(168.81)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(4.06)	(68.41)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8.54	76.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	4.48	8.54

- The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

See accompanying notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

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T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

EICL Limited ('the Holding Company'), a Company incorporated in India in 1963, under the Companies Act, 1956, was part of the erstwhile Thapar Group. The registered office of the Company is at TC-79/4, Veli, Thiruvananthapuram – 695 021, Kerala. The Company is engaged in the business of mining of clay (Kaolin) and manufacturing of processed clay.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES :

2.1 Statement of compliance

Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly, the Group have prepared these consolidated financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Consolidated Financial Statements' or 'financial statements').

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and

cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Basis of preparation and presentation

Consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), except for

- Financial instruments – measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale – measured at lower of fair value less cost of sale;
- Plan assets under defined benefit plans – measured at fair value
- In addition, certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 Consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable 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.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee and all values are rounded to the nearest Lacs, except when otherwise stated.

Group information

The consolidated financial statements include following subsidiary:

Name of the Company : Kaolin India Private Limited

Percentage of ownership : 100%

Effective date of holding w.e.f. June 3, 2020 prior to that share held by Karun Carpets Private Limited, the entity fall under common control.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relates to EICL Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has power over the investee
- Is expected, or has right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- Has the ability to use its power to affect the returns;

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control listed above.

Generally, majority of voting rights results in control. When the Company has less than majority of voting rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power over the investee, including:

- The size of the Company's holdings of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income,

expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable Ind AS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under Ind AS 109, or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Consolidation procedure:

- The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating all significant intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and unrealised profits on intra-group transactions.
- The excess of cost to the Group of its investments in the subsidiaries over its share of equity of the subsidiaries, at the dates on which the investments in the subsidiaries were made, is recognised as 'Goodwill' being an asset in the consolidated financial statements and is tested for impairment on annual basis. On the other hand, where the share of equity in the subsidiaries as on the date of investment is in excess of cost of investments of the Group, it is recognised as 'Capital Reserve' and shown under the head 'Reserves & Surplus', in the consolidated financial statements. The 'Goodwill' / 'Capital Reserve' is determined separately for each subsidiary and such amounts are not set off between different entities.

- Non-controlling interest in the net assets of the consolidated subsidiaries consist of the amount of equity attributable to the non-controlling shareholders at the date on which investments in the subsidiaries were made and further movements in their share in the equity, subsequent to the dates of investments. Net profit / loss for the year of the subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interest is identified and adjusted against the profit / loss after tax of the Group in order to arrive at the income attributable to shareholders of the Company.

2.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of these Consolidated financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the Consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

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

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- Decommissioning and restoration provision
- Fair value of unlisted equity securities
- Determination of cash generating unit (CGU)
- Useful life of intangible asset
- Defined benefit obligation
- Current tax expense and current tax payable
- Deferred tax assets for carried forward tax losses
- Impairment of financial assets

Estimates and judgments are regularly revisited. Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including futuristic reasonable information that may have a financial impact on the Group.

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and specific criteria have been met, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. Amounts disclosed as revenue are

net of discounts, sales incentives, rebates granted, returns, sales taxes/value added taxes/goods and service tax/ and duties when the products are delivered to customer or when delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when title and risk and rewards of ownership pass to the customer.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer which usually is on delivery of the goods to the carriers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other indirect taxes. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration when that right is conditional on Group's future performance.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group have received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.6 Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably). Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.7 Leases

The Group have applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach.

As a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Arrangements in the nature of lease

The Group enters into agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the Group applies the requirements of Ind AS 116 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 116 – Leases, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are Consolidated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

2.8 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Group is Indian rupee (₹).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.9 Employee benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries including incentive and bonus, annual leave and sick leave (leave comprises compensated absences) in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. The casual leave, if not availed are lapsed at the end of the year and are not accumulated for future period.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

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

utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.11 Property plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

It includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy based on Ind AS 23 – Borrowing costs. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset

is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a year of commissioning has been completed. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised. Assets costing 5,000 and below are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Subsequent expenditure and componentisation

Parts of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives and significant value and subsequent expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment arising on account of capital improvement or other factors are accounted for as separate components only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Decommissioning costs

Decommissioning cost includes cost of restoration. Provision for decommissioning costs is recognized when the Group have a legal or constructive obligation to plug and abandon a site, dismantle and remove a facility or an item of Property, Plant and Equipment and to restore the site on which it is located. The full eventual estimated provision towards costs relating to dismantling, abandoning and restoring sites and other facilities are recognized in respective assets when the site is complete / facilities or Property, Plant and Equipment are installed.

The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined using existing technology at current prices and escalated using appropriate inflation rate till the expected date of decommissioning and discounted up to the reporting date using the appropriate risk-free discount rate. An amount equivalent to the decommissioning provision is recognized along with the cost of site or Property, Plant and Equipment.

Depreciation and useful life

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, 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 technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc

Depreciation is computed on Straight-Line Method ('SLM') based on useful lives, determined based on internal technical evaluation as follows:

Type of Assets	Method	Useful lives estimated by the management
Factory and other buildings	SLM	3- 60 years
Plant and equipment	SLM	10- 25 years
Furniture and fixtures	SLM	10 years
Office equipment	SLM	5 years
Vehicle and cycles	SLM	8 years

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

The Group reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of office equipment and computer over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

2.12 Intangible assets

The Group have elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Intangible assets as at the transition date, viz., 1 April, 2019 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible assets and intangible assets under development are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives of intangible assets.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Computer software: 5 years

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at each year end.

2.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories, including stores and spare parts (other than stores and spares accounted for as Property, Plant and Equipment), raw materials (including clay matrix-mined and purchased) are valued at weighted average cost. Work in progress and finished goods, are valued at lower of standard cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct expenses and is determined on the basis of weighted average method.

Total mining expenses are considered as raw material cost for clay matrix – mined.

In respect of finished goods and work in progress, cost

includes raw material cost plus conversion costs and other overheads incurred to bring the goods to their present location and condition based on normal operating capacity.

2.15 Non-current assets or disposal held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Such assets or disposal groups are classified only when both the conditions are satisfied –

1. The sale is highly probable, and
2. The asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets.

Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification as held for sale, and actions required to complete the plan of sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Non-current assets or disposal group are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

Upon classification, non-current assets or disposal group held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets which are subject to depreciation are not depreciated or amortized once those classified as held for sale.

Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.16 Government grants

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

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and non-monetary grants are

recognised and disclosed as 'deferred income' under non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favourable interest is treated as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the income statement immediately on fulfilment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

2.17 Provisions

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

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

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group have a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.19 Borrowing costs

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

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.20 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.21 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group have not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit -adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Group measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the

previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Group again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to

be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.22 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.23 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share:

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares

by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Group to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

2.24 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

(₹ in Lacs)

	Free hold land	Factory and other buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles and cycles	Total
Cost or deemed cost							
Balance as on 31 March, 2021	6,835.46	2,355.74	7,935.06	72.72	70.62	148.05	17,417.65
Additions	186.94	63.62	95.13	0.77	13.03	5.19	364.67
Disposals	-	-	13.82	1.42	17.42	19.16	51.82
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	7,022.40	2,419.36	8,016.37	72.07	66.23	134.08	17,730.50
Additions	-	34.77	12.52	5.50	4.33	8.37	65.49
Disposals	2.75	-	-	5.05	57.63	35.20	100.63
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	7,019.65	2,454.13	8,028.89	72.52	12.93	107.25	17,695.36
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as on 31 March, 2021	19.74	280.99	1,308.87	19.40	45.95	53.90	1,728.86
Additions	28.56	155.31	667.82	4.27	23.75	29.11	908.82
Disposals	-	-	5.00	1.42	17.30	19.16	42.88
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	48.30	436.30	1,971.69	22.24	52.41	63.85	2,594.79
Depreciation expense	28.57	156.04	660.46	15.83	6.87	12.40	880.17
Elimination on disposals of assets	0.21	-	-	1.14	56.95	26.87	85.17
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	76.66	592.34	2,632.15	36.94	2.33	49.38	3,389.79
Net carrying amount							
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	6,974.10	1,983.06	6,044.68	49.82	13.82	70.23	15,135.72
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	6,942.99	1,861.79	5,396.74	35.58	10.60	57.87	14,305.57

Notes:

- Additions to plant and machinery include additions to research and development assets amounting to Nil (31 March, 2022 Nil) and depreciation charge for the year includes ₹ 45.30 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 46.81 Lacs) on account of research and development assets.
- During the previous year site restoration for new mining land created ₹ 186.94 Lacs
- Information of assets pledged as security, refer note 18
- a CWIP ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

Sl. No.	CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Projects in progress	12.35	-	-	-	12.35
(ii)	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	40.29	40.29
	Total	12.35	-	-	40.29	52.64

As at 31 March, 2022

Sl. No.	CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Projects in progress	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
(ii)	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	1.45	38.84	40.29
	Total	0.02	-	1.45	38.84	40.31

iv. b. Details of projects where activity has been suspended

Sl. No.	CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Filter press replacement	-	-	-	8.11	8.11
(ii)	Nozzle Centrifuge	-	-	-	30.73	30.73
(iii)	LT Cable replacement	-	-	-	0.41	0.41
(iv)	Powder Silo	-	-	-	1.04	1.04
	Total	-	-	-	40.29	40.29

4 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

	Computer software	Total
Cost or deemed cost		
Balance as on 31 March, 2021	12.42	12.42
Additions	0.41	0.41
Disposals	-	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	12.83	12.83
Additions	1.48	1.48
Disposals	-	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	14.31	14.31
Amortisation		
Balance as on 31 March, 2021	8.83	8.83
Amortisation expense	2.21	2.21
Disposals	-	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	11.04	11.04
Amortisation expense	1.31	1.31
Disposals	-	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	12.35	12.35
Net carrying amount		
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	1.79	1.79
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	1.96	1.96

5 RIGHT TO USE ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Right to use assets (refer note "46")	2.61	88.54
	2.61	88.54

Includes leasehold improvements of ₹ 2.61 Lacs (31 March, 2022: ₹ 2.61 Lacs)

6 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Unquoted (Carried at fair value)		
a. Investment in equity instruments		
- Kerala Enviro Infrastructures Limited {50,000 (31 March 2022: 50,000) equity shares carrying face value of 10 each fully paid}	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00

7 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSET

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I. Non-current		
a. Security deposits	177.71	206.88
b. Duty / taxes paid under protest recoverable (also refer note 38.1)	133.81	95.03
c. Margin money deposits (see note below)	0.27	12.14
	311.79	314.05
Note:		
Margin money deposits are under lien with banks for issuance of bank guarantee.		
II. Current		
a. Advance to related parties	2.00	2.00
b. Accrued interest on other deposits	6.42	15.27
c. Other receivables	28.05	7.37
	36.47	24.64

8 OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I. Non-current		
a. Advances for purchase of property, plant and equipment	1.32	1.54
b. Prepayments	17.88	43.47
c. Balances with government authorities	200.18	200.18
d. Plan asset over present value of gratuity obligation	107.28	91.35
	326.66	336.54
II. Current		
a. Advances to suppliers	103.38	177.99
b. Advances to employees	36.75	40.18
c. Prepayments	39.00	89.29
d. Balances with government authorities	283.57	307.11
e. Other advances	48.10	16.95
	510.80	631.52

9 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Advance taxes paid including tax deducted at source(net of provision for tax)	50.29	-
	50.29	-

10 INVENTORIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(lower of cost and net realisable value)		
a. Raw materials	622.83	207.60
b. Stores and spares	853.57	854.78
c. Work in progress (see note "I" below)	191.90	171.20
d. Finished goods (see note "II" below)	1,228.72	1,493.80
	2,897.02	2,727.38

Notes:

- I** Includes by-products and others of ₹ 0.01 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 0.86 Lacs).
- II** Includes by-products of ₹ 35.35 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 37.66 Lacs) and traded goods of clay products of ₹ 25.88 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 31.32 Lacs).

