INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying financial statements ofPokarnaEngineered Stone Limited ('the Company'), which comprise of the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the yearended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereafter referred to as "the audited financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by The Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, profit 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 of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the independent requirement that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules made there under, 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 onfinancial statements.

Key Audit Matters – Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
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as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

S No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditors Response
1	**Inventory of raw material, Work in Progress and Finished Goods (Valuation) –** Finished goods inventory are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value (estimated selling price less estimated cost to sell). Considering the nature of finished goods consisting of Quartz surfaces which is dependent upon various market conditions and evaluating possible impact of quality, class, size and ageing, determination of the net realizable value for goods involves significant management judgement and therefore has been considered as a key audit matter.	 With respect to the net realisable value: • Obtained an understanding of the determination of the net realizable values of Quartz surfaces and assessed and tested the reasonableness of the significant judgements applied by the management. • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to the valuation of finished goods/work in progress and finished goods and also tested the operating effectiveness of the aforesaid controls. • To assess the reasonableness of the net realisable value considering the market condition and evaluating possible impact of quality, class, size and ageing that was estimated and considered by the management. • Compared the actual costs incurred to sell based on the latest sale transactions to assess the reasonableness of the cost to sell that was estimated and considered by the management. • Compared the cost of the finished goods with the estimated net realisable value and checked if the finished goods were recorded at net realisable value where the cost was higher than the net realisable value. • Tested the appropriateness of the disclosure in the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
2	**IT systems and controls over financial reporting**	

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	We identified IT systems and controls over financial reporting as a key audit matter for the Company because its financial accounting and reporting systems are fundamentally reliant on IT systems and IT controls to process significant transaction volumes, specifically with respect to revenue and raw material consumption. Also, due to such large transaction volumes and the increasing challenge to protect the integrity of the Company's systems and data, cyber security has become more significant. Automated accounting procedures and IT environment controls, which include IT governance, IT general controls over program development and changes, access to program and data and IT operations, IT application controls and interfaces between IT applications are required to be designed and to operate effectively to ensure accurate financial reporting.	Our procedures included and were not limited to the following: Assessed the complexity of the IT environment by engaging IT specialists and through discussion with the head of IT and internal audit and identified IT applications that are relevant to our audit. Assessed the design and evaluation of the operating effectiveness of IT general controls over program development and changes, access to program and data and IT operations by engaging IT specialists. Performed inquiry procedures in respect of the overall security architecture and any key threats addressed by the Company in the current year. Assessed the design and evaluation of the operating effectiveness of IT application controls in the key processes impacting financial reporting of the Company by engaging IT specialists.
3	**Evaluation of Provision for Warranties** The Company gives warranties on products and services, undertaking to repair / replaceduring the warranty period. Provision made represents the amount of the	Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures. We have further reviewed the management's assumptions with respect to estimating the provision for warranties and

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	expected cost of meeting such obligation on account of repair / replacement. Refer Note No.16.1 of the financial statements.	noted based on the past experience of the levels of repairs and returns of certain products and services.

Information other than financial statements and Auditor's report thereon

The company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises of the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Boards Report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report and Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statement or other information obtained during the course of our 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.

Responsibilities of Management for thefinancial statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of thesefinancial 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 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul Chartered Accountants Hyderabad 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of change in equity, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with respect to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

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

(ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts. The Company neither entered into any derivative contract during the year nor have any outstanding derivative contract at the end of the year;

(iii) The provisions relating to transferring amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund is not applicable to the Company during the year.

(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;

(iv)(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

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(iv)(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 and paid final dividend during the current year (Prev. Year NIL).

For K.C. Bhattacharjee& Paul.,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI FRN: 303026E)

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

(Manoj Kumar Bihani)
Partner
Membership No. 234629

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 21.05.2022

UDIN No. 22234629AKKSTC9383

"Annexure – A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets: –

(ai) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of one year. In accordance with this programme, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c)According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, we report that the title deeds comprising of immovable properties of Land and Building which are freehold are held in the name of the company as on the Balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of Land and Building that have been taken on Lease and disclosed as Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the company is the Lessee in the agreement.

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

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

(b) The Company is having working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crores from

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Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

banks on the basis of primary security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly stock and receivables statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

iii. The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and has not granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans and hence the schedule of repayment of principal and interest has not been stipulated for repayment and therefore the receipt of interest does not apply.

(d) The Company has not given any loans or advances and therefore reporting under clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed there under and hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, for the products sold and services rendered by the Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul * Hyderabad * Chartered Accountants

vii. In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess, professional tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect Good and Service tax, provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess, professional tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except advance income tax of Rs.1.68 crores (Prev. Year 3.69 crores).

viii. 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) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks as at the Balance Sheet date.

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

(c) On the basis of our review of utilization of funds pertaining to term loans on overall basis, the term loans taken by the company has been utilized for the purpose of which they were obtained.

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

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been

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(b) No report under sub-section(12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken in to consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and till date of this report, while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi company and hence paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our Opinion the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

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

b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. During the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. a) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934.Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and(c) of the order is not applicable

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) There is no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than on-going projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) In respect of on-going projects, the Company hastransferred the unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of financial year to a Special Account with in a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act.

For K.C. Bhattacharjee& Paul.,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI FRN: 303026E)

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

(Manoj Kumar Bihani)
Partner
Membership No. 234629

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 21.05.2022

"Annexure – B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the 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 the financial statements of Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 financial controls 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 its 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control over financial reporting issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting. 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 reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul * Chartered Accountants * Hyderabad over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting:

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to best of our information and according to explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Hyderabad
Chartered Accountants

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 K.C. Bhattacharjee & Paul.,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI FRN: 303026E)

(Manoj Kumar Bihani)
Partner
Membership No. 234629

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 21.05.2022

POKARNA ENGINEERED STONE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET as at March 31, 2022

₹ In lakhs

	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	**67882.93**	61261.36
(b) Capital work-in-progress		**21.37**	6352.49
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	**0.50**	
(ii) Loans	5(A)	**19.66**	19.66
(iii) Other financial assets	6(A)	**324.59**	1754.08
(d) Other non-current assets	7(A)	**608.63**	852.20
Total non-current assets		**68857.68**	70239.79
II Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	**14601.18**	7689.72
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	**13544.27**	3260.55
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	**1996.05**	924.53
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	**740.47**	1352.92
(iv) Loans	5(B)	**47.70**	8.49
(v) Other financial assets	6(B)	**74.57**	129.74
(d) Other current assets	7(B)	**3066.34**	1744.36
Total current assets		**34070.58**	15110.31
TOTAL ASSETS		**102928.26**	85350.10
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	**417.06**	417.06
(b) Other equity	13	**37164.20**	29297.24
Total equity		**37581.26**	29714.30
Liabilities			
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14(A)	**36682.78**	20612.00
(ia) Lease liabilities	15(A)	**118.29**	143.35
(b) Provisions	16(A)	**349.83**	290.74
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	**1032.46**	515.64
(d) Other non-current liabilities	18(A)	**860.41**	18567.17
Total non-current liabilities		**39043.77**	40128.90
III Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14(B)	**9848.91**	5108.45
(ia) Lease liabilities	15(B)	**25.06**	49.24
(ii) Trade payables	19		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**332.39**	25.90
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**9865.11**	3925.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	**1.93**	1.37
(b) Other current liabilities	18(B)	**3908.53**	4503.49
(c) Provisions	16(B)	**1145.66**	1072.89
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	21	**1175.64**	819.82
Total current liabilities		**26303.23**	15506.90
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**102928.26**	85350.10
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1 - 46		

In terms of our report attached

For **K.C.Bhattacharjee & Paul**
Chartered Accountants
(F.No.303026E)

Manoj Kumar Bihani
Partner
Membership No. 234629
Place : Hyderabad
Date : 21st May, 2022

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul ★ Hyderabad ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Gautam Chand Jain
Managing Director
(D.No: 00004775)

Meka Yugandhar
Director
(D.No: 00012265)

