CHLORIDE METALS LIMITED

Balance Sheet
And
Auditors' Report
2023-24

Auditors:

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO.

Chartered Accountants
903-904, 9th Floor,
Raheja Chambers,
213, Nariman Point,
Mumbai – 400 021

Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
Chloride Metals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Opinion

We have audited the attached Standalone Financial Statements of Chloride Metals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of Material Accounting Policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone 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 ("the Act") 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, 2024, its loss (including other 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone 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 audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our Independent Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or 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.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. 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.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make 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 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

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relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the attached Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report 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), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

   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 our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 41 to the Standalone Financial Statements,

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were 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 their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("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 have been received by the company from any person or entity including foreign entities ("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 other than as disclosed in Note 4 of the Standalone Financial Statements,

c. Based on such audit procedures 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 (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year until the date of this report, hence compliance with provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not required.

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

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tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 01,2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31,2024.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No- 106971W

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

N Jayendran
Partner
Membership No. 40441
Mumbai, Dated: April 22, 2024.
UDIN: 24040441BKFTGU6992

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

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) a. (A) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right of use assets.

(B) The company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. We have verified the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements and included in Property, Plant and Equipment and based on such verification we confirm that the same are held in the name of the company.

d. The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

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

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. On the basis of examination of records, we are of the opinion that the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate and that no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such verification. The discrepancies wherever noted have been properly dealt with in the books of account of the Company.

(b The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company as detailed in Note 20 and disclosed vide Statement 1 to the Notes to accounts.

(iii) The Company has made investments in companies during the year. It has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans,

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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.

(b) The investments made during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(iv) The company has not given any loans or given any guarantees and security to which section 185 or section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of The Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made during the year.

(v) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public or amounts that are deemed to be deposits pursuant to sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. 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 informed to us, the maintenance of the cost records under the sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been prescribed and we are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, carried out a detailed examination of the records to ascertain whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax Act, Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as given below:

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (In Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax	Disallowance of Expenses	133.04	AY 2022-23	CIT (A)
Service Tax	Tax, Interest and Penalty	0.10	FY 2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals-I) Central Tax
Customs	Short Collection of duty	0.26	FY 2020-21	Commissioner

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Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (In Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Duty				of Customs (Appeals-II)
Goods and Services Tax	Interest	0.40	FY 2021-22	Joint Commissioner (Appeal)
	Total	**133.80**		

(viii) There are no transactions that were not recorded in the books of account, and which has 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 defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

(c) The company has applied the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has used funds raised on short term basis from the parent company aggregating to Rs. 64.10 crores for long-term purposes.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associate and hence clause 3(ix)(e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate company and hence clause 3(ix)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence clause 3(x)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partially / optionally convertible debentures during the year under review.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government and hence clause 3(xi)(b) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clauses 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) The pprovisions of Section 177 of The Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 in so far as our examination of the proceedings of the meetings of Board of Directors are concerned. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

(xiv) (a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and 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 the date of this report, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The nature of business and the activities of the Company are such that the Company is not required to obtain registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence sub-clauses 3(xvi)(a), 3(xvi)(b) and 3(xvi)(c). of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company. Further as required by clause 3(xvi)(d), we are informed that there are no CICs in the group.

(xvii) On an examination of the Statement of Profit and Loss account, we are of the opinion that the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 30.43 crs during the current financial year but had not incurred any cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly clause (3)(xviii) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and representations and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the

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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 that the 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 are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing 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) There are no ongoing projects and therefore sub-clause 3(xx)(b) is not applicable to the Company.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No- 106971W

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

N Jayendran
Partner
Membership No. 40441
Mumbai, Dated: April 22, 2024.
UDIN : 24040441BKFTGU6992

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Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Chloride Metals Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of Chloride Metals Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal financial Controls over financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal financial Controls over financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

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

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No- 106971W

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. * Mumbai * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

N Jayendran
Partner
Membership No. 40441
Mumbai, Dated: April 22, 2024.
UDIN: 24040441BKFTGU6992

CHLORIDE METALS LIMITED
CIN U34300WB1998PLC181003
Standalone Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note No.	As at Mar 31, 2024 (Rs. In Crore)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. In Crore)
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	433.93	304.72
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	33.62	132.89
(c) Other Intangible Assets	3	0.14	0.10
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investment	4	1.24	-
(ii) Other non-current Financial Assets	5	3.46	3.18
(e) Other non-current assets	6	24.95	23.46
(f) Deferred tax Assets (net)	19	6.95	-
		504.29	464.35
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	451.76	248.61
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	253.33	67.56
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	45.46	6.09
(iv) Others	10	7.07	6.55
(c) Other current assets	11	140.48	51.28
		898.10	380.09
Non-Current Assets held for Sale	12	16.57	-
Total Assets		1,418.95	844.44
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	73.59	59.64
(b) Other equity	14	246.26	189.79
		319.85	249.43
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Long Term Borrowings	15	65.40	84.27
(ii) Lease liabilities	16	31.06	30.60
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	-	6.42
(b) Provisions	18	3.29	2.61
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	-	6.07
		99.75	129.97
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short Term Borrowings	20	458.78	27.68
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	1.58	1.50
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	22	4.68	168.23
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	22	499.95	247.08
(iv) Other financial liabilities	23	21.79	15.80
(b) Other current liabilities	24	12.13	3.99
(c) Provisions	25	0.44	0.76
		999.35	465.04
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,418.95	844.44

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 106971W

Sd/-

N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
A. K. Mukherjee
DIN 00131626
Director

Sd/-
Indranil Chatterjee
DIN 10391196
Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-
Kushal Sircar
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Seema Bajaj
Company Secretary
ACS No. 23758

Place : Kolkata
Date : April 22,2024

CHLORIDE METALS LIMITED
CIN U34300WB1998PLC181003
Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note No.	2023-2024 (Rs. In Crore)	2022-2023 (Rs. In Crore)
I) INCOME			
Revenue from operations (gross)	26	4,983.13	3,918.77
Other income	27	3.32	1.74
Total Income (I)		4,986.45	3,920.51
II) EXPENSES			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	28	4,759.50	3,573.90
(Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in - progress	29	(117.63)	24.85
Employee benefits expense	30	66.93	49.68
Finance costs	31	48.30	28.49
Depreciation & amortization expense	32	32.09	22.82
Other expenses	33	259.97	226.35
Total expenses (II)		5,049.16	3,926.09
Profit / (Loss) before tax (I-II)		(62.71)	(5.58)
Tax expense	34	(13.40)	(1.32)
1. Current tax		-	-
2. Short/ (excess) provision of income tax		(0.41)	-
3. Deferred tax liability / (asset)		(12.99)	(1.32)
Profit / (Loss) for the year from continuing operations		(49.31)	(4.26)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit (loss) / gain		(0.16)	0.03
Tax effect thereon		0.04	(0.01)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(0.12)	0.02
Total comprehensive income for the year		(49.43)	(4.24)
Earnings per equity share	35		
Equity shares of par value Rs.10/- each			
Basic and diluted (Rupees)		(8.15)	(0.77)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 106971W