11 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Deferred tax assets	1,003.98	883.55

(₹ in Lacs)

	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss [(Charge)/ income]	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
2022-23				
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to :				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,097.68)	59.31	-	(1,038.37)
Employee benefit obligation	38.47	0.75	(13.59)	25.63
Tax impact of expenses chargeable in the financial statements but allowable under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in future years	25.85	(4.60)	-	21.25
Site restoration on land	502.64	43.97	-	546.61
Lease obligation	4.94	(4.94)	-	-
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation(see note below)	1,409.33	39.53	-	1,448.86
	883.55	134.02	(13.59)	1,003.98
2021-22				
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to :				
Property, plant and equipment	(1,123.93)	26.24	-	(1,097.68)
Employee benefit obligation	39.84	11.61	(12.98)	38.47
Tax impact of expenses chargeable in the financial statements but not allowable under the Income Tax Act, 1961 in future years	20.17	5.68	-	25.85
Site restoration on land	509.77	(7.13)	-	502.64
Lease obligation	2.97	1.97	-	4.94
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation(see note below)	780.05	629.28	-	1,409.33
	228.87	667.66	(12.98)	883.55

Note:

The Group has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA/115BAB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

12 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Secured, considered good	70.59	75.92
b. Unsecured, considered good	1,743.88	2,195.26
c. Unsecured, considered doubtful	83.24	99.74
Less: Allowances for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowances)	(83.24)	(99.74)
Total	1,814.47	2,271.18

Notes:

- The above amount of trade receivables also includes amount receivable from its related parties (refer note 47).
- The average credit period on sale of goods is 30 days to 60 days. No interest is charged on overdue trade receivables.
- Debtors amounting to ₹ 19.65 Lacs has been written off against provisions and new provision created during the year amounts to ₹ 3.15 Lacs.

iv. Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,810.32	4.15	-	-	-	1,814.47
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	0.23	26.76	56.25	83.24
Total	1,810.32	4.15	0.23	26.76	56.25	1,897.71

As at 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,240.73	30.45	-	-	-	2,271.18
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	30.48	-	69.26	99.74
Total	2,240.73	30.45	30.48	-	69.26	2,370.92

13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	2.92	6.90
b. Cash on hand	1.56	1.64
	4.48	8.54

14 OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Unpaid dividend accounts	13.09	19.10
	13.09	19.10

15 NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Fixed assets held for sale (at lower of cost and net realisable value) (see note below)	4,026.67	4,407.52
Less: Provision for impairment	(122.24)	-
	3,904.43	4,407.52

Note:

Fixed assets held for sale represent land and buildings of gross book value ₹ 4,431.64 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 4,816.04 Lacs) and net book value ₹ 4,026.67 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 4,407.52 Lacs) located at Shimoga and Cuddalore unit. During the year, the Company has sold 15.40 acres of Shimoga land and building for ₹ 1488.40 Lacs. Further, company has entered into an agreement for sale with respect to Cuddalore land and building appurtenant for ₹ 1,800 Lacs; whose book value amounts to ₹ 1,922.24 Lacs and accordingly, Company has carried impairment provision of ₹ 122.24 Lacs.

16 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	9,00,00,000	1,800.00	9,00,00,000	1,800.00
Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	30,00,000	3,000.00	30,00,000	3,000.00
	9,30,00,000	4,800.00	9,30,00,000	4,800.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Total	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52

a. Movement in share capital

	Year ended 31 March, 2023		Year ended 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)	No. of shares	(₹ in Lacs)
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	5,02,76,013	1,005.52	5,02,76,013	1,005.52

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of 2 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company has neither issued any equity shares for consideration other than cash nor any bonus shares issued during the immediately preceding five financial years. Also there has been no buy back of shares either in the aforesaid period.

c. Shares held by holding Company

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares		
Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	4,60,78,066
	4,60,78,066	4,60,78,066

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	91.65%	4,60,78,066	91.65%

e. Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoters Name	31 March, 2023		31 March, 2022		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1 Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	91.65%	4,60,78,066	91.65%	0.00%

Promoters Name	31 March, 2022		31 March, 2021		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1 Karun Carpets Private Limited	4,60,78,066	91.65%	4,60,78,066	91.65%	0.00%

17 OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Capital Reserve	6.34	6.34
b. Capital Redemption Reserve	3,441.38	3,441.38
c. General Reserve	5,566.85	5,566.85
d. Retained earnings	4,914.33	5,256.62
e. Other comprehensive income	176.71	136.29
	14,105.61	14,407.48
Other equity consist of the following		
i. Capital Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of year	6.34	6.34
Addition during the year	-	-
	6.34	6.34
ii. Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of year	3,441.38	3,441.38
Addition during the year	-	-
	3,441.38	3,441.38
iii. General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,566.85	5,566.85
Addition during the year	-	-
	5,566.85	5,566.85
iv. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,256.62	7,418.37
Loss for the year	(342.29)	(2,161.75)
	4,914.33	5,256.62
v. Other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of year	136.29	97.68
Add:		
- Re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	40.42	38.61
	176.71	136.29

Notes:**i. Capital Redemption Reserve**

The Indian Companies Act, 2013 (the "Companies Act") requires that where a Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased shall be transferred to a capital redemption reserve account and details of such transfer shall be disclosed in the balance sheet. The capital redemption reserve account may be applied by the Group, in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to Shareholders of the Group as fully paid bonus shares. The Group established this reserve pursuant to the redemption of preference shares issued in earlier year.

ii. Capital Reserve

The capital reserve represents the excess of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the consideration paid.

iii. General Reserve

The Group had transferred a part of the net profit of the group to general reserve in earlier year.

iv. Retained earnings

Retained earnings are profits of the Group earned till date less transferred to other reserves and dividend paid during the year.

v. Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income comprises the balance of remeasurement of retirement benefit plans.

18 NON-CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Term loans (secured)		
- From banks		
Axis Bank Limited (see note 'i' below)	162.75	255.75
HDFC Bank Limited (see note 'ii' below)	-	691.25
	162.75	947.00
Less: Transferred to current maturities of long term borrowings	93.00	784.25
	69.75	162.75
b. Preference Shares		
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each (see note 'iii' below)	900.00	900.00
	900.00	900.00
Total	969.75	1,062.75

Notes:**i. Term loan (working capital term loan) from Axis Bank Limited****a. Terms of repayment**

The working capital term loan of ₹ 279 Lacs was sanctioned by Axis Bank Limited during 2020-21, which is repayable in 36 equated monthly instalments starting from February, 2022. Interest to be paid separately as and when due.

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
i. April 2022 to March 2023	-	93.00
ii. April 2023 to March 2024	93.00	93.00
iii. April 2024 to March 2025	69.75	69.75
	162.75	255.75

b. Rate of interest: 1 year MCLR+1%. Effective interest rate is 8.45%**c. Security**

Term loans from banks are secured by second pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire current assets both present & future and second pari passu charge on the movable & immovable assets including factory land & building at Thonnakal unit of the company.

d. Current maturities of long term borrowings are disclosed under the head current borrowings.**ii. Term loan from HDFC Bank Limited****a. Terms of repayment**

Secured term loan of ₹ 1,500 Lacs was sanctioned by HDFC Bank Limited during 2019-20, which are repayable in 9 equated quarterly instalments starting from February, 2021. Interest to be paid separately as and when due.