Rahul Jain
Director
(D.No: 00576447)

Apurva Jain
Director
(D.No: 06933924)

POKARNA ENGINEERED STONE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the Year ended March 31, 2022

₹ In lakhs

		Note	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I	Revenue from operations	22	58100.90	21864.80
II	Other Income	23	198.96	388.17
III	**Total Income**		58299.86	22252.97
IV	**Expenses**			
	a) Cost of raw material consumed	24	27216.47	7987.06
	b) Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in-progress	25	(3884.23)	82.53
	c) Employee benefits expense	26	3619.06	1822.92
	d) Depreciation and amortization expense	27	2961.53	1124.79
	e) Finance costs	28	3224.00	1661.61
	f) Other expenses	29	14974.64	5102.92
	Total expenses		48111.47	17781.83
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		10188.39	4471.14
VI	**Tax expense:**	30		
	a) Current tax		1816.95	913.88
	Less: MAT credit entitlement		(802.03)	(834.78)
	b) Deferred tax		1315.74	1548.19
	Total tax expense		2330.66	1627.29
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		7857.73	2843.85
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		12.34	31.91
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3.11)	(8.03)
	Total other comprehensive income		9.23	23.88
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		7866.96	2867.73
X	Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted (In ₹)	31	188.41	68.19
	Nominal Value of share (in ₹)		10.00	10.00

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 - 46

In terms of our report attached

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(D.No: 06933924)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the Year ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ In lakhs

A) EQUITY SHARES

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2022
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued,Subcribed and fully paidup	**417.06**	-	**417.06**	-	-	**417.06**

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April 2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2021
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each issued,Subcribed and fully paidup	417.06	-	417.06		-	417.06

B) OTHER EQUITY ₹ In lakhs

Particulars	**Securities Premium**	**Retained Earnings**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total Other Equity**
Balance as at 01.04.2021	**5698.82**	**23605.57**	**(7.15)**	**29297.24**
Changes in Accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	**5698.82**	**23605.57**	**(7.15)**	**29297.24**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	**9.23**	**9.23**
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained earnings		**7857.73**	-	**7857.73**
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**5698.82**	**31463.30**	**2.08**	**37164.20**

Particulars	**Securities Premium**	**Retained Earnings**	**Other Comprehensive**	**Total Other Equity**
Balance as at 01.04.2020	5698.82	20761.72	(31.03)	26429.51
Changes in Accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	5698.82	20761.72	(31.03)	26429.51
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	23.88	23.88
Transfer to Retained earnings		2843.85	-	2843.85
Balance as at 31.03.2021	**5698.82**	**23605.57**	**(7.15)**	**29297.24**

In terms of our report attached

For **K.C.Bhattacharjee & Paul**
Chartered Accountants
(F.No.303026E)

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Membership No. 234629
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POKARNA ENGINEERED STONE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
		₹ In lakhs
(A) Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxes	**10188.39**	4471.14
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	**2961.53**	1124.79
Loss/ (Profit) on Sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)	**(0.81)**	(0.73)
Allowance for credit losses	**(3.14)**	19.83
Sundry Credit Balances written back	**(2.03)**	-
Loss on modification of lease	**0.10**	-
Provision for warranties	**69.78**	196.39
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) / loss (Net)	**(353.94)**	(192.55)
Finance costs	**3224.00**	1661.61
Interest income	**(153.50)**	(119.76)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**15930.38**	7160.72
Changes in working capital and other provisions:		
(Increase)\Decrease in Trade Receivables	**(10086.79)**	(771.12)
(Increase)\Decrease in Inventories	**(6911.47)**	(1915.99)
(Increase)\Decrease in Financial Assets	**2057.41**	1427.08
(Increase)\Decrease in Non - Financial Assets	**(1308.04)**	(182.26)
Increase\(Decrease) in Provisions	**62.07**	39.47
Increase\(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	**7487.27**	3903.79
Cash generated from operations	**7230.83**	9661.69
Income taxes paid, net	**(1461.13)**	(965.71)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**5769.70**	8695.98
(B) Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and changes in CWIP	**(21885.13)**	(8591.13)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**189.94**	2.40
Interest income	**153.50**	119.76
Net cash from /(used in) investing activities	**(21541.69)**	(8468.97)
(C) Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non-current borrowings	**16999.37**	7159.92
Repayment of Non-current borrowings	**(1999.15)**	(7391.41)
(Repayment) / Proceeds from Current borrowings (Net)	**4647.48**	1464.18
Principal payments of Lease Liabilities	**(49.33)**	(43.97)
Interest expense (including lease liabilities)	**(3224.00)**	(1661.61)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities	**16374.37**	(472.89)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**602.38**	(245.88)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**535.49**	641.30
Effect of exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents	**375.60**	140.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note.10.1)	**1513.47**	535.49

In terms of our report attached

For **K.C.Bhattacharjee & Paul**
Chartered Accountants
(F.No.303026E)

Manoj Kumar Bihani
Partner
Membership No. 234629
Place : Hyderabad
Date : 21st May, 2022

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For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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Director
(D.No: 06933924)

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March, 2022

1 Corporate information

The standalone financial statements comprise financial statements of Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31st March, 2022. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pokarna Limited. The registered office of the Company is at 105, Surya Towers, SP Road, Secunderabad - 500003, Telangana, India and its principal manufacturing facilities are located at APSEZ, Atchutapuram & Rambili Mandal, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and at Mekaguda Gram Panchayat, Dooskal Village, Ranga Reddy District as a EOU. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing, processing and selling high quality engineered quartz surfaces.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below.

Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and in compliance, in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read along with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The presentation of the Financial Statements is based on Ind AS Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated. All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current generally based on the criteria of realisation/settlement within a twelve month period from the balance sheet date.

2.2 Key accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions :

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to exercise judgment and to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

2.3 Recent Accounting Developments

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 March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2.4 Significant accounting policies

A Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognized. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalized. Borrowing costs incurred during the period of construction is capitalized as part of cost of the qualifying assets.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use at the year end.

Project development and pre-operative expenses attributable to project are allocated to the cost of the fixed assets. Others are written off over the period of five years from the year of commercial operations begins.

B Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation or amortization is provided so as to write off, on a straight line basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, including those held under finance leases to their residual value. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives or, in the case of leased assets, over the lease period, if shorter. The estimated useful lives of assets and residual values are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised. No further charge is provided in respect of assets that are fully written down but are still in use.

Depreciation on assets under construction commences only when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are determined with reference to Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

C Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization or impairment. Intangible assets are amortized on their estimated useful life of assets. Expenditure incurred in research phase is expensed as incurred.

D Provision for decommissioning and site restoration costs

Under Ind AS, cost of an item of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. Such cost of decommissioning, restoration or similar liability is to be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates; the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is then depreciated prospectively over its remaining useful life.

E Impairment

(i) Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

"In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for trade receivables."

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/ income in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected in a separate line in the statement of profit and loss as an impairment gain or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU").

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods is assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

F **Leases**

(i)As a Lessee

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 1st April, 2020, using the modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application (1st April, 2020). Accordingly, previous period information has not been restated. The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Buildings, Retail Outlets, Vehicles and Plant & Machinery. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset

(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(ii)As a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the ROU asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

G **Financial Instruments**

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets , which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using trade date accounting.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

The Company's financial assets include security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and deposits with banks. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company financial liabilities include Loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

H **Cash and bank balances:**

Cash and bank balances consist of:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents - which includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and have maturities of less than three months from the date of such deposits. These balances with banks are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft but including other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(ii) Other bank balances - which includes balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

I **Employee benefits**

(I) Short term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid towards bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(II) Post -employment benefits:

Defined contribution plans:

Provident Fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Government administered provident fund scheme equal to a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. employer contribution is charged to statement of profit and loss. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited with in a Government administered provident fund. The Company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Employee state Insurance Scheme

Eligible employees of the Company are covered under "Employees State Insurance Scheme Act 1948", which are also defined contribution schemes recognized and administered by Government of India.

