CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Balance Sheet
And
Auditors' Report

2025-26

AUDITORS:

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
19, Synagogue Street
City Centre, 3rd Floor
Kolkata – 700 001

City Centre, Room No. 332
19, Synagogue Street, 3rd Floor
Kolkata - 700 001
✆ : 033 2210 1449 / 4001 1130
E-mail : s_didwania@rediffmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERSOF
CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Chloride International Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as 'Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013, in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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, 2026 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO.
KOLKATA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the auditor otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

Responsibility of the Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

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

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

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance 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 high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing ('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 control 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), we enclose in the "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

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

a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statement comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified undersection 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016, as amended;

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as at March 31, 2026, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as at March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f. With regard to adequacy of internal financial control system over financial reporting over the Company and operating effectiveness of such controls refer to our separate report in "Annexure- B".

g. The Company has not paid any remuneration to any of the directors and hence the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) are not applicable to the company.

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

i) the management of the Company has confirmed that there is no pending litigation filed by the Company or against the Company as at March 31, 2026.

ii) the company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii) There are no amounts that are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 2.24 to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

v) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act. The Company has not declared any final dividend.

vi) Based on our examination of the feature of the audit trail in the Accounting Software which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, the audit trail has been retained by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention except that the audit trail for database level changes is retained only from September 09,2024

For **Surendra Didwania & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322745E

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
S. K . Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd day of April 2026
UDIN : **26056954UITGXN6733**

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Chloride International Limited of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind As financial statements for the year ended 31st, March, 2026, we report that;

i. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b. All the fixed assets of the Company were physically verified during the year. As informed to us no discrepancy was noticed on such verification during the period.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us all the immovable properties of the Company are registered in Company's name.

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

e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. a) The Company did not have any physical stock at any time during the year and hence the clauses related to physical verification and maintenance of records of Inventory are not applicable for the year.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made any investment in companies during the year. It has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence sub-clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) & 3(iii)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security all mandatory provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the meaning of sections 73 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence the relevant provisions are not applicable to the company. As informed to us, there is no order that has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal in respect of the said sections.

vi. As per information available and explanations given we are of the opinion provisions relating to maintenance of Cost records are not applicable to the Company. To the best of our knowledge and as informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed any Cost Audit under the Act.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

vii. a. The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund and employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, Value added tax, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us, there are no undisputed amount payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise at 31st March, 2026 which were outstanding for period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

c. According to the records of the Company, there is no amount in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Sales tax, VAT or Cess being disputed has not been deposited;

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.

ix. a. The Company has not taken any loan or other borrowings from any bank or financial institutions, hence the clause relating default in repayment is not applicable to the Company. The Company has not issued any Debentures.

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

c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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 money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan during the year. Accordingly provisions of paragraph 3(x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

xi. a. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers/employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * KOLKATA

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

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

xiii. As represented by the management provisions of section 177 and 188 of Companies Act' 2013 were complied with in respect of all transactions with related parties and the details of such transactions have been disclosed vide noted to the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

b. We have considered, the internal audit reports 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. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. a. As represented by the management the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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 and accordingly clause (3)(xviii) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 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. The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For **Surendra Didwania & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322745E

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. * KOLKATA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
S. K . Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd day of April 2026
UDIN : **26056954UITGXN6733**

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Chloride International Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind As statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Surendra Didwania & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322745E

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. * KOLKATA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
S. K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd day of April 2026
UDIN : **26056954UITGXN6733**

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

(In Rupees Hundreds)

		Note no.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I)	**ASSETS**			
1)	**Non-current assets**			
	Property Plant and Equipment	2	3,00,360.53	3,06,512.87
	Financial assets			
	- Non-Current investments	3	110.00	110.00
	- Long-term loans and advances	4	1,760.00	1,760.00
	Income tax assets(net)		-	504.17
	Other Non-Current Assets	5	407.16	299.16
2)	**Current assets**			
	Financial assets			
	- Current investments	6	-	14,141.22
	- Cash and cash equivalents	7	14,900.35	12,808.12
	TOTAL ASSETS		**3,17,538.04**	**3,36,135.54**
II)	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1)	**Equity**			
	Equity Share capital	8	45,000.00	45,000.00
	Other equity	9	2,64,987.45	2,85,930.74
2)	**Liabilities**			
	Current liabilities			
i)	Financial liabilities			
	- Other financial liabilities	10	7,533.80	5,204.80
	Income tax liabilities(net)		16.79	-
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,17,538.04**	**3,36,135.54**
			-	-
	Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements .

As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

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Sd/-
S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avik Kumar Roy
Director
DIN - 08456036

Sd/-
Arya Kumar Choudhury
Director
DIN - 08661845

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd April , 2026

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2026

(In Rupees Hundreds)

	Particulars	Note no.	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
I)	**INCOME :**			
	Other income	11	65,569.50	59,836.26
	Total Income (I)		**65,569.50**	**59,836.26**
II)	**EXPENSES**			
	Other expense	13	1,340.45	1,321.94
	Total expenses (II)		**1,340.45**	**1,321.94**
III)	**Earnings before Interest, Tax, depreciation and amortisation expenses (I-II)**		**64,229.05**	**58,514.32**
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	12	6,152.34	6,152.34
IV)	**Interest, depreciation and amortisation expenses**		**6,152.34**	**6,152.34**
V)	**Profit/ (loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**58,076.71**	**52,361.98**
VI)	**Tax expense**			
	Current Tax	14	**11,520.00**	**10,370.00**
VII)	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**46,556.71**	**41,991.98**
VIII)	**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**			
	Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :			
	a) Re-Measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
	Income tax effect		-	-
	b) Net (Loss)/ gain on equity securities accounted as Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI) (net of tax)		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (VIII)		-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		**46,556.71**	**41,991.98**
	Paidup Equity Share Capital		45,000.00	45,000.00
	Earnings per equity share - Basic and Diluted (In Rs) (Nominal value Rs 10/- per share)	15	**10.35**	**9.33**
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements .

As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd April , 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avik Kumar Roy
Director
DIN - 08456036

Sd/-
Arya Kumar Choudhury
Director
DIN - 08661845

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(In Rupees Hundreds)

	PARTICULARS	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
		Amount	Amount
A.	**Cash Flow from operating activities**		
	Net Profit / Loss before taxation and extra ordinary items	**58,076.71**	**52,361.98**
	Adjusted for :		
	Depreciation	6,152.34	6,152.34
	Profit on Mutual Fund	(2,039.10)	(1,911.39)
	Gain on fair value of investments in mutual funds	-	(123.54)
	Rent Income	(63,530.40)	(57,754.08)
	Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	Interest Income	-	(47.25)
	Operating profit before working capital change	**(1,340.45)**	**(1,321.94)**
	Adjusted for :		
	Trade & other payable	2,221.00	(113.61)
	Cash generated from operation	**880.55**	**(1,435.55)**
	Income Tax refund / (Paid)	(10,999.04)	(9,502.00)
	Cash Flow from operation before prior period & extra ordinary items	(10,118.49)	(10,937.55)
	Prior period & extra ordinary items paid	-	-
	Net Cash from operating activities (A)	**(10,118.49)**	**(10,937.55)**
B	**Cash Flow from investing activities**		
	Rent Received	63,530.40	57,754.08
	Sale of Fixed Assets / Investments	-	-
	Redemption of Mutual Fund	56,180.32	30,000.00
	Investment in Mutual Fund	(40,000.00)	(30,000.00)
	Short Term Loans and Advances	-	-
	Interest Received	-	47.25
	Dividend received	-	-
	Net Cash Flow from Investing activities (B)	**79,710.72**	**57,801.33**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing activities**		
	Dividend Paid	(67,500.00)	(45,000.00)
	Interest Received / (Paid)		
	Cash Flow from Financing activities	**(67,500.00)**	**(45,000.00)**
D	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalent**	**2,092.23**	**1,863.78**
E	**Cash & cash equivalent at the beginning**	**12,808.12**	**10,944.34**
F	**Cash & cash equivalent at the closing**	**14,900.35**	**12,808.12**
		-	-