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
ii. April 2022 to March 2023	-	691.25
	-	691.25

b. Rate of interest: 1 year MCLR+0.85%. Effective interest rate is 7.80%**c. Security**

Term loans from banks are secured by first pari passu charge on fixed assets (including factory land and building located in Thonnakal unit of the holding Company).

d. Current maturities of long term borrowings are disclosed under the head current borrowings.

iii. Terms of 13% optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares ('OCRPS')

- a. Dividend rate: 13% fixed out of the profit of the Company
- b. Conversion of the OCRPS:
 - At any time after the 1 year anniversary but not later than 4 years anniversary from the date of issuance and allotment of the OCRPS, the OCRPS can be converted (in whole but not in part) into Equity Shares, at the option of the Company; or
 - At any time after the 4 years anniversary but not later than 20 years anniversary from the date of issuance and allotment of the OCRPS, the OCRPS can be converted (in whole but not in part) into Equity Shares, at the option of the Company or OCRPS holder; or
 - The number of Equity Shares which will be issued upon conversion of the OCRPS will be determined based on the Subscription Price i.e. higher of fair market value and face value.
 - The Equity Shares issued and allotted upon conversion of the OCRPS will rank pari passu and shall have the same rights as the Equity Shares.
- c. Redemption of the OCRPS:
The OCRPS will be redeemable (in whole or in parts not more than 3 instalments) at the earlier of: (a) the 20 years anniversary of the date of issuance and allotment of the OCRPS or (b) any time at the option of the Company before exercise of conversion option by the Company or the OCRPS holder in accordance with paragraph (ii) above.
- d. The OCRPS can be transferred within the group Companies at its fair valuation.
Considering the operations stage of the Company and the Holding Company management have decided for the waiver of Dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022.

19 OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Deposits from vendors	0.71	2.47
b. Deposits from customers	0.30	0.40
c. Payable for lease obligation (refer note 46)	-	17.59
	1.01	20.46

20 PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current		
a. Provision for employee benefits		
i. Compensated absences	28.78	30.79
b. Site restoration obligation (Refer Note I below)	2,171.86	2,184.08
	2,200.64	2,214.87

Note:

- I Site restoration obligation with respect to mining land of clay business is recognised on 01 April, 2016 in view of the requirement of Ind AS 16 - "Property, Plant and Equipment" read with Ind AS 37- "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The details are given below:

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Opening present value of obligation	2,184.08	2,025.47
Add : Finance charge during the year	118.94	120.00
Less : Expenses incurred during the year	(131.16)	(148.33)
New obligation created	-	186.94
Closing present value of obligation	2,171.86	2,184.08
Current		
a. Provision for employee benefits		
i. Compensated absences	122.27	150.05
	122.27	150.05

21 CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Secured		
i. Cash credit account (note a and b)		
- Axis Bank Limited	1,875.30	1,550.78
- HDFC Bank Limited	693.23	869.90
ii. Current maturities of long-term debts	93.00	784.25
iii. Buyers credit	414.62	-
Unsecured		
i. Inter-corporate deposits	-	1,000.00
	3,076.15	4,204.93

Notes:

- a. Cash credit facility and working capital demand loans along with bank guarantees and letter of credit facilities given by the banks are secured by hypothecation of finished goods, semi-finished goods, consumable stores and spares, raw material and book debts of the Company.
- b. Cash credit facility and working capital demand loans from the bank comprises of the following:
- Cash credit facility/working capital demand loan of ₹ 2,600 Lacs sanctioned by Axis Bank is repayable on demand and carries interest @ 1 year MCLR + 0.65% presently 8.00% p.a (2021-22 : 1 year MCLR + 0.65% p.a).
 - Cash credit facility ₹ 1,250 Lacs from HDFC Bank is repayable on demand and carries interest @ 1 year MCLR + 0.85% presently 7.55% p.a (2021-22 : 1 year MCLR + 0.85% p.a).
- c. Inter-corporate deposit was repayable on demand to holding company (Karun Carpets Private Limited) amounting to ₹ 1,000 Lacs on which interest @10% was being charged on outstanding balance.

22 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (see note 'iii' below)	425.83	418.25
b. Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,912.80	2,581.45
	2,338.63	2,999.70

Notes:

- The above amount of trade payables also includes amount payable to its related parties (refer note 47).
- The average credit period for purchase of certain goods and services are from 15 to 90 days. No interest is chargeable on trade payables.
- The disclosure of the amount outstanding to micro enterprises and small enterprises are as follows:
 - Amount payable to suppliers under MSMED (suppliers) as on 31 March
 - Principal
 - Interest
 - Payments made to supplier beyond the appointed day during the year
 - Principal
 - Interest
 - Amount of interest due and payable for delay in payment (which have been paid beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest under MSMED
 - Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on 31 March
 - Amount of interest remaining due and payable to suppliers disallowable as deductible expenditure under Income Tax Act, 1961

f. Trade payables ageing

As at 31 March, 2023

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
		> 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	425.83	-	-	-	425.83
(ii)	Others	1,137.64	58.61	101.62	615.15	1,913.02
(iii)	Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,563.47	58.61	101.62	615.15	2,338.85

As at 31 March, 2022

Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
		> 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	418.25	-	-	-	418.25
(ii)	Others	1,809.25	152.73	3.25	616.21	2,581.44
(iii)	Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2,227.50	152.73	3.25	616.21	2,999.69

23 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Unpaid dividends	13.09	19.10
b. Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment	28.22	111.63
c. Retention money	-	23.38
d. Payable for lease obligation (refer note 46)	-	76.18
e. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.29	30.80
	44.60	261.09

24 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Advances from customers	17.96	21.26
b. Statutory dues (see note i)	64.31	43.23
c. Advance against assets classified as held for sale (see note ii)	1,290.00	400.00
d. Other payables	4.81	5.29
	1,377.08	469.78

Notes:

- Statutory dues includes GST payable, Provident fund payable, TDS, ESI etc
- Pertains to ₹ 790 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 400 Lacs) received for sale of Shimoga land and ₹ 500 Lacs received for sale of Cuddalore land which is shown under assets held for sale (refer note 15)