The Company's contributions to these schemes are recognized as expense in statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company has no further obligation under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plans:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Plan") covering the eligible employees of the Company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of the employment with the Company. Liability with regard to the Gratuity Plan is determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan as a liability in its balance sheet. Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit and loss in the subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using projected unit credit method. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit and loss in the subsequent periods.

Company uses updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

J **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials, Stores and Spares, Consumables, Packing materials are valued at Cost on First-In-First-Out (FIFO) basis. Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition on normal operating capacity. The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and appropriate portion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, computed on normal capacity.

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

The company assess the valuation of Inventories at each reporting period and write down the value for different finished goods based on their quality classes and ageing. Inventory provisions are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items, discontinued products, and net realizable value lower than cost. The process for evaluating these write-offs often requires to make subjective judgments and estimates, based primarily on historical experience, concerning prices at which such inventory will be able to be sold in the normal course of business, planned product discontinuances and introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business.

K **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for Warranties :

The Company generally provides a standard warranty for covering manufacturing defects for different periods of time, depending on the type of product and the customer when the product is sold or service provided to the customer. The Company records a provision for the estimated cost to repair or replace products under warranty, which is estimated, based primarily on historical experience as well as management judgment. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior year. This provision is not discounted to the present value and is determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligations at the Balance Sheet date.

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

L **Government grants**

Effective from 01st April 2019, the Company has adopted and opted Ind AS 20 policy for 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' from 'Deferred Income recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets' to 'Option of deducting the same from carrying value'.

M **Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets are remeasured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on re-measurement are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognized on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

N **Income taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss except relating to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognized and carried forward only if it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted (or substantively enacted) tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognized as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Company determines the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determing taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

O Revenue

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when the performance obligations under contract are fulfilled and there are no unfulfilled obligations and amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

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

Goods Sold: Revenue from sale of goods are recognized when controls of the product are transferred in accordance with the terms of sale, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products and is net of trade discounts, sales returns, where applicable. accordingly export and domestic revenue is recognized when the performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled.

Rendering of services: Revenue recognition is based on the terms and conditions as per the contracts entered into / understanding with the customers and the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations. All revenues from services, as rendered, are recognised when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the sale price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured and are reported net of sales incentives, discounts based on the terms of the contract and applicable indirect taxes.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are provided under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of the consideration from revenue arrangement to its separate units of account is based on the relative fair value of each unit.

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

Dividend Income is recognized when the company's right to receive the payment has been established.

Export Benefits: Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted on accrual basis.

P Foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment (INR) in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rates on that date. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions during the year and on restatement of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not translated.

The transactions like receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency are translated at the rates on the date of transaction. The date of transaction for the purpose of determing exchange rate is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt.

Q Finance income and finance cost

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and dividend income. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and lease liabilities, unwinding of the discount on provisions, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, interest expense and penalties related to income tax.

R Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

S Segment reporting

Each of the reportable segments derives its revenues from the main products and hence these have been identified as reportable segments by the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"). Segment revenue, result, assets and liabilities include the respective amounts identifiable to each of the segments and amount allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated expenditure consists of common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at corporate level. The assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated between the segments are shown as unallocated corporate assets and unallocated corporate liabilities respectively.

T Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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

U Dividend declared

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholder A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

V Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

3. Property, plant and equipment

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
A.Owned Assets	**67097.91**	60390.51
B.ROU Leased Assets	**785.02**	870.85
Total	**67882.93**	61261.36

A.Owned Assets

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	Freehold land	Factory building	Buildings	Plant & equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Electrical installation	Computers	Total
1. Deemed Cost (Gross carrying amount)										
Balance as at 1st April 2020	2270.73	4791.20	659.31	17473.24	289.84	169.61	183.45	1022.89	85.55	26945.82
Additions	0.73	15912.32	278.69	26343.13	41.94	28.95	338.58	2127.97	10.59	45082.90
Disposals/ transfer	-	-	-	-	(33.47)	-	-	-	-	(33.47)
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**2271.46**	**20703.52**	**938.00**	**43816.37**	**298.31**	**198.56**	**522.03**	**3150.86**	**96.14**	**71995.25**
Balance as at 1st April 2021	2271.46	20703.52	938.00	43816.37	298.31	198.56	522.03	3150.86	96.14	71995.25
Additions	-	1101.46	405.50	7584.76	132.79	106.77	148.71	182.24	69.71	9731.94
Disposals/ transfer	-	(96.97)	-	(49.40)	(5.72)	-	-	(2.18)	-	(154.27)
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**2271.46**	**21708.01**	**1343.50**	**51351.73**	**425.38**	**305.33**	**670.74**	**3330.92**	**165.85**	**81572.92**
2. Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 1st April 2020	-	1256.34	372.79	7672.08	122.33	112.12	125.75	860.96	61.02	10583.39
Depreciation for the year	-	160.19	12.32	790.73	26.44	13.32	20.02	17.94	12.19	1053.15
Disposals/ transfer	-	-	-	-	(31.80)	-	-	-	-	(31.80)
Balance as at 31st March 2021	-	**1416.53**	**385.11**	**8462.81**	**116.97**	**125.44**	**145.77**	**878.90**	**73.21**	**11604.74**
Balance as at 1st April 2021	-	1416.53	385.11	8462.81	116.97	125.44	145.77	878.90	73.21	11604.74
Depreciation for the year	-	668.62	23.40	1799.02	37.45	14.93	89.55	222.48	20.25	2875.70
Disposals/ transfer	-	-	-	2.07	(5.43)	-	-	(2.07)	-	(5.43)
Balance as at 31st March 2022	-	**2085.15**	**408.51**	**10263.90**	**148.99**	**140.37**	**235.32**	**1099.31**	**93.46**	**14475.01**
3. Carrying Amount (Net)										
At 31st March 2021	2271.46	19286.99	552.89	35353.56	181.34	73.12	376.26	2271.96	22.93	60390.51
At 31st March 2022	**2271.46**	**19622.86**	**934.99**	**41087.83**	**276.39**	**164.96**	**435.42**	**2231.61**	**72.39**	**67097.91**

3.1) Some of the assets acquired out of finance are under Hypothecation.

3.2) Details of security of property, plant and equipment subject to charge to secured borrowings - refer note. 15.1

3.3) Capital work-in-progress ₹21.37 lakhs (previous year ₹6352.49 lakhs).

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule as at 31st March 2022

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	21.37	-	-	-	21.37
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1332.23	4928.09	92.17	0.00	6352.49
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

B. ROU Leased Assets*

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Building	Total
1. Deemed cost (Gross carrying amount)			
Balance as at 1st April 2020	766.59	275.79	1042.38
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/ transfer	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**766.59**	**275.79**	**1042.38**
Balance as at 1st April 2021	766.59	275.79	1042.38
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/ transfer	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**766.59**	**275.79**	**1042.38**
	-	-	-
2. Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at 1st April 2020	35.86	49.91	85.77
Depreciation/ amortisation for the year	35.85	49.91	85.76
Disposals/ transfers	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**71.71**	**99.82**	**171.53**
Balance as at 1st April 2021	71.71	99.82	171.53
Depreciation/ amortisation for the year	35.95	49.88	85.83
Disposals/ transfers	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	**107.66**	**149.70**	**257.36**
3. Carrying amount (net)			
At 31st March 2021	694.88	175.97	870.85
At 31st March 2022	**658.93**	**126.09**	**785.02**