Sd/-
N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Seema Bajaj
Company Secretary
ACS No. 23758

Place : Kolkata
Date : April 22,2024

CHLORIDE METALS LIMITED

CIN U34300WB1995PLC151003

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

	2023-24 (Rs. In Crore)	2022-23 (Rs. In Crore)
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(62.71)	(5.58)
Add : Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization expense	32.09	22.82
Interest and borrowing costs	45.77	3.01
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit	0.33	-
Interest on lease liability	2.17	2.12
Remeasurement Loss on Lease Liability	0.24	
Interest on Income tax refund	(0.46)	-
Interest received	(0.16)	(0.03)
Interest accounted on EIR basis	(0.06)	(0.05)
Profit on sale of plant, property and equipment	(0.14)	(0.03)
Exchange (gain) / loss	1.18	(0.03)
Sundry balances written off	0.04	-
Sundry balances written back	-	0.13
Asset scrapped	-	0.06
Loss of asset by fire	-	0.05
Provision for expected credit loss	0.06	0.04
Provisions and other write backs	-	0.03
Total adjustments	81.08	28.12
Working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(185.82)	7.40
(Increase) / decrease in loans and other financial assets and other assets	(90.06)	(7.02)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(203.15)	17.56
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	89.39	48.26
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities and other liabilities and provisions	12.79	(2.24)
Movement in working capital	(376.85)	63.96
Cash generated from operations	(358.48)	86.50
Income tax paid	(7.95)	(6.75)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(366.43)	79.75
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and CWIP	(77.49)	(123.10)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.18	0.35
Investment In Associate	(0.27)	-
Investment In Others	(0.97)	-
Interest received	0.16	0.03
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	**(78.39)**	**(122.72)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.21)	(1.02)
Interest on Lease Liabilites	(2.17)	(2.12)
Expense on issue of Authorised Capital	(0.15)	-
Proceeds from Right issue of shares	120.00	57.00
Proceeds from long term borrowings	18.28	61.33
Repayment of long term borrowings	(27.68)	(12.51)
Proceeds / (Repayment) from Short Term borrowings	420.39	(50.45)
Interest paid	(43.28)	(4.71)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**484.19**	**47.52**
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**39.37**	**4.55**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.09	1.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	45.46	6.09
	39.37	4.55
<u>Components of Cash & cash equivalents</u>		
Balances with banks	45.45	6.07
Cash on hand	0.01	0.02
	45.46	6.09

Refer note no. 15 (c) for reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 106971W

Sd/-
N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441

Mumbai

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
A. K. Mukherjee
DIN 00131626
Director

Sd/-
Indranil Chatterjee
DIN 10391196
Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-
Kushal Sircar
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Seema Bajaj
Company Secretary
ACS No. 73758

Place : Kolkata
Date : April 22,2024

CHLORIDE METALS LIMITED

CIN U34300WB1998PLC181003

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

A) Equity share capital

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number	(Rs. In Crore)	Number	(Rs. In Crore)
Authorized Share Capital				
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,05,00,000	60.50	6,05,00,000	60.50
Changes in Authorised Capital during the year	1,95,00,000	19.50	-	-
Balance at March 31,2024	8,00,00,000	80.00	6,05,00,000	60.50
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,96,30,952	59.64	5,25,05,952	52.51
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,39,53,488	13.95	71,25,000	7.13
Balance at March 31,2024	7,35,84,440	73.59	5,96,30,952	59.64

B) Other equity (Rs. In Crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at April 1, 2022	73.94	16.10	54.11	144.15
Changes during the year				
Addition on further issue of shares during the year	49.88	-	-	49.88
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	(4.26)	(4.26)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	0.02	0.02
Balance at March 31, 2023	123.82	16.10	49.87	189.79
Changes during the year				
Addition on further issue of shares during the year	106.05	-	-	106.05
Expenses incurred for increase in Authorised Capital	(0.15)	-	-	(0.15)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	-	(49.31)	(49.31)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax	-	-	(0.12)	(0.12)
Balance at Mar 31, 2024	229.72	16.10	0.44	246.26

Gain of Rs. 0.02 Crore and Loss of Rs. 0.12 Crore on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognized as a part of retained earnings for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 respectively.

a) Securities premium

This reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The same can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) General Reserves

General Reserve is a free reserve available to the Company.

c) Retained earnings

This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as on the balance sheet date.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 106971W

Sd/-

N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441

Mumbai

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22,2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

A. K. Mukherjee
DIN 00131626
Director

Sd/-

Indranil Chatterjee
DIN 10391196
Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-

Kushal Sircar
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Seema Bajaj
Company Secretary
ACS No. 23758

Place : Kolkata
Date : April 22,2024

CHLORIDE METALS LIMITED

CIN: U34300WB1998PLC181003

Statement of Material Accounting Policy Information and Other Explanatory Notes for financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

1. Corporate Information

The Company was incorporated on December 14, 1998, formerly known as Tandon Metals Limited. Chloride Metals Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Exide Industries Limited with effect from November 01, 2007. Pursuant to the approval of the scheme of amalgamation of Chloride Alloys India Limited, another wholly owned subsidiary, with effect from April 01, 2015, the operations of the said Chloride Alloys India Limited have been merged with those of the Company. All plants have an integrated and state-of the art smelting facility which is engaged in the process of extracting lead and lead alloys by re-melting impure lead and recycling lead scrap batteries and worn-out lead content products. During the year 2023-24, the Company has started commercial production at Supa plant.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on April 22, 2024.

These financial statements can be amended by the board of directors till they are placed before the shareholders and also by the shareholders before their approval for adoption.

2. **Statement of Compliances**

The Standalone Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

3. Basis of Preparation, Accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and Material Accounting Policy Information:

3.1. Basis of Preparation

- The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
  a) certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value, and
  b) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.
- Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.
- The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosures with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended.
- The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Crores (INR 00,00,000), except otherwise stated.