25 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
a. Provision for income-tax (net of advance taxes paid including tax deducted at source)	-	98.75
	-	98.75

26 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
Sale of products (see note i and ii below)	12,257.25	13,160.39
Other operating revenues:		
- Scrap sales	19.59	20.96
	12,276.84	13,181.35
Notes:		
i. Reconciliation of gross revenue from contract with customers		
- Gross Revenue	12,554.73	13,575.67
- Less: Discount	74.25	295.09
- Less: Returns	223.23	120.19
Net Revenue from contract with customers	12,257.25	13,160.39
ii. Details of products sold		
- Clay products	12,255.75	13,047.94
- By-products and others	1.50	112.45
	12,257.25	13,160.39
iii. Disaggregated revenue information		
Revenue from sale of goods with customers disaggregated based on geography		
a. Domestic	10,987.86	11,868.77
b. Exports	1,269.39	1,291.62
	12,257.25	13,160.39

27 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
a. Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss:		
i. Interest from banks on deposits	-	1.75
ii. Other Interest	2.57	4.53
b. Profit on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	36.15	14.75
c. Service charges	-	44.64
d. Profit on sales of property plant and equipment and non current assets held for sale	1,105.05	1.07
e. Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	68.05	-
f. Miscellaneous income	1.56	4.29
	1,213.38	71.03

28 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	207.60	194.70
Add: Purchases	3,493.02	2,835.75
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	622.83	207.60
Cost of raw material and components consumed	3,077.79	2,822.85

29 PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
a. Purchase of traded goods	221.63	320.89
	221.63	320.89

30 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS (₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
Opening inventories		
Finished goods		
- Manufactured	1,493.80	869.99
- Work in progress	171.20	82.98
	1,665.00	952.97
Closing inventories		
Finished goods		
- Manufactured	1,228.72	1,493.80
- Work in progress	191.90	171.20
	1,420.62	1,665.00
	244.38	(712.03)

31 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE (₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
a. Salary, wages and bonus	2,118.16	2,298.29
b. Contribution to provident and other funds	94.62	97.43
c. Gratuity expense (see note below)	40.86	48.17
d. Staff welfare expenses	189.81	203.81
	2,443.45	2,647.70

Notes:

- i. Gratuity expenses is netted off with income on trust fund amounting to ₹ 59.17 Lacs (31 March, 2022 ₹ 64.89 Lacs).
- ii. Employee benefit expenses includes research and development expenses (also refer note 39).

32 FINANCE COSTS (₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
Interest costs		
a. Interest on borrowings	484.48	472.42
b. Amortisation of site restoration reserve	118.94	120.00
c. Interest on lease obligation	6.04	11.28
	609.46	603.70

33 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE (₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
a. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	880.17	908.81
b. Amortisation of intangible assets	1.31	2.21
c. On right of use assets	61.17	60.77
	942.65	971.79

34 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
A. Manufacturing expenses		
i. Consumption of stores and spare parts	195.39	184.82
ii. Power and fuel	3,603.69	4,695.21
iii. Repair and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	415.46	308.96
- Building	77.87	69.96
- Others	152.71	146.52
iv. Other manufacturing expenses	248.59	324.28
v. Royalty charges	120.20	136.48
Total (A)	4,813.91	5,866.23
B. Administration expenses		
i. Rent (refer note 46)	118.34	125.82
ii. Rates and taxes	45.77	50.59
iii. Insurance	41.71	42.45
iv. Director sitting fees	21.34	19.05
v. Office and other expenses (See note ii)	253.81	194.97
vi. Legal and professional	215.84	109.76
vii. Security service charges	176.97	196.43
viii. Payments to auditors (see note i)	25.33	21.80
ix. Travelling and conveyance	106.68	88.24
x. Charity and donation	11.04	1.93
xii. Provision for bad trade and other receivables, loans and advances	3.15	22.57
xiii. Bank charges	17.80	24.09
xiv. Fixed Assets Impairment loss provision	122.24	-
xv. Corporate social responsibility (refer note 45)	60.79	-
Total (B)	1,220.81	897.70
c. Selling and distribution expenses		
i. Freight, forwarding and packing charges	281.87	356.94
ii. Sales commission	63.18	40.56
iii. Selling expenses	135.88	150.48
iv. Rebates and discount	39.28	23.81
Total (C)	520.21	571.79
Total (A + B + C)	6,554.93	7,335.72
Note:		
i. Payments to auditors (net of input credit)		
- Audit fees	21.75	19.05
- Tax audit fees	2.20	1.60
- Other services	0.57	0.35
- Out of pocket expenses	0.81	0.80
	25.33	21.80

ii. Office and other expenses includes research and development expenses (note 39).

35 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

As per Rule 89(5) of the CGST Rules, the restrictions were imposed on refund only to the extent of goods used for making outward supplies attracting lower rate of GST and effectively denies refund in respect of ITC on input services. Such restriction has neither been provided for nor contemplated in the parent provision of Section 54(3). Considering the fact that the rule has been made in excess of what has been provided in the Act, the Company's management has filed a writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in July'2020. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has concluded the validity of the provision relating to refund of GST in the similar cases filed before the Hon'ble High Court(s). Hence, the Company had written off an amount of ₹ 2,091.17 Lacs towards accumulated Input Tax credit and has shown as exceptional item in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2022.

36 INCOME TAXES

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
Current tax		
For current year	-	-
	-	-
Income-tax expense related to earlier year	(127.76)	-
	(127.76)	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(134.02)	(667.66)
	(134.02)	(667.66)
Income-tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	(134.02)	(667.66)
Other comprehensive income section		
Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.59	12.98
	(120.43)	(654.68)
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by prevailing income tax rate		
Profit before tax	(604.07)	(2,829.41)
Income-tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Calculated income tax expenses	(152.00)	(712.00)
Adjustment on account of carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	17.98	44.34
	(134.02)	(667.66)
Other comprehensive income section		
Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.59	12.98
	(120.43)	(654.68)

37 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
a. Basic earnings per share (₹)	(0.68)	(4.30)
b. Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(0.68)	(4.30)
Earnings per share are as follows:		
i. The earnings and weighted number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:		
Net profit attributable to the shareholders	(342.29)	(2,161.75)
Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares during the year	5,02,76,013	5,02,76,013
Basic earnings per share (₹)	(0.68)	(4.30)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(0.68)	(4.30)