*'refer Note 40

Notes forming part of the financial statements

₹ In lakhs

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
4	**Investments**		
	Trade - unquoted		
	Non-current - at cost		
	In subsidiary companies -		
	Equity shares of Pokarna Foundation		
	5000 (previous year NIL) Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	**0.50**	-
	Total	**0.50**	-
5	**Loans**		
	A. Non-current loans		
	Loan receivables considered good -unsecured		
	Other loans	**19.66**	19.66
	Total	**19.66**	19.66
	B. Current loans		
	Loan receivables considered good -unsecured		
	Other loans	**47.70**	8.49
	Total	**47.70**	8.49
6	**Other financial assets**		
	A. Non-current financial assets		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Deposits with maturity for more than 12 months		
	Margin Money given against a Bank Guarantee/Letter of Credit	**9.51**	1084.24
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	**0.26**	29.81
	Others	**61.23**	383.21
	Security Deposits	**253.59**	256.82
	Total	**324.59**	1754.08
	B. Current financial assets		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	**15.43**	66.68
	Others	**59.14**	63.06
	Total	**74.57**	129.74
7	**Other assets**		
	A. Non-current assets		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Capital advances	**93.13**	322.75
	Advance to Suppliers	**409.96**	427.20
	Defer lease rentals	**5.54**	2.25
	Other non-current assets	**100.00**	100.00
	Total	**608.63**	852.20
	B. Current assets		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Indirect tax receivable	**2354.89**	1073.35
	Advance to suppliers	**70.10**	312.38
	Other current assets	**169.28**	164.25
	Prepaid expenses	**472.07**	194.38
	Total	**3066.34**	1744.36
8	**Inventories**		
	Raw materials	**3197.62**	1909.78
	Work-in-progress	**1239.13**	249.85
	Finished goods	**5975.29**	3080.34
	Consumables, stores & spares	**3592.32**	2250.74
	Packing material	**596.82**	199.01
	Total	**14601.18**	7689.72
	Details of materials in transit included in Inventories above		
	Raw materials	**753.93**	281.32
	Consumables, stores & spares	**482.11**	1.86
	Packing material	**66.02**	0.38
9	**Trade receivables**		
	Considered good -secured	-	-
	Considered good -unsecured	**13544.27**	3260.55
	Which have significant increase in credit risk	**69.16**	72.30
	Credit impaired	-	-
	Allowance for credit losses	**(69.16)**	(72.30)
	Total	**13544.27**	3260.55

9.1 There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the company.

9.2 Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					
	Less than 6 months	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	13408.18	98.64	18.50	18.78	0.17	13544.27
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	69.16	69.16
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
	13408.18	98.64	18.50	18.78	69.33	13613.43
Less: Allowance for Credit losses						(69.16)
Total Trade receivable						**13544.27**

9.2 Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	3101.93	139.27	19.13	0.22	-	3260.55
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	72.30	72.30
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired						
	3101.93	139.27	19.13	0.22	72.30	3332.85
Less: Allowance for Credit losses						(72.30)
Total Trade receivable						**3260.55**

10	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash in hand	**6.19**	8.20
	Balances with banks:		
	On current accounts	**1103.86**	492.12
	On cash credit accounts	**886.00**	424.21
	Total	**1996.05**	924.53
10.1	For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of following		
	Cash and cash equivalents	**1996.05**	924.53
	Less: Cash credit [refer note. 15(B)]	**(482.58)**	(389.04)
	Total	**1513.47**	535.49
11	**Other bank balances**		
	Margin money given against a bank guarantee/letter of credit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**740.47**	1352.92
	Total	**740.47**	1352.92
12	**Share capital**		
	Authorised:		
	1,00,00,000 (previous year 1,00,00,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each par value	**1000.00**	1000.00
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
	41,70,584 (previous year 41,70,584) equity shares of ₹10/- each	**417.06**	417.06
	Total	**417.06**	417.06

12.1	**Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
	Equity shares	**No.of Shares**	No.of Shares
	At the beginning of the period	**4170584**	4170584
	Issued during the period	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	**4170584**	4170584

12.2 Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

₹ In lakhs

12.3 Details of shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid				
Holding company - Directly				
Pokarna Limited	**4170584**	**417.06**	4170584	417.06

12.4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid				
Pokarna Limited	**4170584**	**100**	4170584	100

12.5 Details of shareholders holding of Promoters in the company

Equity Shares

S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares as at March 31, 2022	% of total shares	% of change during the year
1	Pokarna Limited	**4170584**	**100%**	**0%**

13	**Other equity**	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
	Securities Premium	**5698.82**	5698.82
	Net surplus in the statement of Profit and Loss		
	Opening balance	**23605.57**	20761.72
	Add: Profit for the year	**7857.73**	2843.85
		31463.30	23605.57
	Other comprehensive income		
	Opening balance	**(7.15)**	(31.03)
	Add: Movement in OCI (net) during the year	**9.23**	23.88
		2.08	(7.15)
	Total	**37164.20**	29297.24

₹ In lakhs

14 Borrowings	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Non-current		
Secured loans - From banks (refer note. 14.1)		
Term loans in Indian rupees	**6868.63**	4488.63
Term loans in Foreign currency	**19332.36**	5992.62
Unsecured loans		
Loans & advances from related parties		
Loans from directors	**2807.83**	3022.34
Inter corporate deposits	**7673.96**	7108.41
Total	**36682.78**	20612.00
B. Current		
Secured loans -From banks		
Current maturities of long term borrowings:		
Secured - From banks (refer note. 14.1)		
Term loans in Indian rupees	**698.04**	501.91
Term loans in Foreign currency	**1017.49**	669.17
Working capital loans - repayable on demand - (refer note. 14.1)		
Cash Credit Facilities in Indian rupees	**482.58**	389.04
Packing credit loans in Indian rupees	-	1358.75
Packing credit loans in Foreign currency	**6194.02**	2189.58
Bill Discounting facilities in Foreign currency	**1456.78**	
Total	**9848.91**	5108.45

14.1 Term loans in Indian rupees of ₹1003.33 lakhs & working capital facilities of ₹4172.51 lakhs from Union Bank of India, Bank of India & Indian Overseas Bank of under consortium are secured by a first charge ranking pari-passu mortgage over leasehold interests under the land lease agreement and equitable mortgage of buildings along with the plant & machinery including current assets such as inventories, book debts and other receivables both present and future of the unit situated at Visakhapatnam and personal guarantees of the Directors (other than independent directors).

Further 51% of the shares held by Pokarna Limited in the company are also pledged against the borrowing from the banks. Pledge was relieved by bankers during the current financial year.

Term loans in Indian rupees of ₹6365.01 lakhs, Term loans in foreign currency of ₹20349.86 lakhs & working capital facilities of ₹3960.87 lakhs from Union bank of India for Unit 2 at Mekaguda Gram Panchayat, Dooskal Village, Ranga Reddy District is secured by a first charge on entire assets and also 2nd pari passu charge on the entire assets (both movable and immovable) of existing unit at Visakhapatnam as a additional collateral security and personal guarantees of the Directors (other than independent directors) and corporate guarantee by parent company Pokarna Limited. Corporate guarantee was relieved by bankers during the current financial year.

Cash credit facilities in Indian rupees carries interest @ 11.55% to 12.75%, Packing credit loans in Indian rupees carries interest @ 7.85%, Packing credit loans in foreign currency carries interest @ 1.93% to 2.75%.

Term loans in Indian rupees of ₹198.32 lakhs are for purchase of assets, secured by hypothecation of respective assets and personal guarantee of the Directors (other than Independent directors).

14.2 **Maturity profile of term loans from banks are as set out below:**

₹ In lakhs

Rate of interest	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 & Beyond
Term loans in Foreign currency				
Six months libor plus 425 bps -4.45 % to 4.52%	1017.49	2034.99	2034.99	15262.38
Term loans in Indian rupees				
1 yr. MCLR plus 2.25% to 3.5% -9.20% to 12.75%	619.42	1073.55	1079.32	4596.06
6% to 9.02%	78.62	71.87	40.77	7.06

15 Lease Liabilities		
A. Non-current		
Lease liability (refer note. 40)	**118.29**	143.35
Total	**118.29**	143.35
B. Current		
Lease liability (refer note. 40)	**25.06**	49.24
Total	**25.06**	49.24

16 Provisions	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Non-current		
For employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note. 26(1a))	**259.18**	211.42
Compensated absence (refer note. 26(1b))	**90.65**	79.32
Total	**349.83**	290.74
B. Current		
For employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note. 26(1a))	**11.72**	9.86
Compensated absence (refer note. 26(1b))	**6.27**	5.15
Others		
Warranties	**1127.67**	1057.88
Total	**1145.66**	1072.89

16.1 Particulars	Opening Balance	Provision during the year	Provision utilized	Closing Balance
Provision for warranty	1057.88	75.13	5.34	1127.67

Product warranties: The company gives warranties on its products in the nature of repairs / replacement, which fail to perform satisfactorily during warranty period. Provision made represents the amount of the expected cost of meeting such obligation on account of rectification / replacement. The timing of outflows is expected to be within a period of 1- 2 years.