3.2. Significant Accounting Judgements estimates and assumptions.

The financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosures of

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements 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 financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. During the year there were no Significant Judgements other than those stated hereinafter that were required to be exercised in the process of applying the entity's accounting policy and that have an impact on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

Judgements

The Company's management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements, while formulating the Company's accounting policies:

a) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

The company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

b) **Impairment of property, plant and equipment**

For property, plant and equipment and intangibles an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

c) **Inventories**

The Company estimates the net realisable value (NRV) of its inventories by taking into account estimated selling price, estimated cost of completion, estimated costs necessary to make the sale, obsolescence considering the past trend. Inventories are written down to NRV where such NRV is lower than their cost.

d) **Recognition and measurement of other Provisions**

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may, therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

e) **Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

f) **Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai

is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

g) **Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)**

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

3.3. Recent pronouncements

There has been no recent accounting pronouncements made by Ministry of Corporate Affairs relating to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

3.4. Material Accounting Policy Information

a) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

b) **Property, plant and equipment (PPE)**

- PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

- Capital Work In Progress represents expenditure incurred on capital assets that are under construction or are pending capitalisation and includes Project expenses pending allocation. Project expenses pending allocation are apportioned to the property, plant and equipment of the project proportionately on capitalisation.
- Borrowing costs on Property, Plant and Equipment's are capitalised when the relevant recognition criteria specified in Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs is met. The Company considers a qualifying asset eligible for capitalisation of borrowing costs when it takes a substantial period of time being a period of not less than 12 months for completion. Borrowing costs related to the CWIP are carried in CWIP to be apportioned.
- 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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.
- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
- The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
- In respect of land under lease , the committed lease liabilities are accounted at the net present value and added to the carrying value of the Land under lease on initial recognition and the liability included as lease liabilities of land.

c) Intangible assets

- Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.
- Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.
- Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

d) Assets classified as held for sale.

- Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

e) Depreciation methods estimated useful lives and residual value.

- Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to expense the cost less residual value over the estimated useful lives of the assets as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in the case of Vehicles where the useful life is considered between 6 years and 8 years as against 8 years mentioned in Schedule II. The range of useful life of vehicle is based on the technical evaluation and its usage in the operations of the Company.

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- Amortisation of Intangible assets are done on the basis of the period over which the economic benefits are expected to be realised. The following are the estimates of the period over which the economic benefits are expected.
    - Software – 5 Years

f) Borrowing costs

- 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 costs includes the discounts on factoring and bill discounting arrangements.

g) Inventories

Items of inventories are valued lower of cost and estimated net realisable value as given below.

- **Raw materials, Chemical and Fluxes, Stores and Spares and fuels:**: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average.

  However, material and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

- **Finished Goods & Work in Progress**: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of direct material is determined on moving weighted average.

h) Cash and cash equivalents.

- Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks, which are short-term, highly liquid investments, with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

i) Foreign Currency Translation.

- The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.
- Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in reporting currency by the Company at spot rates at the date of transaction where the settlement of such transactions are taking place later. The exchange gain/loss on settlement / negotiation during the year is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of advance payment for purchase of assets/ goods/services and advance receipt against sales of products/services, all such purchase/sales transaction are recorded at the rate at which such advances are paid/received
- Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.
- Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currency monetary transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are converted at year-end rates. The resultant gain or loss is accounted for in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

j) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- Provisions: The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Long term provisions are fair valued to the net present value and the same are increased each year by providing for the finance portion at the EIR of the respective company.

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO.
Mumbai
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- Contingent liabilities: Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.
- Contingent Assets: A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

k) **Fair Value Measurement**

- The Company measures financial instruments, 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:

  - In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

  - 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 economic best 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.
- All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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:
  - Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
  - Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
  - Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.
- For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.
- 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.

l) **Financial assets**

- **Initial recognition and measurement**

  All financial assets are recognized 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.

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Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

- **Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value

- Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments other than investment on subsidiary, joint venture and associates are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Derecognition of financial instruments**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. The factoring arrangement being undertaken by the Company in respect of factoring its trade receivables with no re-course to the Company in case of default results in derecognition of the financial asset and the related factoring cost is disclosed in finance cost.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing

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involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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

- the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables, and all lease receivables.

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

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

m) Financial liabilities

- **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized 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, and derivative financial instruments.

- **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.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded

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derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

n) 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

o) Investments

- **Investment in Associates**

Investments in associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Other Investment**

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVTOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Equity investments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value through OCI. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Investments other than the above are classified as FVTPL and are subsequently measured at fair value. The net gains and losses, including any dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

p) Revenue Recognition

- Sale of Goods and Services

The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of lead and lead alloys. At contract inception, Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers at an amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation

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and that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Generally the Company does not have multiple performance obligation requiring judgements and estimations of the allocation of the transaction price to the different performance obligation. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer net of returns, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, taxes) and excluding discounts and incentives, as specified in the contract with customer.

With respect to sale of products and rendering of certain services revenue is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied, and the customer obtains the control of goods or services. There are no significant financing components involved on contract with customers. Invoices are usually payable within the credit period as agreed with respective customers.

The Company recognises revenue only when it is probable that it will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

- Other Operating Income / Other Income

  i. Eligible export incentives are recognised in the year in which the conditions precedent is met and there is no significant uncertainty about the collectability. In respect of incentives attributable to the export of goods, the Company following the accounting principle of matching revenue with the cost has recognised export incentive receivable when all conditions precedent to the eligibility of benefits have been satisfied and when it is reasonably certain of deriving the benefit. Since these schemes are meant for neutralisation of duties and taxes on inputs pursuant to exports, the same are grouped under material costs.

  ii. Revenue in respect of Insurance /other claims, commission etc. are recognised only when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made.

  iii. Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

q) Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months rendering services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity, a defined benefit obligation is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each year/period on projected Unit Credit Method.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period of plan amendment.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

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Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements Net interest expense or income and Long-term employee benefits.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The current and non-current bifurcation is done as per Actuarial report.

Compensated absences : which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

Termination benefits : Termination benefits are payable as a result of the company's decision to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognizes these benefits when it has demonstrably undertaken to terminate current employees' employment in accordance with a formal detailed plan that cannot be withdrawn, or to provide severance indemnities as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that will not be paid within 12 months of the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value. Termination benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

r) **Taxes**

Tax expenses comprise Current Tax and Deferred Tax

i. **Current Tax**

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments/ appeals.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. 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.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii. **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting and are recognized 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 realized or liability settled, based on the tax rates (tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The break-up of major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Deferred Tax Asset on unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses are created only when there is a reasonable certainty of generating profits in the future period during which the loss is permitted to be set off.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

s) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of land under lease and plant and equipment necessary for the purposes of its manufacturing operations. The Company assesses whether a contract 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 in accordance with the principles enumerated in INDAS 116.

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

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the 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.

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. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

t) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year 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 before OCI for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

u) Trade Payables & Trade Receivables.

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the

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Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at transaction values and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if there is a financing element), less provision for expected or lifetime credit loss.

v) **Cost of Issue of fresh Equity**

Expenses in connection with issue of fresh capital is charged to Equity in accordance with Ind AS 32 read with Ind AS 1 and the provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act 2013.