38 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital amounts and not provided for (net of advances) amount to ₹ 42.66 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 7 Lacs).
- Estimated amount of liability on export obligation remaining to be completed against EPCG scheme and Advance authorisations amounts to ₹ 82.04 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 82.04 Lacs) and ₹ 135.24 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 82.33 Lacs) respectively.
- There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

38.1 Litigations**Notes:**

- a) Demands aggregating to ₹ 1,073.70 Lacs for the year 2000 to 2004 with respect to using of lubricating oil and transformer oil in the plant and machinery used for manufacture of excisable and as well as exempted goods and cenvat credit of service tax, which was subsequently quashed by the Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), referring

the matter back for fresh assessment. The Commissioner, Central Excise, Panchkula instead of fresh adjudication, went into appeal before the Hon'ble High Court at Chandigarh which was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court. The Commissioner, Panchkula filed a Special Leave Petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, where the matter is pending for adjudication. Consequently amount deposited under protest amounting to ₹ 17.48 Lacs have been considered good and recoverable and no provision for the same has been considered necessary. Further, till the time demands are received by the Company amounts of contingent liabilities, if any, is not ascertainable.

- b) With respect to classification of maize starch for excise purposes, the Commissioner, Excise raised a demand of ₹ 611.11 Lacs, which was set aside by CESTAT. The Commissioner filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the order of CESTAT, where the matter is pending for adjudication.
- II With respect to a dispute of lease charges of ₹ 1,204.60 Lacs on the lease land at Veli, the Company approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and the Hon'ble High Court has directed the Principal Secretary (Revenue) to make fresh assessment in this matter which is not yet finalized by the relevant authority. However, the Company has filed a review petition before the Secretary (Revenue), Government of Kerala to review the said order and requested to consider that;
- the lease rent fixation and the application for renewal of lease submitted by Company has to be considered under the Rules for Lease of Land for Industrial Purposes which has been overlooked or not considered in the said order.
 - the lease of the land provided to the Company be extended in accordance with the Rules for Lease of Land in Industrial Development Area and Development of Plots for Industrial Purposes.
- The Company is confident that the department will pass order in favour of the Company shortly.
- III The Company had received a show cause notice on April 9, 2015 from Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) dated March 31, 2015 on mis-classification of clay products for which the Company has represented and filed the reply with the authority and a favourable order was passed by the Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, Trivandrum. Subsequently, the department has filed an appeal against the order of Commissioner, which is currently pending for hearing. The Department has issued such show cause notices for the subsequent period also and the reply has been filed by the Company giving reference to the disposal of first show cause notice.
- IV The Company has received Order from Income-tax department relating to the assessment year 2018-19 demanding ₹ 775 Lacs (including interest of ₹ 238 Lacs) where Assessing Officer has disallowed certain expenditure and adding some notional income without considering all the submissions of the Company. Hence, the Company has filed an Appeal before the Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals) against the said order and the Company is confident of getting a favourable order. Tax paid under protest amounts to ₹ 116.32 Lacs (as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 77.84 Lacs)

39 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2023	Year Ended 31 March, 2022
- Employee benefit expenses	78.61	73.18
- Office and other expenses	1.10	1.63
	79.71	74.81

40 MINING OPERATIONS

The Group holds various mining leases over lands situated in Melthonnakkal and Veiloor Villages of Trivandrum (Kerala) and other places. These mining leases were granted over a period of 1994 to 2008. Following the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, the mining activities in both Melthonnakkal and Veiloor Villages had been suspended. Post complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the Company is following up for the Environment Clearance for Veiloor Villages mines apart from other mines before the mining authorities of Kerala which are at different stages of approvals. Besides, the Group has re-started mining at Melthonnakkal from October, 2020 and also has got mining lease executed for Melthonnakkal (near AJ College Site) during the year after all the necessary approvals. Thus, the Group has two mining leases which are operational presently.

Accordingly, the Group has resumed its mining operations at locations mentioned above and shall be able to do so at other mines on receipt of necessary approvals and also consequently achieve full level of production and improved profitability.

41 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Group makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes. Employer's contribution to Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance Scheme recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year are as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Contribution to Provident Fund	94.62	97.43
Contribution to Employees State Insurance Scheme	0.13	1.00
	94.75	98.43

b. Defined benefit plan

Gratuity

The Holding Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Employee who have completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme of gratuity is funded. The company makes provision of such gratuity asset/liability in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation as per project unit credit method.

The fund is managed by a trust which is governed by the board of trustees. The board of trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

	Valuation as at	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Expected return on plan assets	7.46%	6.96%
Discount rate (%)	7.46%	6.96%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	6.50%	6.50%
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	IALM 2012-14 Urban	IALM 2012-14 Urban
Retirement age (Years)	58	58
Withdrawal rate (%) (Ages)	5.00%	5.00%

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Service cost:		
Current service cost	44.43	52.55
Net interest expenses/(income)	(6.36)	(5.53)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	38.08	47.02
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	9.23	(7.96)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(21.01)	(30.79)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustment	(42.23)	(12.38)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(54.01)	(51.13)
Total	(15.93)	(4.11)

Notes:

- The current service cost and the net interest expenses for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the Statement of profit and loss.
- The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.
- The Gratuity scheme of the Company is funded.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Present value of defined benefit asset		
Non-current	107.28	91.35
Current	-	-
	107.28	91.35

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	758.89	937.89
Current service cost	44.43	52.55
Interest cost	52.82	59.37
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(21.00)	(30.79)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustment	(42.23)	(12.38)
Benefits paid	(131.03)	(247.75)
Closing defined benefit obligation	661.88	758.89

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period (₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	850.24	1,025.14
Interest income	59.17	64.89
Assets transfer out/Divestments	-	-
Benefit paid from the fund	(131.03)	(247.75)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(9.22)	7.96
Closing fair value of plan assets	769.16	850.24
Amount recognised in the Balance sheet		
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the period	(661.88)	(758.89)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	769.16	850.24
Net (Liability)/Assets recognised in the balance sheet	107.28	91.35
Net interest cost for current period		
Opening defined benefit obligation	758.89	937.89
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	(850.24)	(1,025.14)
Net (Liability)/Assets at the beginning	91.35	87.25
Interest cost	52.82	59.37
(Interest income)	(59.17)	(64.89)
Net interest cost for current period	(6.35)	(5.52)
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for current period		
Current service cost	44.43	52.55
Net interest cost for current period	(6.35)	(5.52)
Expenses recognised	38.08	47.03
Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income for current period		
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation for the period	(63.23)	(43.17)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	9.22	(7.96)
Net (income)/expenses for the period recognised in OCI	(54.01)	(51.13)

A. Sensitivity analysis:

If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would changes as:

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate	(38.49)	43.32	(44.47)	50.01
Salary growth rate	43.31	(39.16)	49.75	(45.05)
Withdrawal rate	2.59	-2.85	1.21	(1.34)

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

There is no provision made for compensated absences and gratuity as the subsidiary Kaolin India Private Limited have no policy for the same.