₹ In lakhs

17	Deferred tax Liabilities (net)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	Property, plant & equipment	**4683.21**	3349.16
	Deferred tax asset		
	Provisions	**417.71**	398.35
	Unused tax credit	**3215.63**	2413.60
	Carryover losses	-	3.37
	Receivables	**17.41**	18.20
		3650.75	2833.52
	Total	**1032.46**	515.64

Particulars		
At the start of the year	**515.64**	(205.80)
Unused tax credit	**(802.03)**	(834.78)
Charge/ (Credit) to statement of P&L	**1318.85**	1556.22
At the end of the year	**1032.46**	515.64

Component of deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax asset/(liabilities) in relation to:	As at March 31, 2021	Charge/(credit) to profit or loss	As at March 31, 2022
Property, plant and equipment	3349.16	1334.05	4683.21
Provisions	(398.35)	(19.36)	**(417.71)**
Receivables	(18.20)	0.79	**(17.41)**
Carryover losses	(3.37)	3.37	-
Unused tax credit	(2413.60)	(802.03)	**(3215.63)**
Total	515.64	516.82	**1032.46**

18	Other liabilities		
	A. Non-current		
	Creditors for Capital Expenditure	**860.41**	18567.17
	Total	**860.41**	18567.17
	B. Current		
	Advance received from customers	**84.81**	53.84
	Creditors for capital expenditure	**2040.82**	3062.64
	Statutory liabilities	**75.91**	83.83
	Other liabilities	**1706.99**	1303.18
	Total	**3908.53**	**4503.49**

19	Trade payables		
	a) total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small enterprises	**332.39**	25.90
	b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small enterprises	**9865.11**	3925.74
	Total	**10197.50**	3951.64

19.1 Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	332.39	-	-	-	332.39
(ii) Others	9852.19	5.33	7.59	-	9865.11
Total	**10184.58**	**5.33**	**7.59**	-	**10197.50**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	25.90				25.90
(ii) Others	3912.87	4.96	1.78	6.13	3925.74
Total	**3938.77**	**4.96**	**1.78**	**6.13**	**3951.64**

19.2 Disclosure in accordance with Section 22 of micro, small and medium enterprises development Act, 2006

Sl.No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a)	Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
b)	Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at the year end	-	-
c)	Principal amount paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	**800.05**	50.21
d)	Interest paid, under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	**16.27**	0.28
e)	Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	**0.41**	-
f)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	**0.41**	-
g)	Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company, regarding the status of registration of such vendor under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on the request made by the company.

20	Other financial liabilities		
	Current		
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**1.93**	1.37
		1.93	1.37

21	Current tax liabilities (net)		
	Provision for income tax	**1816.95**	834.78
	Less: Advance tax	**641.31**	14.96
	Total	**1175.64**	819.82

₹ In lakhs

		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
22	**Revenue from Operations**		
	Sale of products	**57811.64**	21815.56
	Sale of services	**289.26**	49.24
	Total	**58100.90**	21864.80
23	**Other income**		
	Interest income on		
	Bank deposits	**47.82**	24.71
	Others	**105.68**	94.41
	Income tax refund	-	0.64
	Sundry Credit balance written back	**2.03**	-
	Exchange gain (net)	-	250.45
	Scrap sales	**39.48**	17.23
	Provision written back	**3.14**	-
	Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	**0.81**	0.73
	Total	**198.96**	388.17
24	**Cost of raw material consumed**		
	Opening stock	**1909.78**	920.77
	Add: Purchases	**28504.31**	8976.07
		30414.09	9896.84
	Less: Closing stock	**3197.62**	1909.78
	Total	**27216.47**	7987.06
25	**Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in-progress**		
	Inventories at the beginning of the year		
	Finished goods	**3080.34**	3238.35
	Work-in-progress	**249.85**	174.37
		3330.19	3412.72
	Inventories at the end of the year		
	Finished goods	**5975.29**	3080.34
	Work-in-progress	**1239.13**	249.85
		7214.42	3330.19
	Total	**(3884.23)**	82.53
26	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages, bonus & allowances	**3099.35**	1581.40
	Contribution to provident fund and other funds	**112.33**	76.25
	Retirement benefits	**81.71**	76.15
	Staff welfare expense	**325.67**	89.12
	Total	**3619.06**	1822.92

26.1 Employee benefits:

Particulars		
Defined contribution plan		
Employer's contribution to provident fund	**99.77**	64.44

Defined benefit plan

The present value of gratuity obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation for compensated absence is recognized in the same manner as gratuity.

a) Retiring gratuity:

(I) The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of retiring gratuity plan:

Particulars		
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	**221.28**	192.46
Current service costs	**41.76**	41.70
Interest costs	**14.51**	12.58
Remeasurement (gain)/losses	**(2.29)**	(18.48)
Past service cost	-	-
Benefit paid	**(4.36)**	(6.98)
Obligation at the end of the year	**270.90**	**221.28**

Particulars		
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year		
Interest income		
Remeasurement gain/(losses)		
Employers' contributions	**4.36**	6.98
Benefits paid	**(4.36)**	(6.98)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consists of: ₹ In lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Present value of obligation	**270.90**	221.28
	270.90	221.28
Recognised as:		
Retirement benefit liability - Current	**11.72**	9.86
Retirement benefit liability - Non-current	**259.18**	211.42

Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars		
Employee benefits expenses:		
Current service costs	**41.76**	41.70
Interest costs	**14.51**	12.58
	56.27	**54.28**

Other comprehensive income:		
(Gain)/loss on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	**(20.30)**	(1.53)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**18.01**	(16.95)
	(2.29)	(18.48)
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**53.98**	35.80

(ii) The key assumptions used in accounting for retiring gratuity is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate (per annum)	**7.26%**	6.70%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	**8.00%**	8.00%

(iii) The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor.

(iv) The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

As at March 31, 2022

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by **₹308.15** lakhs, increase by **₹239.99** lakhs
Salary rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by **₹305.12** lakhs, decrease by **₹240.95** lakhs

As at March 31, 2021

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹254.67 lakhs, increase by ₹193.84 lakhs
Salary rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹252.57 lakhs, decrease by ₹195.08 lakhs

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

b) Compensated absence:

(i) The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of compensated absence:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	**84.47**	73.82
Current service costs	**19.95**	21.00
Interest costs	**5.49**	4.77
Remeasurement (gain)/losses	**(10.05)**	(13.43)
Benefit paid	**(2.94)**	(1.69)
Obligation at the end of the year	**96.92**	84.47

Particulars		
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year		
Interest income		
Remeasurement gain/(losses)		
Employers' contributions	**2.94**	1.70
Benefits paid	**(2.94)**	(1.70)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consists of: **₹ in lakhs**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Short term compensated absence liability	-	-
Present value of obligation	**96.92**	84.47
	96.92	84.47
Recognised as:		
Retirement benefit liability - Current	**6.27**	5.15
Retirement benefit liability - Non-current	**90.65**	79.32

Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars		
Employee benefits expenses:		
Current service costs	**19.95**	21.00
Interest costs	**5.49**	4.77
	25.44	25.77
Other comprehensive income:		
(Gain)/loss on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	**(6.95)**	(0.58)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	**(3.10)**	(12.85)
	(10.05)	(13.43)
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**15.39**	12.34

(ii) The key assumptions used in accounting for compensated absence is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate (per annum)	**7.26%**	6.70%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	**8.00%**	8.00%

(iii) The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(iv) The table below outlines the effect on obligation in the event of a decrease/increase of 1% in the assumptions used.