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Chloride Metals Limited

3 Property, plant and equipment

a Details of additions, adjustments, depreciation and net block - Asset class wise for Financial Year 2023-24

(Rs. In Crore)

Particulars	Tangible assets: Freehold Land	Land Under Lease	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	ROU - Plant & Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	Office Equipment's	Vehicles	Computers	Total	Intangible Assets: Computer Software
Cost											
As at April 1, 2022	14.04	91.00	64.41	161.04	28.65	1.12	1.02	2.50	1.71	365.49	0.18
Additions	-	3.44	1.08	3.65	-	0.05	0.18	-	0.01	8.41	-
Disposals	-	-	(0.19)	(3.13)	-	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.42)	(0.13)	(3.95)	-
As at March 31, 2023	14.04	94.44	65.30	161.56	28.65	1.16	1.13	2.08	1.59	369.95	0.18
Additions	-	8.89	54.81	108.95	1.50	1.05	1.51	0.15	1.02	177.88	0.07
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.80)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.80)	-
Asset Held for Sale (Refer Note 12)	(5.90)	-	(10.38)	(19.55)	-	(0.45)	(0.21)	-	(0.19)	(36.68)	-
As at Mar 31, 2024	8.14	103.33	109.73	250.16	30.15	1.76	2.43	2.23	2.42	510.35	0.25
Depreciation											
As at April 1, 2022	-	2.57	7.35	32.72	1.60	0.48	0.32	0.44	0.52	46.00	0.06
Charge for the year	-	1.00	2.21	16.98	1.75	0.09	0.15	0.31	0.31	22.80	0.02
Disposals	-	-	(0.07)	(2.89)	-	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.40)	(0.13)	(3.57)	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	3.57	9.49	46.81	3.35	0.56	0.40	0.35	0.70	65.23	0.08
Charge for the year	-	1.12	3.88	23.94	1.91	0.13	0.34	0.32	0.42	32.06	0.03
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.76)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.76)	-
Asset Held for Sale (Refer Note 12)	-	-	(4.85)	(14.55)	-	(0.39)	(0.16)	-	(0.16)	(20.11)	-
As at Mar 31, 2024	-	4.69	8.52	55.44	5.26	0.30	0.58	0.67	0.96	76.42	0.11
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2023	14.04	90.87	55.81	114.75	25.30	0.60	0.73	1.73	0.89	304.72	0.10
As at March 31, 2024	8.14	98.64	101.21	194.72	24.89	1.46	1.85	1.56	1.46	433.93	0.14

b Capital work in Progress

Particulars	Opening Balance	Addition during the year	Capitalized during the year	Closing balance
Capital work in Progress	132.89	76.96	176.23	33.62
(Previous year)	*(6.42)*	*(131.21)*	*(4.74)*	*(132.89)*

Capital work in Progress consists of

Particulars	Mar 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Building	5.40	57.02
Furniture & Fixtures	0.60	0.84
Plant and Machinery	27.45	67.25
Computers	-	0.97
Project expenses pending allocation	0.17	6.80
Total	33.62	132.89

During the year, Company has incurred Rs. 0.17 Cr (PY - Rs. 6.80 Cr) as project expenses which are pending for allocation.

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c CWIP Ageing Schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total
Less than 1 year	33.49	-	33.49	127.91	-	127.91
1-2 years	0.13	-	0.13	4.98	-	4.98
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33.62	-	33.62	132.89	-	132.89

Projects in progress consists of plant and equipment which are under installation initiated during the year which is nearing completion and is expected to be capitalized in early FY 2024-25.

d Completion schedule in respect of Capital-Work-in-Progress (CWIP) as on March 31, 2024, whose completion is overdue and has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan is as under :-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total
Less than 1 year	23.47	-	23.47	129.21	-	129.21
1-2 years		-	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23.47	-	23.47	129.21	-	129.21

Project in progress which has exceeded the period and cost includes plant and equipments and associated civil construction initiated during the year which is in nearing completion and expected to be capitalized in early FY 2024-25.

i) The Company has carried out the exercise of assessment of any indication of impairment to its property plant and equipment as on the Balance Sheet date. Pursuant to such exercise it is determined that there has been no indicators of impairment to its property, plant and equipment as at balance sheet date.

ii) There are no changes proposed to the previously assessed residual useful life of the assets.

e **Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 23 "Borrowing Cost", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015**

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a	The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the period; and	1.38	3.50
b	The capitalization rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization	8.30%	7.44%
c	Asset class in which the borrowing cost is capitalized in CWIP	Building & Plant & Equipment	Building & Plant & Equipment

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1 Right of Use

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current lease liability	1.55	1.29
Non-current lease liability	24.43	24.35
Total	**25.98**	**25.64**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning	25.64	26.85
Addition	1.50	-
Interest on lease liabilities	1.66	1.66
Payment of lease liabilities	(3.06)	(2.87)
Remeasurement during the year	0.24	-
Total	**25.98**	**25.64**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at Balance sheet date on undiscounted basis :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Upto one year	3.14	2.86
two to five years	10.82	12.52
More than five year	27.44	27.08
Total	**41.40**	**42.46**

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

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	Particulars	As at		As at	
4	Investments	No. of Shares	March 31, 2024	No. of Shares	March 31, 2023
A	Investment in Equity Shares - Associate (At Cost)				
(i)	Zillica Renewables Private Limited (FV Rs. 10 each)	33,750	0.27	-	-
B	Investment in Class A Equity Shares - Others (Carried at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income)*				
(i)	Isharays Energy One Private Limited (FV Rs. 10 each)	9,68,000	0.97	-	-
			1.24		-

(*) These equity shares have differential dividend rights and are entitled to fixed rate of dividend @ 0.001% of face value per annum.