42 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's strategic steering committee, consisting of the board for corporate planning, examines the Group's performance on the basis of sales of goods. The Group engaged in the business of mining of clay (Kaolin) and manufacturing of processed clay. Hence the reporting requirements for segment disclosure as prescribed by Ind AS 108 are not applicable.

43 The Group has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA/115BAB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.

44 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

i. Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Group.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) / Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Debt		4,045.90	5,267.68
Cash and bank balances		(4.48)	(8.54)
Net debt		4,050.38	5,276.22
Total Equity		15,111.13	15,413.00
Net debt to equity ratio (%)		26.80%	34.23%
ii. Categories of financial instruments			
Financial assets			
Measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Measured at amortised cost			
Financial assets			
a. Trade receivables	12	1,814.47	2,271.18
b. Cash and cash equivalents	13	4.48	8.54
c. Other bank balances	14	13.09	19.10
Other financial assets			
a. Non current	7	311.79	314.05
b. Current	7	36.47	24.64
Financial liabilities			
a. Borrowings			
i. Long term borrowings	18	969.75	1,062.75
ii. Short term borrowings	21	3,076.15	4,204.93
b. Trade payables	22	2,338.63	2,999.70
c. Other financial liabilities other than current maturities			
Current	23	44.60	184.91
Non-current	19	1.01	2.87
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
		-	-

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are equal to the carrying value of the financial instruments.

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

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- 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.

For financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
- The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.
- The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts with bankers of the Group and are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. As at 31 March, 2023, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.
- The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March, 2023 was assessed to be insignificant.

Level wise disclosure of financial instruments

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Level
Other investment	5.00	5.00	Level III

iii. Financial risk management objectives

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

a. Financial risk management

The Holding Company has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing the Risk Management Framework and developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Group's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Group.

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Group is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates.

The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

c. Foreign currency risk management

The Group's functional currency is Indian Rupees (₹). The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Group's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Group 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 increase in the Group's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Group having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Group's receivables in foreign currency.

The Group exposure to foreign currency risk are as follows:

The Group exposes to foreign currency risk are as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Receivables - Trade Receivables	Payable - Trade Payables
As at 31 March, 2023		
USD	212.33	78.88
As at 31 March, 2022		
USD	504.09	99.47

Sensitivity analysis (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	6.67	20.23
Decrease by 5%	(6.67)	(20.23)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Effect on equity	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	4.99	15.14
Decrease by 5%	(4.99)	(15.14)

Sensitivity analysis is computed by changing the exchange rate only and holding all other variables constant.

d Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Group's cash flows as well as costs.

The Group is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Group's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The Group also 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.

As at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022, financial liability of ₹ 3,238.90 Lacs and ₹ 4,151.93 Lacs, respectively, was subject to variable interest rates. Increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates at the balance sheet date would result in decrease/increase in profit/(loss) before tax of ₹ 32.39 Lacs and ₹ 41.52 Lacs for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022, respectively.

The model assumes that interest rate changes are instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve. Although some assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to re-pricing, these may not react correspondingly to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on some types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate with changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types of assets may change with a lag.

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. (Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/(loss) before tax basis).

e Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group's credit risk arises principally from the trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees.

Trade receivables

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 1,814.47 Lacs and ₹ 2,271.18 Lacs as at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 respectively. Credit risk has always been managed through monitoring the credit worthiness of customers in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers

Particulars	Revenue in %	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Revenue from top customer	29.87%	45.74%
Revenue from top five customer	44.28%	60.07%

The Group uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables which is based on historical experience.

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantee

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Group policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Group attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

In addition, the Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks and other counterparties. The Group's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount of the Group would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. The Group's maximum exposure to the credit risk for the components of balance sheet as 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 is the carrying amounts mentioned in Note no. 14 except for financial guarantees.

f. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extra-ordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Group requires funds

both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Group generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities				(₹ in Lacs)
	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	more than 5 year	Total
As at 31 March, 2023				
Borrowings	3,076.15	969.75	-	4,045.90
Trade payables	2,338.63	-	-	2,338.63
Other financial liabilities	44.60	1.01	-	45.61
As at 31 March, 2022				
Borrowings	4,204.93	1,062.75	-	5,267.68
Lease Liabilities	76.18	-	-	76.18
Trade payables	2,999.70	-	-	2,999.70
Other financial liabilities	184.91	2.87	-	187.78

The Group has sanctioned working capital credit limit amounting to ₹ 3,850 Lacs (As at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 3,600 Lacs)

45 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENDITURE

- a. As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Group, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial year on Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the Holding Company as per the Act.

(₹ in Lacs)		
Detail of CSR Expenditure	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
a. Gross Amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	-	-
b. Amount spent in cash during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	22.82	37.64
c. Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
d. Excess at the end of the year	-	37.64
e. Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
f. Amount available for set-off in succeeding financial year	-	37.64
g. Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
h. Nature of CSR activities	CSR activities are rain water harvesting, supply of water and promoting education to villagers	
g. Details of related party transactions in relation to CSR expenditure	-	-

CSR expenses incurred during the previous year amounting to ₹ 37.64 Lacs and transferred to prepaid expenses was charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the current year.