As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-
S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avik Kumar Roy
Director
DIN - 08456036

Sd/-
Arya Kumar Choudhury
Director
DIN - 08661845

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd April , 2026

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

A) Equity Share Capital (In Rupees Hundreds)

4,50,000 Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**Number**	**Amount**
On April 1,2024	4,50,000	45,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31,2025	**4,50,000**	**45,000.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31,2026	**4,50,000**	**45,000.00**

B) Other Equity

Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**			**OCI**	**Total**
	Retained earnings	**General Reserve**		**Equity Instruments at FVTPL**	
Balance at April 1, 2024	**2,88,938.76**	-	-	-	**2,88,938.76**
Profit for the year	41,991.98	-	-	-	41,991.98
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
	3,30,930.74	-	-	-	**3,30,930.74**
Adjustments					
Payment of interim dividend (Rs 10/- per share)	(45,000.00)				(45,000.00)
Tax on interim dividend	-				-
Transfer to General reserve	-	-			-
Balance at March 31, 2025	**2,85,930.74**	-	-	-	**2,85,930.74**
Profit for the year	46,556.71	-			46,556.71
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
	3,32,487.45	-	-	-	**3,32,487.45**
Adjustments					
Payment of interim dividend (Rs 15/- per share)	(67,500.00)				(67,500.00)
Tax on interim dividend	-				-
Transfer to General reserve	-	-			-
Balance at March 31, 2026	**2,64,987.45**	-	-	-	**2,64,987.45**

Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd April , 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avik Kumar Roy
Director
DIN - 08456036

Sd/-
Arya Kumar Choudhury
Director
DIN - 08661845

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2026

Corporate Information

The company is a 100 % Subsidiary Company of Exide Industries Limited and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Exide House, 59E Chowringhee Road, Kolkata, 700020. The Company is primarily engaged in trading activities.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act , 2013 ('the Act').

Effective April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

1 Significant accounting policies

a. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
(i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

(ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
(iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

c. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

e. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Particular	Useful economic life
Residential Buildings	58.5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computers	3 to 6 year

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * KOLKATA

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

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

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

f. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

g. Borrowing costs

General and Specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs (See note 1.g.). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments as per terms of the agreement are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

i. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

(i) Traded goods: These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

k. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised as a finance cost.

l. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ KOLKATA

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

(i) Debt instruments at amortised cost

(ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

(iii) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value except equity investments in subsidiaries which are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27. For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the OCI. Equity investments in Subsidiaries are carried at Cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. * KOLKATA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(i) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

n. Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders

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

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

2 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In Rupees Hundreds)

	Buildings	Total
Cost		
As at 1st April 2024	3,75,862.04	3,75,862.04
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	3,75,862.04	3,75,862.04
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	-
As at 31st March 2026	3,75,862.04	3,75,862.04
Depreciation		
As at 1st April 2024	63,196.83	63,196.83
Charge for the year	6,152.34	6,152.34
on Disposals	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	69,349.17	69,349.17
Charge for the year	6,152.34	6,152.34
on Disposals	-	-
As at 31st March 2026	75,501.51	75,501.51
Net Block		
As at 31st March 2025	**3,06,512.87**	**3,06,512.87**
As at 31st March 2026	**3,00,360.53**	**3,00,360.53**

Note : The Company has five non residential properties. All the properties are regisgtered in Companies name.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOLKATA

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2026

(In Rupees Hundreds)

3 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid) (unquoted)	**March 31, 2026**		**March 31, 2025**	
Debentures (fully paid up)	No Of Units/ Shares	(Rs)	No Of Units/ Shares	(Rs)
Woodlands Hospital and Medical Research Centre Ltd 1/2% Debentures of Rs 100 each)	25	25.00	25	25.00
Woodlands Hospital and Medical Research Centre Ltd, 5% Non-redeemable Registered Debentures of (Rs. 6500 each)	1	65.00	1	65.00
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry , 6.5 % Debentures of Rs. 1000 each	2	20.00	2	20.00
		110.00		**110.00**