As at March 31, 2022

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹109.70 lakhs, increase by ₹86.35 lakhs
Salary rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹109.28 lakhs, decrease by ₹86.494 lakhs

As at March 31, 2021

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
Discount rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Decrease by ₹96.93 lakhs, increase by ₹74.26 lakhs
Salary rate	Increase by 1%, decrease by 1%	Increase by ₹96.46 lakhs, decrease by ₹74.44 lakhs

The above sensitivities may not be representative of the actual change as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

₹ In lakhs

		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
27	**Depreciation & Amortization expense**		
	Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment (owned assets)	2875.70	1039.03
	Depreciation on Property, plant & equipment (leased assets) (refer note. 40)	85.83	85.76
	Total	2961.53	1124.79
28	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on borrowings:		
	- Banks (net off of refund of Rs.Nil (previous year Rs.1.13 lakhs)	1729.74	364.31
	- Others	1348.52	1226.81
	Interest expense on lease liability(refer note. 40)	22.97	28.27
	Interest on taxes / duties	122.77	42.22
	Total	3224.00	1661.61

₹ In lakhs

		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
29	**Other expenses**		
	Consumption of stores & spares	4307.85	1648.96
	Packing material	1011.93	274.25
	Processing & job work exp.	252.57	118.50
	Power and fuel	1248.63	509.80
	Repairs and maintenance:		
	- Plant and machinery	95.47	22.07
	- Building	0.60	0.98
	- Others	32.41	22.06
	Lease rent (refer note. 40)	-	-
	Rent (refer note. 40)	19.89	7.73
	Amortization of land lease expenses	-	-
	Rates and taxes	57.16	30.77
	Insurance	289.48	121.85
	Communication charges	36.02	14.99
	Printing & stationery	24.67	11.97
	Travelling & conveyance expenses	51.73	2.95
	Electricity charges	16.58	14.11
	Vehicle maintenance	169.54	66.24
	Auditors remuneration	15.12	12.74
	Professional & consultancy	228.82	200.54
	Directors sitting fee	14.50	10.00
	Commission to Non-Executive Directors	27.68	13.73
	Donations	2.70	202.76
	Fees & subscriptions	20.03	10.45
	Carriage outwards	5974.93	748.87
	Discounts and claims	20.53	27.58
	Business promotion expenses	580.35	229.67
	CSR activity expenses	167.60	434.76
	Allowance for credit losses	-	19.83
	Provision for warranties	75.13	211.99
	Deferred lease rental expenses written off	4.83	4.28
	Exchange loss, net	55.48	-
	Loss on Modification of lease	0.10	-
	Sales tax	-	2.41
	Bank charges	124.44	78.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	47.87	28.08
	Total	14974.64	5102.92

29.1 - Auditors remuneration

Particulars		
Statutory audit	15.00	12.50
Certification	-	0.12
Out of pocket expenses	0.12	0.12

29.2 - Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	167.60	155.59
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	167.60	155.59
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
(v) Reasons for shortfall	Not applicable	Not applicable
(vi) Nature of CSR activities	Health & Sanitation	Health & Sanitation
(vii) Details of related party transactions	Nil	Nil
(viii) Where a provision is made with respect to liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movement in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	Nil	Nil

₹ In lakhs

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
30 Income taxes		
A) Income tax expense/(benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	**1816.96**	834.78
Less: MAT credit entitlement	**(802.03)**	(834.78)
Deferred tax	**1315.74**	1548.19
Deferred tax on comprehensive income	**3.11**	8.03
Prior year tax	-	79.10
Total	**2333.78**	1635.32
B) Reconciliation of Income tax expense		
Profit / (loss) before tax	**10188.39**	4471.14
Other comprehensive income	**12.34**	31.91
Effective tax rate	**29.120%**	29.120%
Computed effective tax expense	**2970.45**	1311.29
Tax Effect of:		
Expenses disallowed	**1272.84**	677.71
Allowable items from IT act	**(3151.50)**	(1992.89)
Setoff against carryover losses	**(27.85)**	
Deductions under IT act	**(49.01)**	-
Current tax provision (A)	**1014.93**	(3.89)
Incremental deferred tax liability on account of PPE and intangible assets	**1334.05**	1616.15
Incremental deferred tax asset on account of financial assets and other items	**(15.20)**	(56.04)
Deferred tax provision (B)	**1318.85**	1560.11
Tax Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	**2333.78**	1556.22
Effective Tax Rate	**22.88%**	34.56%

31 Earnings per share (EPS)

Earnings per share (EPS)		
(i) Face value of equity share (in ₹)	**10.00**	10.00
(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**4170584**	4170584
(iii) Profit for the year	**7857.73**	2843.85
(iv) Weighted average earnings per share (basic and diluted) (in ₹)	**188.41**	68.19

32 Related party disclosures :

As per IND AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

a) **Enterprise which has control:**
Pokarna Limited - parent company

b) **Enterprises where control exists:**
Pokarna Foundation -subsidiary

c) **Names of the associates:**
Pokarna Fabrics Pvt Limited, Pokarna Fashions Pvt Limited, Pokarna Marketing Pvt Limited, Southend, Southend Extension, Pokarna Textiles

d) **Names of Key management personnel**
Gautam Chand Jain, Rahul Jain

e) **Names of relatives**
Vidya Jain, Rekha Jain, Anju Jain, Ritu Jain, Pratik Jain, Neha Jain, Nidhi Jain, Gautam Chand Jain (HUF), Prakash Chand Jain (HUF), Ashok Chand Jain (HUF)

f) **Name of executive & non-executive director**
Apurva Jain, Prakash Chand Jain, Mahender Chand Chordia, Meka Yugandhar, Vinayak Rao Juvvadi, Jayshree Rajesh Sanghani, T.V.Chowdary*

* resigned as non executive director w.e.f 28.01.2022

A. Compensation of Key management personnel of the Company

The amount mentioned below represents remuneration paid and debited to the company. The compensation includes salary, employer's contribution to PF, LTA, bonus, medical and termination benefits. All amounts mentioned below are inclusive of GST. Managing Director is regarded as Key management personnel in terms of Companies act, 2013.

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2022**	Year ended March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	**553.54**	274.51
Post-employment pension, provident fund and medical benefits	**0.23**	0.23
Termination benefits*	-	-
Total compensation paid to Key management personnel	**553.77**	274.74

* Expenses towards gratuity and leave encashment provisions are determined actuarially on an overall Company basis and, accordingly, have not been considered in the above information.

₹ In lakhs

B. Transactions with KMP and other related parties - 2021-22 (2020-21)

Nature of the transaction	Parent Co	Subsidiary	Key management personnel	Non-executive director	Associates/ other related parties	Relatives	Total
Purchases							
Goods and services, net	**97.73**		-	-	**1.71**	-	**99.44**
	(261.05)		-	-	(3.80)	-	(264.85)
Job work	**1.92**		-	-	-	-	**1.92**
	-		-	-	-	-	-
Sales							
Goods and services, net					1.07	0.38	**1.45**
					-	-	-
Expenses							
Remuneration	-		**553.55**	-	-	-	**553.55**
	-		(274.51)	-	-	-	(274.51)
Rent & taxes	**7.08**		-	-	-	**64.78**	**71.86**
	(7.08)		-	-	-	(64.82)	(71.90)
Interest	-		**312.51**	-	**763.10**	-	**1075.61**
	-		(329.77)	-	(782.82)	-	(1112.59)
Commission & Sitting fees	-		-	**42.16**	-	-	**42.16**
	-		-	(23.70)	-	-	(23.70)
Carrying amount							
Loans & advances payables	-		**3120.26**	**27.66**	**7673.96**	-	**10821.88**
	(213.26)		(3302.99)	(13.70)	(7108.41)	-	(10638.36)
Rent deposits - receivable	-		-	-	-	**81.16**	**81.16**
	-		-	-	-	(81.16)	(81.16)
Investments		0.50					**0.50**
		-					-