I Dislcosure u/s 186 of The Companies Act, 2013

	Name of the Company	Amount (Rs. In crores)	Purpose of Investment
1	Zillica Renewables Private Limited	0.27	Business Interest
2	Isharays Energy One Private Limited	0.97	Business Interest

II Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

The Company has advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary 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), the details of which is tabulated hereunder;

Nature of Transaction	Name of the Funding Party & Relationship	Amount & Date	Name of the Investee Company & Relationship	Amount & Date
Investment In Associate	Exide Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Rs. 0.27 crores in October 2023	Zillica Renewables Private Limited (Associate)	Rs. 0.27 crores in October 2023
Investment In Others	Exide Industries Limited (Holding Company)	Rs. 0.96 crores in October 2023	Isharays Energy One Private Limited (Others)	Rs. 0.96 crores in March 2024

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
5	Other non-current Financial Assets (at amortized cost)		
	Security deposits		
	- Unsecured, considered good	3.46	3.18
		3.46	3.18

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
6	Other non-current assets		
	(i) Unsecured, considered good		
a)	Prepaid expenses	0.07	0.10
b)	Prepaid taxes (net of provisions)	20.64	12.09
c)	Deposit against appeal	0.12	-
d)	Capital advances	4.12	11.27
		24.95	23.46

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
7	Inventories		
	(At lower of cost and net realizable value)		
a)	Raw materials		
	- In hand	151.80	117.33
	- In transit	54.41	6.70
b)	Work-in-progress	172.94	81.35
c)	Finished goods		
	- In hand	60.68	34.64
d)	Chemicals & fluxes	1.72	2.39
e)	Stores and spares and fuels	10.21	6.20
		451.76	248.61

The disclosure of inventories recognized as an expense in accordance with paragraph 36 of Ind AS 2 is as follows:

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i)	Amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period including Stores and Spares and Chemical and Fluxes during the year	4,698.07	3,777.36
(ii)	Amount of write - down of inventories recognized as an expense during the year.	1.57	0.38
		4,699.64	3,777.75

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		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
8	Trade receivables (unsecured, at amortized cost)		
	Trade receivable - Considered good	253.33	67.44
	Trade receivable - Significant increase in credit risk	0.10	0.16
		253.43	67.60
	Less : Provision for expected credit loss	0.10	0.04
		253.33	67.56

(a) Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

(Ageing from due date of payment)

As at March 31, 2024

Range of O/s period	Undisputed			Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	credit impaired	
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not Due	241.60	-	-	241.60
less than 6 months	-	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	11.42	-	-	11.42
1-2 year	0.31	-	-	0.31
2-3 year	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	253.33	-	-	253.33

As at March 31, 2024

Range of O/s period	Disputed			Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	credit impaired	
Unbilled		-	-	-
Not Due	-	-	-	-
less than 6 months	-	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 year	-	-	-	-
2-3 year	-	0.06	-	0.06
> 3 years	-	0.04	-	0.04
Total	-	0.10	-	0.10

As at March 31, 2023

Range of O/s period	Undisputed			Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	credit impaired	
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not Due	61.55	-	-	61.55
less than 6 months	5.79	-	-	5.79
6 months - 1 year	0.09	-	-	0.09
1-2 year	0.01	-	-	0.01
2-3 year	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	67.44	-	-	67.44

As at March 31, 2023

Range of O/s period	Disputed			Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	credit impaired	
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not Due	-	-	-	-
less than 6 months	-	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 year	-	-	-	-
2-3 year	-	0.07	-	0.07
> 3 years	-	0.05	-	0.05
Total	-	0.12	-	0.12

(b) Expected credit loss

The Company estimates impairment under the simplified approach. Accordingly, it does not track the changes in credit risk of trade receivables. The impairment amount represents expected credit loss. In view there of, the additional disclosures for changes in credit risk and credit impaired are not disclosed.

(c) Since the primary customer is the holding company the credit risk is remote considering the net worth and financial position of the Holding Company. Further, in the absence of any bad debts from the holding company in the past the expected credit loss is zero and the Company is not making any provisions on account any expected credit loss even under the simplified method in respect of trade receivables of the Holding Company. All overdue customer balances are evaluated taking into account the age of the dues, specific credit circumstances, the track record of the counterparty etc. Loss allowances and impairment is recognized, where considered appropriate by the management.

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(d) Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Particulars		
Balance at the beginning of the period	0.04	-
Reversal during the year	-	-
Addition during the year	0.06	0.04
Provision at the end of the period	0.10	0.04

9 Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Balances with banks	45.45	6.07
b) Cash on hand	0.01	0.02
	45.46	6.09

10 Other current financial assets	As at	As at
(i) Unsecured, considered good	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Rate difference receivable	6.87	5.76
b) Security Deposit	0.02	0.09
c) Insurance receivable	0.18	0.70
	7.07	6.55

11 Other current assets	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Unsecured, considered good		
a) Prepaid expenses	0.88	0.89
b) Balances with tax authorities	49.99	39.04
c) Advance to suppliers	59.55	3.51
d) Loans and advance to staff	0.08	0.06
e) Unbilled revenue - Contract assets	4.12	3.32
f) Export benefit entitlement receivable	15.77	1.37
g) Indirect taxes recoverable	9.88	3.04
h) Other receivables	0.21	0.05
	140.48	51.28

12 Non-Current Asset Held for Sale	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Freehold Land	5.90	-
b) Buildings	5.53	-
c) Plant & Equipment	5.00	-
d) Other Assets	0.14	-
	16.57	-

Assets Held for Sale represents assets belonging to a manufacturing facility of the Company at Markal, where the Operations have been stopped and relocated to another plant ,the assets are proposed by the Management to be disposed off.The unit is not considered as discontinuing operations since the Company has only relocated the operation to another manufacturing facility at SUPA which is within the same geographical location as that of Markal with the product line and business remaining the same.

13 Share Capital	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Authorized		
8,00,00,000 (P.Y. 6,05,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	80.00	60.50
b) Issued, subscribed & fully paid-up		
7,35,84,440 (P.Y. 5,96,30,952) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	73.59	59.64

c) The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Exide Industries Limited, a company listed on the stock exchanges at BSE, NSE and CSE.

d) Details of shareholding in excess of 5%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 Number of shares held	As at March 31, 2023 Number of shares held
Exide Industries Limited - Holding Company	7,35,84,440	5,96,30,952
% of Holding	100%	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of the shares.

e) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number	(Rs. In Crore)	Number	(Rs. In Crore)
At the beginning of the year	5,96,30,952	59.64	5,25,05,952	52.51
Issued during the year	1,39,53,488	13.95	71,25,000	7.13
Outstanding at the end of the year	7,35,84,440	73.59	5,96,30,952	59.64

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f) Shares held by promoters

(a) Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	Shares held by Promotors				% of change during the Period
	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
Exide Industries Limited - Holding Company	7,35,84,440	100.00%	5,96,30,952	100.00%	23.40%
Total	7,35,84,440	100.00%	5,96,30,952	100.00%	23.40%

(b) Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	Shares held by Promotors				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
Exide Industries Limited - Holding Company	5,96,30,952	100.00%	5,25,05,952	100.00%	13.57%
Total	5,96,30,952	100.00%	5,25,05,952	100.00%	13.57%

g) The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after payment of all external liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

14 Other equity	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Securities premium	229.72	123.82
b) General reserve	16.10	16.10
c) Retained earnings	0.44	49.87
	246.26	189.79

Non-current liabilities

15 Long Term Borrowings	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured		
Term loan - 1 - Axis Bank	20.28	36.96
Term loan - 2 - HDFC Bank	63.99	74.99
Term loan - 3 - HDFC Bank	18.28	-
Less : Current maturities	37.15	27.68
	65.40	84.27

Term Loan - 1

a) The above term loan is secured by :

i. Exclusive charge (security interest) on the entire assets, both movable (excluding current assets) and immovable of Haldia Unit.

ii. Exclusive mortgage of all that piece and parcel of leasehold land measuring an area of approximately 21.15 Acre lying and situated at under Mouza- Basudevpur & Kashbere.

b) Repayment and interest rate :

The loan is repayable in 12 quarterly installments after moratorium period of 2 years from the date of first disbursement. The amount of repayment is determined as a percentage of original loan amount ranging from 8.32% to 8.34% of the loan in respect of each instalment. The interest rate is to be reset at 12 months intervals. Interest rate is calculated at 12 month MCLR (presently at 6.20% p.a. PY - 6% p.a.) payable at monthly intervals.