4 FINANCIAL ASSETS

	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
LOANS AND DEPOSITS :				
Security Deposit		1,760.00		1,760.00
	-	**1,760.00**	-	**1,760.00**

5 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Advances with Govt. Authorities		407.16		299.16
	-	**407.16**	-	**299.16**

6 CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Investments at fair value through profit & loss (fully paid) (Unquoted)	**March 31, 2026**		**March 31, 2025**	
Investments in Mutual Fund	No Of Units	(Rs)	No Of Units	(Rs)
HDFC Floating Rate Debt Fund - Direct Plan - Dividend Reinvestment Plan	-	-	255.210	14,141.22
		-		**14,141.22**
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments		-		-

Investments at fair value through profit & loss (fully paid) reflect investment in quoted and unquoted equity securities and quoted debt securities.
Refer note 19 for determination of their fair values.

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Balance with Banks		
On Current Account	14,897.83	12,805.60
Cash in hand	2.52	2.52
	14,900.35	**12,808.12**

SURENDRA DIDWANIA * KOLKATA * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(In Rupees Hundreds)

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
8 SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised Share Capital	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Equity Shares of of Rs 10 each	10,00,000	1,00,000.00	10,00,000	1,00,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Equity Shares of of Rs 10 each	4,50,000	45,000.00	4,50,000	45,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares ;

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 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.

Shares held by holding company / ultimate holding company

Out of the equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries / associates are as below;

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100

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

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No.	% of holding in the class	No.	% of holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Exide Industries Limited	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100

Details of share holding of Promoters in the company

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No.	% of holding in the class	No.	% of holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Exide Industries Limited	4,50,000	100	4,50,000	100
% Change		Nil		Nil

9 OTHER EQUITY	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
a. Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2,64,987.45	2,85,930.74
b. OCI Reserve	-	-
	2,64,987.45	**2,85,930.74**

10 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Withheld / Collected Taxes and duties payable	6,758.00	4,506.00
Others	775.80	698.80
	7,533.80	**5,204.80**

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CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2026

(In Rupees Hundreds)

	For the year ended 31st March 2026 Amount	For the year ended 31st March 2025 Amount
11 OTHER INCOME		
Rent and Hire Charges from Holding Company	63,530.40	57,754.08
Profit on Redemption of Mutual Fund	2,039.10	1,911.39
Gain on fair value of investments in mutual funds	-	123.54
Interest Received on Income tax refund	-	47.25
	65,569.50	**59,836.26**
12 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION		
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,152.34	6,152.34
	6,152.34	**6,152.34**
13 OTHER EXPENSES		
Rates and taxes	146.81	81.90
Insurance Charges	147.54	143.94
Bank Charges	13.10	6.02
Consultancy & Services outsourced	433.00	490.08
Auditors' Remuneration:	-	-
Audit Fee	600.00	600.00
Miscellaneous charges	-	-
	1,340.45	**1,321.94**
14 INCOME TAX		
Current income tax charge	11,520.00	10,370.00
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year		
	11,520.00	10,370.00
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-

15 EARNING PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Details for calculation of basic and diluted earning per share:		
Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	46,556.71	41,991.98
Weighted average number of equity share (Numbers)	4,50,000	4,50,000
Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs.)	10.35	9.33

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS KOLKATA

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2026

(In Rupees Hundreds)

16 Related party disclosures as per Accounting Standard – 24 are given below:

i) Name and description of relationship with the related parties:

a)	Parent Company	Exide Industries Limited
b)	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Chloride Metals Limited
		Chloride Batteries S E Asia Pte Limited
		Espex Batteries Limited
		Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited
		Exide Energy Solutions Limited
		Exide Energy Private Limited(Merged with Exide Energy Solution Limited wef 01.04.2023)
c)	Key Management Personnels & their relatives	Not Applicable
d)	Entities with joint control or significant influence over the Company	Not Applicable

ii) Details of transactions entered into with the related parties :