Disclosure in respect of material transactions with KMP and other related parties during the year: ₹ In lakhs

S.No	Particulars	Relationship	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1	**Purchases**			
	Goods and services, net			
	Pokarna Fabrics Pvt Limited	Associate	-	0.18
	Pokarna Ltd	Parent Co	**97.73**	261.05
	Pokarna Marketing Pvt Ltd	Associate	**1.71**	3.62
	Job work			
	Pokarna Ltd	Parent Co	**1.92**	-
2	**Sales**			
	Goods and services, net			
	Pratik Jain	Relative	**0.38**	-
	Southend Extension	Ass.Company	**1.07**	-
3	**Expenses**			
	Remuneration			
	Gautam Chand Jain	Key management personnel	**553.55**	274.51
	Rent & taxes			
	Rekha Jain	Relative	**17.25**	17.25
	Ashok Chand Jain (HUF)	Relative	**11.68**	11.68
	Anju Jain	Relative	**5.88**	5.92
	Gautam Chand Jain (HUF)	Relative	**14.70**	14.70
	Prakash Chand Jain (HUF)	Relative	**15.27**	15.27
	Pokarna Ltd	Parent Co	**7.08**	7.08
	Interest			
	Pokarna Fabrics Pvt Limited	Associate	**635.15**	640.23
	Pokarna Marketing Pvt Limited	Associate	**127.95**	142.59
	Gautam Chand Jain	Key management personnel	**164.64**	174.98
	Rahul Jain	Key management personnel	**147.87**	154.79
	Commission & Sitting fee			
	Prakash Chand Jain	Non-executive director	**7.11**	4.61
	Mahender Chand Chordia	Non-executive director	**6.61**	4.61
	Meka Yugandhar	Non-executive director	**7.11**	4.61
	T.V.Chowdary	Non-executive director	**7.11**	4.61
	Vinayak Rao Juvvadi	Non-executive director	**7.11**	4.11
	Jayshree Rajesh Sanghani	Non-executive director	**7.11**	1.15
4	**Investments**			
	Pokarna Foundation	Subsidiary	**0.50**	-
5	**Carrying amount**			
	Loans & advances payables			
	Pokarna Fabrics Pvt Limited	Associate	**6439.37**	5867.74
	Pokarna Marketing Pvt Limited	Associate	**1234.59**	1240.67
	Pokarna Ltd	Parent Co	-	213.26
	Gautam Chand Jain	Key management personnel	**1645.44**	1884.35
	Rahul Jain	Key management personnel	**1474.82**	1418.64
	Prakash Chand Jain	Non-executive director	**4.61**	2.61
	Mahender Chand Chordia	Non-executive director	**4.61**	2.61
	Meka Yugandhar	Non-executive director	**4.61**	2.61
	T.V.Chowdary	Non-executive director	**4.61**	2.61
	Vinayak Rao Juvvadi	Non-executive director	**4.61**	2.61
	Jayshree Rajesh Sanghani	Non-executive director	**4.61**	0.65
	Rent deposits receivable			
	Rekha Jain	Relative	**16.48**	16.48
	Ashok Chand Jain (HUF)	Relative	**11.34**	11.34
	Anju Jain	Relative	**19.80**	19.80
	Gautam Chand Jain (HUF)	Relative	**16.44**	16.44
	Prakash Chand Jain (HUF)	Relative	**17.10**	17.10

33 Contingent liabilities and commitments

33.1 Contingent Liabilities:

₹ In lakhs

	Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a)	Letter of credits outstanding		**840.72**	89.95
b)	Bank guarantee		**10.00**	10.00
c)	Claims against the company / disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts:			
	(i)	Claim against warranty	**26.93**	26.93
	(ii)	As per the amendment in The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 notified on 1 January 2016, which was effective retrospectively from 1st April, 2014, the company on the legal advice decided not to implement in view of the interim order dated 26th April, 2016 of Hon'ble Andhra Pradesh High Court allowing stay on the amendment with retrospective effect till the time its constitutional validity is established.	**32.83**	32.83

33.2 Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for	**122.15**	486.78

33.3 Other commitments:

a) The undertaking of the company situated at Atchutapuram, Visakhapatnam being a SEZ has executed a legal undertaking for obligations regarding proper utilization and accountable of goods, including capital goods, stores & spares, raw materials, components and consumables including fuels, imported or procured duty free and regarding achievement of positive net foreign exchange earning. As on 31st March,2022, the Company has a positive Net Foreign Exchange Earning, as defined in the SEZ Act,2005.

b) The undertaking of the company situated at Mekaguda Gram panchayat and Dooskal village, Ranga Reddy Dist. is registered as a 100% export oriented unit ("EOU"), and is exempted from customs and central excise duties, GST and levies on imported & indigenous capital goods and stores & spares. The company has executed a bond cum legal undertaking to pay customs duty, central excise duty,GST, levies and liquidated damages payable, if any, in respect of imported and indigenous capital goods and stores & spares, consumed duty free, in the event that certain terms and conditions are not fulfilled. Company has started its operations on 24th March,2021 and expects a positive net foreign exchange earning, as defined in the foreign trade policy 2009-2014 and 2015-2021 wherever applicable.

c) The date of implementation of the Code of Wages 2019 and Code on Social Security, 2020 is yet to be notified by the Government. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of these Codes and will give effect in the financial results when the Rules/Schemes thereunder are notified.

33.4 Lease commitments of short term lease and low value lease

Lease commitments are the future cash out flows from the lease contracts which are not recorded in the measurement of lease liabilities. These include potential future payments related to leases of low value assets and leases with term less than twelve months.

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Not later than One year	19.89	11.92
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-

34 **Capital management**

i) The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity.

ii) The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

iii) The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Gross debt	**46531.69**	25720.45
Less: Cash and bank balances	**2746.03**	3361.69
Adjusted net debt	**43785.66**	22358.76
Total equity	**37581.26**	29714.30
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	**1.17**	0.75

35 **Segment reporting**

The company is engaged in manufacturing, processing and selling high quality engineered quartz surfaces only and accordingly this is the only business segment. The company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) is considered to be the company's Managing Director. The company's CODM reviews financial information presented, for making operating decisions and assessing financial performance of the company. Therefore, the company has determined that it operates in a single operating and reportable segment.

Revenue attributable to location of customers is as follows: ₹ In lakhs

Geographical market	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
U.S.A	**54356.08**	19569.08
India	**988.71**	651.52
Rest of the World	**2756.11**	1644.20
Total	**58100.90**	21864.80

(i) The entire activity pertaining to sales outside India is carried out from India.

(ii) The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and there are only four customers who contributes more than 10% each of the total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2022 and there are on ly two customers for the year ended March 31, 2021.

36 **Financial instruments**

Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

31st March 2022 ₹ In lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Security Deposit	**253.59**	-	**253.59**	-	**253.59**	-
Deferred payment charges	**120.37**	-	**120.37**	-	**120.37**	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Other loans	**67.36**	-	**67.36**	-	-	-
Accrued interest	**15.69**	-	**15.69**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	**13544.27**	-	**13544.27**	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	**2746.03**	-	**2746.03**	-	-	-
Total	**16747.31**	-	**16747.31**	-	**373.96**	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value						
Lease liability	**143.35**	-	**143.35**	-	**143.35**	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Secured bank loans	**36049.90**	-	**36049.90**	-	-	-
Loans from related parties	**10481.79**	-	**10481.79**	-	-	-
Trade payables	**10197.50**	-	**10197.50**	-	-	-
Accrued interest	**1.93**	-	**1.93**	-	-	-
Total	**56874.47**	-	**56874.47**	-	**143.35**	-

31st March 2021

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Security Deposit	256.82	-	256.82	-	256.82	-
Deferred payment charges	446.27	-	446.27	-	446.27	
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Other loans	28.15	-	28.15	-	-	-
Accrued interest	96.49	-	96.49	-	-	-
Trade receivables	3260.55	-	3260.55	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	3361.69	-	3361.69	-	-	-
Total	7449.97	-	7449.97	-	703.09	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value						
Lease liability	192.59	-	192.59	-	192.59	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Secured bank loans	15589.70	-	15589.70	-	-	-
Loans from related parties	10130.75	-	10130.75	-	-	-
Trade payables	3951.64	-	3951.64	-	-	-
Accrued interest	1.37	-	1.37	-	-	-
Total	29866.05	-	29866.05	-	192.59	-

The fair value of financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The carrying amount of current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. The fair value of the long-term borrowings with floating-rate of interest is not impacted due to interest rate changes, and will be evaluated for their carrying amounts based on any change in the under-lying credit risk of the Company borrowing (since the date of inception of the loans). For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amount is equal to the fair values.