The repayment schedule would be as under. Repayment to start from beginning of quarter i.e. last day of the moratorium period.

Quarter - Year	Quarterly Installment
May 25 - Q12	3.63
February 25 - Q11	4.16
November 24 - Q10	4.16
August 24- Q9	4.16
May 24 - Q8	4.17
Total	20.28

Term Loan - 2

a) The above term loan is secured by :

Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on all the Plant & Machinery both present and future consisting of all movable fixed assets, being movable properties, now stored at or being stored or which may hereafter be brought into or stored at or at present installed at Supa Plant.

Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on the whole of the Security provider's movable assets including its movable plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movables situated at Supa Plant.

Exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage of the security providers immovable property that is all that consisting of Plot no F-219 adm 63088 sq mtrs in Supa-Parner Industrial Park alongwith proposed construction situated at Village Palve (Kh)Tal. Parner Dist Ahmednagar

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b) **Repayment and interest rate :**

The loan is repayable in 6 years after moratorium period of 1 years from the date of first disbursement. After moratorium, 2nd year repayment will be 11 Crores to be paid in 4 quarterly installments. Subsequent repayments of balance amount is to be made in 16 equal quarterly installments. The interest rate is linked to prevailing 3 month T Bill + Fixed Spread determined on loan disbursal date. Reset of interest will happen 3 months @ prevailing 3 month T bill + fixed spread determined on loan disbursal date.

The repayment schedule would be as under

Quarter - Year	Quarterly Installment
Feb 28 - Q20	3.99
Nov 27 - Q19	4.00
Aug 27 - Q18	4.00
May 27 - Q17	4.00
Feb 27 - Q16	4.00
Nov 26 - Q15	4.00
Aug 26 - Q14	4.00
May 26 - Q13	4.00
Feb 26 - Q12	4.00
Nov 25 - Q11	4.00
Aug 25 - Q10	4.00
May 25 - Q9	4.00
Feb 25 - Q8	4.00
Nov 24 - Q7	4.00
Aug 24 - Q6	4.00
May 24 - Q5	4.00
Total	**63.99**

Term Loan - 3

a) **The above term loan is secured by :**

Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on 1) All the plant and machinery both present and future consisting of all being movable properties installed at Supa Plant. 2) The whole of the Security Providers movable properties including its movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories and other movables, both present and future situated at Supa Plant.

b) **Repayment and interest rate :**

The loan is repayable in 6 years after moratorium period of 1 years from the date of first disbursement. After moratorium, 2nd year repayment will be in 20 equal quarterly installments.The interest rate is @ 8.60% p.a. linked to prevailing 1 month T Bill + Fixed Spread determined on loan disbursal date.

The repayment schedule would be as under

Quarter - Year	Quarterly Installment
Aug 27 - Q13	0.28
May 27 - Q12	1.50
Feb 27 - Q11	1.50
Nov 26 - Q10	1.50
Aug 26 - Q9	1.50
May 26 - Q8	1.50
Feb 26 - Q7	1.50
Nov 25 - Q6	1.50
Aug 25 - Q5	1.50
May 25 - Q4	1.50
Feb 25 - Q3	1.50
Nov 24 - Q2	1.50
Aug 24 - Q1	1.50
Total	**18.28**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Repayment within one year from the end of the financial year	37.15	27.68
Repayment beyond one year to five years from the end of the financial year	65.40	84.27
Repayment beyond five years from the end of the financial year	-	-
	102.55	111.95

c) **Utilization of Borrowings taken from Bank and Financial Institution**

During the year, the company has obtained the fresh disbursement against the term loan which have been used for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

d) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**

Registration of Charge

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has registered all charges duly with the Registrar of Companies in favor of the lenders.

Satisfaction of Charge

There are charges disclosed as outstanding of Rs. 18.58 Crores as at March 31, 2024 (PY Rs. 18.58 Crores as at March 31, 2023) in respect of borrowings which have been repaid long back. The Company is unable to clear the satisfaction for lack of requisite documentation from the lenders. The matter is being followed up by the Company.

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c) Reconciliation of cash flows from financing activities as per Ind AS 7 : -

Particulars	Lease liability	Interest	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings
Balance as on April 1, 2022	31.15	0.13	50.62	62.96
Interest accrued	2.12	5.16	-	-
Addition during the year	1.97	-	61.33	-
Changes from financing cash flows	(3.14)	(4.71)	-	(62.96)
Non cash changes			(27.68)	27.68
Other changes	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on March 31, 2023	32.10	0.58	84.27	27.68
Interest accrued	2.17	47.49	-	-
Addition during the year	1.50	-	18.28	420.39
Changes from financing cash flows (*)	(3.38)	(43.28)	-	(27.68)
Non cash changes	0.24	-	(37.15)	37.15
Other changes	-	-	-	1.24
Closing balance as on March 31, 2024	32.63	4.79	65.40	458.78

(*) Includes payment of Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings.

16 Lease liability	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liability of land - Non current	6.63	6.25
Lease liability of ROU - Non current	24.43	24.35
	31.06	30.60

17 Other non current financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital creditors	-	6.42
	-	6.42

18 Provisions (Non Current)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	2.48	1.97
Leave Benefits	0.81	0.64
	3.29	2.61

19 Deferred tax (Asset)/liabilities (net)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Deferred tax liability:		
Arising out of temporary difference in depreciable assets	14.50	9.69
b) Deferred tax assets:		
Lease liabilities	(0.71)	(0.45)
Tax disallowances	(0.93)	(0.73)
Expected credit loss	(0.02)	(0.01)
Unabsorbed losses	(19.79)	(2.43)
Net deferred tax liability/(asset)	(6.95)	6.07

The Company has created deferred tax asset on unabsorbed tax losses on the basis of its projections of future taxable profits arising out of its new projects and expansion plans set up during the year.The total deferred tax asset recognized on unabsorbed losses upto the year ended March 31,2024 is Rs. 19.79 Crores.