46 RIGHT TO USE ASSETS**i. Carrying value of right to use assets at the end of reporting period** (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	107.49
Addition during the year	39.21
Depreciation during the year	60.77
Derecognised during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	85.93
Addition during the year	-
Depreciation during the year	61.17
Derecognised during the year	24.76
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	-

ii. Additions to right to use assets (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Right-of-use assets - Leases	-	39.21
	-	39.21

iii. Right-to-use assets**At cost or deemed cost**

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	193.06
Additions	39.21
Derecognition	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	232.27
Additions	-
Derecognition	24.76
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	207.51
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at 01 April, 2021	85.58
Charge for the Year	60.77
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	146.35
Charge for the Year	61.17
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	207.52
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March, 2022	85.93
At 31 March, 2023	-

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application

- a. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
- b. Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application or low value leases
- c. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- d. Applied the practical expedient to assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

- e. The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	93.77	113.90
Additions during the year	-	39.21
Deletion during the year	24.76	-
	69.01	153.11
Finance cost accrued during the year	6.04	11.28
Payment of lease liabilities	75.05	70.62
Balance at the end	-	93.77

- f. Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Due within one year	-	76.18
Due later than one year and not later than five years	-	17.59
Due later than five years	-	-
Total	-	93.77

- g. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	6.04	11.28
Depreciation on right of use assets	61.17	60.77
Expenses relating to short-term and low value leases	114.21	121.54
(Income)/Expenses on de-recognised of lease	-	-
	181.42	193.59

- iv. The Group 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.
- v. Rental expense recorded for short-term and low value leases is recognised for the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ 118.34 Lacs (Previous year ₹ 125.82 Lacs), the same have been recorded under the head 'Other expenses' in the financial statements.

47 RELATED PARTIES

a. List of related parties

i Holding company

Karun Carpets Private Limited

ii. Enterprises over which shareholders or directors exercise significant influence

Greaves Cotton Limited

Premium Transmission Private Limited

DBH Holdings(India) Private Limited (Formerly known as Pembril Industrial & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd.)

Greaves Finance Limited (Formerly known as Greaves Leasing Finance Limited)

Greaves Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Dee Greaves Limited)

Aravali Sports & Cultural Foundation

DBH Consulting Limited

Greaves Electric Mobility Private Limited (Formerly known as Ampere Vehicles Private Limited)

iii. Key management personnel

Mr. Karan Thapar – Chairman

Mr. T. Balakrishnan - Director

Mr. Vijay Dilbagh Rai - Director (upto 10 May 2022)

Ms. Shivpriya Nanda - Director

Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain -Executive Director (with effect from 12 September 2022)

Mr. Firdose Vandrevale - Director

Mr. Rakesh Bhartia - Director (upto 24 February 2023)

Mr. Bhagawandas Bhojwani - Chief Executive Officer (upto 26 September 2023)

Mr. Mahendra Kumar Gupta - Chief Financial Officer (upto 03 March 2023)

Ms. Shalini Chawla - Company Secretary

Particulars	Holding Company		Enterprises over which shareholders or directors exercise significant influence		Key management personnel		Total	
	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)	(₹ in Lacs)
Transactions during the year								
Loans received								
Karun Carpets Private Limited	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-
Technical fees								
DBH Consulting Limited	-	-	23.81	30.89	-	-	23.81	30.89
Rent paid (adjusted with lease liabilities)								
Karun Carpets Private Limited	21.24	21.24	-	-	-	-	21.24	21.24
Interest Paid								
Karun Carpets Private Limited	124.06	100.00	-	-	-	-	124.06	100.00
Repayment Of loans								
Karun Carpets Private Limited	1,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	-
Professional Fees								
Mr. Rakesh Bhartia	-	-	-	-	21.58	8.00	21.58	8.00
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of others								
Premium Transmission Private Limited	-	-	-	52.66	-	-	-	52.66
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by others on our behalf								
Karun Carpets Private Limited	-	28.87	-	-	-	-	-	28.87
Directors sitting fees								
Mr. Karan Thapar	-	-	-	-	21.25	19.05	21.25	19.05
Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain	-	-	-	-	2.55	2.25	2.55	2.25
Mr. T. Balakrishnan	-	-	-	-	1.20	2.20	1.20	2.20
Mr. Vijay Dilbagh Rai	-	-	-	-	4.15	3.35	4.15	3.35
Ms. Shivpriya Nanda	-	-	-	-	1.50	4.70	1.50	4.70
Mr. Firdose Vandrevala	-	-	-	-	4.45	3.85	4.45	3.85
Mr. Rakesh Bhartia	-	-	-	-	3.60	2.70	3.60	2.70
Managerial remuneration								
Mr. Bhagawan Das Bhojwani	-	-	-	-	225.08	231.63	225.08	231.63
Mr. Mahendra Kumar Gupta	-	-	-	-	71.79	129.24	71.79	129.24
Ms. Shalini Chawla	-	-	-	-	127.89	82.34	127.89	82.34
	-	-	-	-	25.40	20.05	25.40	20.05

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Enterprises over which shareholders or directors exercise significant influence		Total	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Outstanding balances						
Unsecured loan payable	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Karun Carpets Private Limited	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Payable	-	29.27	-	-	-	29.27
Karun Carpets Private Limited	-	29.27	-	-	-	29.27
Receivable	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00
Karun Carpets Private Limited	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00

48 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 OF ENTERPRISES CONSOLIDATED AS SUBSIDIARY

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Total comprehensive income		Share in profit and loss		Share in Other comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ Lacs)	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ Lacs)	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ Lacs)	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ Lacs)
Holding Company EICL Limited	102.58%	15,511.80	52.53%	(158.57)	58.14%	(198.99)	100.00%	40.42
Subsidiary Kaolin India Private Limited	-2.58%	(390.27)	47.47%	(143.30)	41.86%	(143.30)	0.00%	-
	100.00%	15,121.53	100.00%	(301.87)	100.00%	(342.29)	100.00%	40.42
Adjustments arising out of consolidation		(10.40)		0.00		0.00		-
		15,111.13		(301.87)		(342.29)		40.42

49 As per Section 203(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, if the office of any whole-time key managerial personnel including Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is vacated, the resulting vacancy shall be filled-up by the Board at a meeting of the Board within a period of six months from the date of such vacancy. As on 31 March, 2023 the post of CFO was vacant and the management is in the process of finding a suitable candidate for the post of CFO.

50 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- The Group do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Group do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group 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,
- The Group have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

51 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no event observed after the reported period which have an impact on the Group's operation.

52 Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

53 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved for issue by Board of Directors on 8 May, 2023.

For **S. N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045

Sd/-
Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No. 096985

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of EICL Limited

Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Jain
Executive Director
DIN : 00003500

Sd/-
Shalini Chawla
Company Secretary
Membership No. 22060

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08 May, 2023

Sd/-
T. Balakrishnan
Director
DIN : 00052922