	Year Ended	Sale to related parties	Purchase from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties*	Amounts owed to related parties*
Rent Received and Maintenance Cost Recovered					
Exide Industries Limited	31 March 2026	63,530.40		-	-
	31 March 2025	57,754.08		-	-
		Amount Received	**Amount Paid**	**Amounts owed by related parties***	**Amounts owed to related parties***
Dividend Payment :					
Exide Industries Limited	31 March 2026	-	67,500.00	-	-
	31 March 2025	-	45,000.00	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances, if any at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31st March 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31st March 2026: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO
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17 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods

(i) Judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) The Company is controlled by Exide Industries Limited which is the holding company

The Company is wholly owned by Exide Industries Limited(EIL). All the directors are nominated by (EIL) and hence it holds direct control over the Board of the Company. It exercises control over the Company as it is exposed to variable returns by way of dividends and it has decision-making rights in the capacity as the principal to use its power to influence such variable returns. Apart from above The parent Company EIL does not exercise any control over the operations of the Company.

(ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 19 for further disclosures.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * KOLKATA

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CIN-U31402WB1947PLC014918
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2026

18 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(In Rupees Hundreds)

As at 31.03.2026	Valuation Method	Carrying value 31st March 2026	Fair value 31st March 2026
Financial assets			
- Long-term loans and advances	Amortised Cost	1,760.00	1,760.00
- Non-Current investments at FVTOCI	Fair Value	110.00	110.00
- Current investments at FVTPL	FVTPL	-	-
- Short-term loans and advances	Amortised Cost	-	-
- Cash & Cash Equivalents	Amortised Cost	14,900.35	14,900.35
Total		**16,770.35**	**16,770.35**
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	Amortised Cost	-	-
- Other payables	Amortised Cost	7,533.80	7,533.80
Total		**7,533.80**	**7,533.80**

As at 31.03.2025	Valuation Method	Carrying value 31st March 2025	Fair value 31st March 2025
Financial assets			
- Long-term loans and advances	Amortised Cost	1,760.00	1,760.00
- Non-Current investments at FVTOCI	Fair Value	110.00	110.00
- Current investments at FVTPL	FVTPL	14,141.22	14,141.22
- Short-term loans and advances	Amortised Cost	-	-
- Cash & Cash Equivalents	Amortised Cost	12,808.12	12,808.12
Total		**28,819.34**	**28,819.34**
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	Amortised Cost	-	-
- Other payables	Amortised Cost	5,204.80	5,204.80
Total		**5,204.80**	**5,204.80**

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

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

► The fair values of the unquoted mutual funds have been taken at NAV (Net Assets Values) declared by the managers of such mutual funds.

Fair Value Heirarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company assets

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of Valuation	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets				
- Current investments at FVTPL (Investment in unquoted Mutual Fund Units)	31.03.2026	-	-	-
	31.03.2025	14,141.22	-	-

The fair values of the unquoted mutual funds have been taken at NAV (Net Assets Values) declared by the managers of such mutual funds.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

19

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include mainly other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments. The Company does not enter into any derivative transactions.

The Company is not exposed to market risk or credit risk as no trading activity is carried out presently. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity price risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include FVTPL investments, trade payables, trade receivables, etc.

Foreign Currency Risk :

The Company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk since it does not hold any assets or liabilities in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates is negligible since it is not holding any floating rate debt obligation.

Commodity price risk

The Company is presently not exposed to price volatility of commodities since it is not taking any trading activities.

Equity price risk

The Company's has not invested in any listed and non-listed equity securities and hence is not susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company as a policy decision has decided only to invest in debt based mutual funds with very low price risk. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed or unlisted equity securities at fair value was Nil as such the sensitivity analyses of these investments is not required.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company estimates the Credit Risk to be very low since receivable are from Holding Company only which gets collected timely.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

20 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company's objective when managing capital (defined as net debt and equity) is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to shareholders and benefit for other stakeholders, while protecting and strengthening the Balance Sheet through the appropriate balance of debt and equity funding. The Company at present is not availing any debt funding.