Current liabilities

20 Short Term Borrowings	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured		
Foreign Currency Loan from DBS Bank (*)	55.71	-
Foreign Currency Loan from HDFC Bank (**)	265.92	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	37.15	27.68
Unsecured		
Unsecured Loan from Related Parties - Shareholders (***)	100.00	-
	458.78	27.68

(*) Secured by first pari passu charge on the current assets of the Company (both present and future)

(**) Secured by first pari passu charge on entire stocks and book debts of the Company (both present and future)

(***) During the year the Company has taken Inter Corporate Deposit from Holding Company - Exide Industries Limited @ 7.6% interest p.a. which is repayable within a period of one year and interest to be paid on monthly basis.

Borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets

The Company had borrowings during the year from banks on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company, the disclosure w.r.t documents submitted to lenders is tabulated in Statement 1.

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21 Lease liability	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liability of land - Current	0.03	0.21
Lease liability of ROU - Current	1.55	1.29
	1.58	1.50

22 Current trade payables	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	4.68	168.23
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	499.95	247.08
	504.63	415.31

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Principal amount due	4.68	168.23
Interest due on above	0.01	-
the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	0.10	-
Amount of interest paid in terms of Sec 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay	0.01	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.09	0.08
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year	-	-

The Company has compiled the above information based on written confirmations from suppliers and have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

(a) As at March 31, 2024

Range of O/s period	MSME		Others	
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed
Unbilled	-	-	81.76	-
Not Due	4.63	-	305.79	-
Less than 1 year	0.05	-	112.38	-
1-2 years	-	-	0.01	-
2-3 year	-	-	0.01	-
> 3 years	-	-	0.00	-
Total	4.68	-	499.95	-

(b) As at March 31, 2023

Range of O/s period	MSME		Others	
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed
Unbilled	-	-	16.41	-
Not Due	168.23	-	208.20	-
Less than 1 year	-	-	22.38	-
1-2 years	-	-	0.02	-
2-3 year	-	-	0.07	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	168.23	-	247.08	-

23 Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits received	4.72	1.91
Capital Creditors	8.37	10.78
Employee dues	3.91	2.53
Interest accrued	4.79	0.58
	21.79	15.80

24 Other current liabilities	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance from customers - Contract liability	0.34	0.20
Duties, taxes and other statutory dues payable	8.11	1.32
Export benefit entitlement payable	3.68	2.47
	12.13	3.99

25 Provisions (Current)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	0.08	0.14
Leave Benefits	0.03	0.05
Others		
Provision for tax (net of prepaid)	0.23	0.49
Provision for sales return	0.10	0.08
	0.44	0.76

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions during the period	Amt. Paid/ Reversed during the period	Closing Balance
Provision for sales return	0.08	0.02	-	0.10
(Previous year)	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08

	2023-2024	2022-2023
26 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products	4,888.81	3,822.01
Sale of services	81.13	75.06
Other operating revenue		
Sale of scrap	13.07	21.43
Export Incentive	0.12	0.27
	4,983.13	3,918.77

Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 115 "Revenue Recognition Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

a. Revenue disaggregation based on :

	2023-2024	2022-2023
(a) Category of good and services		
Lead Alloy	4,888.81	3,822.01
Job work and Product Services	81.13	75.06
	4,969.94	3,897.07
(b) Geographical region		
India	4,962.43	3,874.74
International	7.51	22.33
	4,969.94	3,897.07

b. Major customers - Approximately 97.57% (P.Y. 96.97%) of total revenue of the Company is from the Holding Company.

c. For sale of products and rendering of certain services, Company has recognized revenue based on point of time and its receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional.

d. Changes in Contract Assets are as follows :

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	3.32	1.53
Invoices raised during the year	(3.32)	(1.53)
Revenue recognized during the year	4.12	3.32
Balance at the end of the year	4.12	3.32

e. Changes in Contract liabilities are as follows :

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.20	0.28
Revenue recognized during the year	(0.20)	(0.28)
Fresh receipts during the year for unsatisfied performance obligation	0.34	0.20
Balance at the end of the year	0.34	0.20

f. The entire unsatisfied performance obligation will be fulfilled in the succeeding year

27 Other income	2023-2024	2022-2023
Interest income	0.16	0.03
Interest accounted on EIR basis	0.06	0.05
Other Income - Profit on Sale of Assets	0.14	0.03
Foreign exchange gain (net of loss)	2.49	1.44
Insurance claim received	0.01	0.06
Sundry balances written back	-	0.13
Interest income on Income tax refund	0.46	-
	3.32	1.74

28 Cost of raw material and components consumed	2023-2024	2022-2023
Inventory at the beginning of the period	124.03	117.64
Add : Purchases	4,841.68	3,580.28
	4,965.71	3,697.93
Less : Inventory at the end of the period	206.21	124.03
	4,759.50	3,573.90

29 (Increase) / decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in - progress	2023-2024	2022-2023
WIP Inventory at the beginning of the period	81.35	85.17
WIP Inventory at the end of the period	(172.94)	(81.35)
FG Inventory at the beginning of the period	34.64	55.67
FG Inventory at the end of the period	(60.68)	(34.64)
	(117.63)	24.85

The inventory cost of finished goods & WIP during the period includes write down of Rs. 1.57 Crores (Previous period Rs. 0.35 Crores) respectively.

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30 Employee benefits expense

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	62.03	45.88
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.37	1.20
Staff welfare expenses	3.53	2.60
	66.93	49.68

31 Finance costs

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Interest on borrowings	10.73	3.01
Interest on factoring on trade receivable	35.04	23.30
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit (Related Party)(*)	0.33	-
Interest on MSME	0.01	0.00
Interest on direct taxes	0.00	0.00
Interest on indirect taxes	0.02	0.06
Interest on lease liability	2.17	2.12
	48.30	28.49

(*) The Company has taken Inter Corporate Deposit from Exide Industries Limited (Holding Company) @ 7.65 p.a.