37 **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

I. Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

II. Risk management framework:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

• Credit risk

i) Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customer.

ii) Trade and other receivables: The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and measurement of loss allowance using Life time expected credit loss for trade receivables:

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Not due	**13408.18**	2698.72
Upto 1 year	**98.64**	486.23
1 to 2 years	**18.50**	20.31
2 to 3 years	**18.96**	0.22
More than 3 years	**69.15**	127.37
Total	**13613.43**	3332.85
Financial Assets are considered to be of good quality and there is no significant increase in credit risk.		
Movements in allowance for credit losses of receivables is as below:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**72.30**	52.47
Charge in statement of profit and loss	-	19.83
Release to statement of profit and loss	**(3.14)**	-
Utilised during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**69.16**	72.30

iii) **Cash and cash equivalents:** The company held cash and cash equivalents of **₹1996.05 lakhs** (previous year ₹924.53 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with public sector banks. There is no impairment on cash and cash equivalents as on the reporting date and the comparative period.

• Liquidity risk

i) Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

ii) The company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months. The company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities. This excludes potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters.

iii) Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

31st March 2022 **₹ In lakhs**

Particulars	Carrying amount	1 year or less	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Borrowings- secured	**36049.90**	**9848.91**	**6335.49**	**19865.50**
Borrowings- un-secured	**10481.79**	-	-	**10481.79**
Trade payables	**10197.50**	**10197.50**	-	-
Lease liabilities	**143.35**	**25.06**	**36.66**	**81.63**
Other financial liabilities	**1.93**	**1.93**	-	-

31st March 2021

Particulars	Carrying amount	1 year or less	1-3 years	More than 3 years
Borrowings- secured	15589.70	5108.45	1646.00	8835.25
Borrowings- un-secured	10130.75	-	-	10130.75
Trade payables	3951.64	3951.64	-	-
Lease liabilities	192.59	49.24	53.10	90.20
Other financial liabilities	1.37	1.37	-	-

• Market risk

i) **Market risk** is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables, long term debt and commodity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Currency	**USD**	**EURO**	USD	EURO
Borrowings	**26698.08**	-	9333.90	-
Trade receivables	**13323.21**	**99.81**	3025.38	-
Trade and other payables (including payable for capital goods)	**334.09**	**4246.73**	79.91	20742.69
Cash & Bank balances (Including deposits)	**961.54**	**6.75**	155.04	84.03
Total	**41316.92**	**4353.29**	12594.23	20826.72

ii) **Currency Risk:** The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transaction. The Company also imports and the risk is managed by regular follow up. The Company has a policy which is implemented when the foreign currency risk become significant.

A 10% appreciation/depreciation of the foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in an increase/decrease in the Company's net profit before tax by approximately **₹2570.14 lakhs** (previous year ₹2689.18 lakhs).

iii) Interest rate Risk : Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through the Statement of profit and loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rate at the reporting date would have increased or decreased profit or loss by **₹275.35 lakhs** (previous year ₹40.68 lakhs). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

• Operational risk

i) **Operational risk** is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

ii) The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

iii)The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:
• Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
• Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
• Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
• Documentation of controls and procedures
• Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
• Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
• Development of contingency plans
• Training and professional development
• Ethical and business standards
• Risk mitigation, including insurance when this is effective.
iv) Compliance with Company's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and Board of the Company.

38 Pokarna Engineered Stone Limited ("PESL") was selected by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("USDOC") as a "mandatory respondent" to both Countervailing duty ("CVD") and Antidumping duty ("ADD") investigations on the imports of quartz surface products from India and as a result, PESL has received unique company specific rates :

Final Subsidy Rate		Final Dumping Rate	
CVD	Cash Deposit	AD	Cash Deposit
2.34%	2.34%	2.67%	0.33%

The CVD and AD rates are subject to further adjustment through administrative reviews to be completed by the USDOC. The First AD administrative review is ongoing whose preliminary results are expected in June 2022. With regard to CVD all parties have withdrawn the review request of the first CVD review, hence the CVD duty of 2.34% as determined in investigation period is final CVD assessment rate for entries of the first review period.

There is no impact on the financials of the company.

39 **Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 :**

The continuance of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. However, it has no further significant impact with respect to COVID 19 pandemic during the year ended March 31, 2022.

40 **Leases disclosures:**

As a Lessee

Movement in lease liability during the year:

₹ In lakhs

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Opening balance as on 01.04.2021	192.59	236.56
Additions on account of adoption of Ind As 116	-	-
Adjustments on modification of leases	-	-
Interest expenses on lease liability	22.97	28.27
Principal payments of lease liability	(72.31)	(72.24)
As at 31st March 2022	143.25	192.59
Current	25.06	49.24
Non Current	118.29	143.35
Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows		
Payments for leases in financing activity	72.31	72.24

Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss	**Year ended March 31, 2022**	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense on leased assets	85.83	85.76
Interest expense on lease liability	22.97	28.27
Rent expense (Short term leases and leases of low value assets)	19.89	7.73
Total amount recognised in Profit or loss	128.69	121.76

41 **Ratios**

Following are analytical ratios for the year ended

Particulars	**Numerator**	**Denominator**	**March 31, 2022**	March 31, 2021	**Variance**	**Reasons**
Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.40	1.21	16%	
Debt - Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debts	Shareholder's Equity	1.02	0.73	40%	Due to increase in debt
Debt - Service coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	2.68	0.62	332%	Due to increase in profit
Return on Equity(ROE) (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's	0.21	0.10	110%	Due to increase in profit
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	2.90	1.77	64%	Due to revenue growth
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average Trade Receivables	6.91	7.45	-7%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchase	Average Trade Payables	4.83	3.68	31%	Due to reduction in payables
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working capital	5.92	8.20	-28%	Due to reduction in payables and increase in revenue
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net Profit	Revenue	0.14	0.13	8%	
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.21	0.14	50%	Due to increase in revenue and profit
Return on Investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from Investments	Time weighted average investments	-	-		

42 **Additional Regulatory Information**

a) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it has taken at the balance sheet date and quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.
b) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and its intangible assets.
c) The Company is not holding any Benami Property and there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company.
d) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions.
e) The Company does not have any relationship with Struck off Companies.
f) There are no transactions 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.
g) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
h) Other than in the normal and ordinary course of business there are no funds that have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company; or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
There have been no funds that have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43 Consequent to Schedule III amendments being made effective 1 April 2021, previous year numbers pertaining to security deposits of Rs.256.82 lakhs have been re current loans to non-current financial assets respectively

44 The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 21st May 2022, there are no subsequent events to be recogni are not already disclosed.

45 Previous year figures are regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever considered necessary in order to conform to the current year's presentation.

46 The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings 2022.

In terms of our report attached

For **K.C.Bhattacharjee & Paul**
Chartered Accountants
(F.No.303026E)

Manoj Kumar Bihani
Partner
Membership No. 234629

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 21st May, 2022

K C Bhattacharjee & Paul ★ Chartered Accountants ★ Hyderabad

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Gautam Chand Jain
Managing Director
(D.No: 00004775)

Meka Yugandhar
Director
(D.No: 00012265)

Rahul Jain
Director
(D.No: 00576447)

Apurva Jain
Director
(D.No: 06933924)