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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21. Additional Regulatory Information

i.
Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company: The Company own five flats as freehold immovable property which are duly registered in the name of the Company.There are no encumbrances on the properties.

ii. Loans & advances to Directors/KMP/Related Parties
The Company has given Loans or advance in the nature of loan to a fellow subsidiary Company.
The relevant disclosures are given below;

Statement 1- Loans and advances to Related Party or where any of its director/KMP is interested

Loans and Advance Breakup

Sr No	Name of Company	Terms of the Loan / Advances			
		On demand (Y/N)	With terms (Y/N and Tenure)	Related Parties	Total
				-	NIL

iii. Details of Benami Property (if any)
There is no proceedings that has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder. Hence any disclosre under this clause is not applicable.

iv. Borrowing from Banks
The company has not availed any kind of borrowing from banks.

v. Willfull defaulter
The Company has not been declared any willfull defaulter by any bank or any other lender to the company.

vi Relationship with Struck off Companies
The Company has not done any transactions with any company which is struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
NA	Investments in securities	NIL	
NA	Receivables	NIL	
NA	Payables	NIL	
NA	Shares held by stuck off company	NIL	
NA	Other outstanding balances (to be specified)	NIL	

vii Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company has not availed any borrowing facility from any bank or financial institution and hence the company is not required to register any charges with registrar of companies (Ministry of Company affairs). As per the management opinion no charge which is required to be registred or satisfaction thereof is yet to be registered / filed.

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CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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22. Analytical Ratios

2025-2026

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator/ Denominator	Ratio (2025-26)	Ratio (2024-25)	% of Variation	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current Asset / Current Liabilities	1.98	5.18	-61.80%	Since the Company has distributed dividend 50 % more as compare to last FY.
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debts / Shareholders Equity	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have any borrowings
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service / Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have any borrowings
4	Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend / Average Shareholder's Equity	17.57%	14.69%	19.63%	
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold or sales / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have any inventory
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have regular business operations
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have regular business operations
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales / Average working capital	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have regular business operations
9	Net profit ratio %	Net Profit after Tax / Net Sales	NA	NA	NA	Since the Company does not have regular business operations
10	Return on Capital employed (ROCE) %	Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	18.74%	15.82%	18.41%	
11	Return on Investment (ROI)	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum [C(t)]} / {MV(T0) + Sum [W(t) * C(t)]}	5.99%	7.23%	-17%	

Where:
T1 = End of time period
T0 = Beginning of time period
t = Specific date falling between T1 and T0
MV(T1) = Market Value at T1
MV(T0) = Market Value at T0
C(t) = Cash inflow, cash outflow on specific date
W(t) = Weight of the net cash flow (i.e. either net inflow or net outflow) on day 't', calculated as [T1 – t] / T1
Companies may provide ROI separately for each asset class (e.g., equity, fixed income, money market, etc.).

SURENDRA DIDWANIA & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CHLORIDE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNT

(In Rupees Hundreds)

		March 31, 2026 (Rs.)	March 31, 2025 (Rs.)
23	**Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006**		
	Principal amount due	Nil	Nil
	Interest due on above	Nil	Nil
	Amount of interest paid in terms of Sec 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006	Nil	Nil
	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay	Nil	Nil
	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	Nil	Nil
	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year	Nil	Nil
24	**Capital and other commitments**		
	Commitment for acquisition of fixed assets	Nil	Nil
	Commitment for investment	Nil	Nil
	Other Commitments	Nil	Nil
		-	-
25	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	Outstanding Bank Guarantees / Indemnity Bonds	Nil	Nil
	Sales Tax demands	Nil	Nil
	Income Tax demands	Nil	Nil
	Other claims being disputed by the Company	Nil	Nil
		-	-
26	**Income & Expenditure in Foreign Currency (on accrual basis)**		
	Income	Nil	Nil
	Expenditure	Nil	Nil

27 Figures have been rounded off to nearest rupee hundred.

28 Previous Year's figures have been re-grouped / rearranged wherever found necessary.

As per our report of even date attached
Surendra Didwania & Co.
Firm Reg. Number: 322745 E
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
S K. Didwania
Proprietor
Membership No. 56954

SURENDRA DIDWANIA KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Avik Kumar Roy
Director
DIN - 08456036

Sd/-
Arya Kumar Choudhury
Director
DIN - 08661845

Place : Kolkata
Date : 23rd April , 2026