32 Depreciation and amortization expense

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Depreciation	30.15	21.05
Amortization of intangible asset	0.03	0.02
Depreciation on ROU Assets	1.91	1.75
	32.09	22.82

33 Other expenses

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Consumption of Stores and Spares	21.22	19.79
Consumption of Chemical and Fluxes	36.55	44.77
Consumption of Power and fuel	125.89	114.42
Remeasurement Loss on Lease Liability	0.24	-
Hire charges	3.36	2.66
Watch & ward expenses	2.43	1.80
Waste management expenses	9.11	10.13
Remuneration to Auditors		
- Audit fees included limited review	0.23	0.23
- Tax audit including transfer pricing	0.03	0.03
- Other services	0.00	0.00
- Out of pocket expenses	0.02	0.02
Bank charges	1.11	2.11
Provision for expected credit loss	0.06	0.04
Sundry Balances Written Off	0.04	-
Assets Scrapped	-	0.06
Loss of asset by fire	-	0.05
Freight outward	15.41	15.16
Repairs and maintenance		
- Machinery	9.64	7.39
- Building	0.56	1.09
- Others	1.67	1.72
Rent	0.04	0.05
Rates and taxes	0.52	0.33
Director's Sitting fee	0.01	0.01
CSR Expenses	0.22	0.34
Insurance	1.86	0.95
Communication	0.21	0.19
Travel and conveyance	1.02	0.46
Printing and stationery	0.19	0.23
Professional and consultancy charges	27.42	1.41
Vehicle upkeep	0.72	0.68
Miscellaneous expenses	0.21	0.23
Total	259.97	226.35

Break-up of miscellaneous expenses

Guest house maintenance	0.10	0.10
Membership and subscriptions	0.03	0.09
General expenses	0.08	0.04
	0.21	0.23

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34 Tax expenses

Reconciliation of statutory rate of tax and effective rate of tax

	2023-24 (Rs. in Crores)	2022-23 (Rs. in Crores)
Current taxes	-	-
Short/ (excess) provision of income tax	(0.41)	-
Deferred tax	(12.99)	(1.32)
	(13.40)	(1.32)
Current taxes		
Accounting profit / (loss) before income tax	(62.71)	(5.58)
At India's statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on long term capital gain	23.30%	23.30%
Tax on profit / (loss)	(15.78)	(1.40)
Effect of non deductible expense	9.04	6.54
Effect of deductible expenses	(13.18)	(7.56)
Effect of carry forward losses	19.93	2.42
Others		-
	-	-
Short / excess provision of earlier years	(0.41)	-

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:-

Particulars	Opening	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing
Property, Plant and Equipment	(8.32)	(1.37)	-	(9.69)
Employee benefits	0.53	0.08		0.61
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	0.12		(0.01)	0.12
Expected credit loss	-	(0.01)		(0.01)
Unabsorbed losses	-	2.43		2.44
Lease rent	0.26	0.19		0.45
As at March 31, 2023	(7.39)	1.31	(0.01)	(6.07)
Property, Plant and Equipment	(9.69)	(4.81)	-	(14.50)
Employee benefits	0.61	0.16	-	0.77
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	0.12	-	0.04	0.16
Expected credit loss	(0.01)	0.01	-	0.02
Unabsorbed losses	2.44	17.37	-	19.79
Lease rent	0.45	0.26	-	0.71
As at March 31, 2024	(6.07)	12.99	0.04	6.95

35 Earnings per share

The Company has not issued any potential diluted equity shares and therefore the basic and diluted earnings per share will be the same. The earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax by weighted average no. of shares outstanding.

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Profit / (Loss) after tax (Rs. in Crores)	(49.31)	(4.26)
Total number of equity shares outstanding (Nos.)	7,35,84,440	5,96,30,952
Weighted average no. of shares outstanding (Nos.)	6,04,79,217	5,48,18,623
Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.)	(8.15)	(0.77)

Reconciliation of weighted average no. of shares outstanding during the year

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	10	10
For Basic & Diluted EPS		
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,96,30,952	5,25,05,952
Add: Issue of shares	1,39,53,488	71,25,000
Weighted average number of equity shares Issued	8,48,265	23,12,671
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of year	7,35,84,440	5,96,30,952
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year	6,04,79,217	5,48,18,623

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36 **Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 19 "Employee Benefits", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.**

The Company has carried out the actuarial valuation of Gratuity and Leave Encashment liability under actuarial principle, in accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The total amount of gratuity determined on actuarial method is Rs. 2.56 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 2.12 Crores).

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the unfunded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

Particulars	2023-24 (Rs. in Crores)	2022-23 (Rs. in Crores)
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	0.26	0.23
Past service cost	-	-
Service cost	0.26	0.23
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / asset	0.15	0.13
Less : Gratuity expenses capitalized during the year	(0.01)	(0.02)
Total	0.40	0.34
Expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(0.16)	0.03
Net asset / liability recognized in Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2.56	2.12
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	2.56	2.12
Change in obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	2.12	1.90
Current service cost	0.26	0.23
Interest cost	0.15	0.13
Benefits paid	(0.12)	(0.11)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	0.16	(0.03)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	2.56	2.12
The principal assumptions used in determining the gratuity obligations are as follows :		
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.00%	7.30%
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00%
Demographic assumptions		
Withdrawal rate	2%	2%
Mortality rate	Ind Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult	Ind Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult

Sensitivity analysis

Discount rate	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
1% increase in discount rate	(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.09)
1% decrease in discount rate	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.11

Salary escalation	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
1% increase in discount rate	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.11
1% decrease in discount rate	(0.22)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.09)

Risk Factors / Assumptions

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

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

Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality withdrawal , disability of retirement. The effect of theses decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. it is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

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37 Disclosure on CSR Activity

The company is covered under section 135 of the companies act, the following disclosure is made with regard to CSR activities:-

	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
1	Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year.	0.22	0.34
2	Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	0.22	0.34
	- Ongoing	-	-
	- Other than ongoing	0.22	0.34
2	Amount spent during the year on:		
(a)	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	0.15
(b)	On purposes other than (a) above	0.22	0.19
	Total	0.22	0.34
3	Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the year,	-	-
4	Total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
5	Reason for shortfall-	NA	NA

6 Nature of CSR activities-

	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
(a)	Providing safe drinking water	-	0.10
(b)	Promoting healthcare including sanitation	0.02	-
(c)	Skill training	-	0.17
(d)	Promoting Education	0.20	0.04
(f)	Construction of toilets at school	-	0.03

7 There are no transactions with related parties for CSR expenditure.

8 Since there is no unspent amount towards CSR obligation for the year, no provision is created.

9 Disclosures under section 135(5) and 135(6)

A In case of S. 135(5) unspent amount

Company has spent total amount required to be spent as per section 135 of Companies Act, hence disclosure u/s 135(5) of companies act is not required.

B In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)

Company does not have any ongoing projects, hence disclosure u/s 135(6) of companies act is not required.

38 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The information about transaction with struck off Companies (defined under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company and the same is relied upon by the auditors.

39 Disclosure in accordance with In AS – 108 "Operating Segments", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

a) Almost the entire sales and job work operations of the Company relate to only one segment viz. Lead Smelters and Refiners. As such, there is no separate reportable segment under Ind AS - 108 on Operating Segments.

b) Almost the entire sales and job work are to the parent company which is the single largest customer of the Company. Revenue contributed by single customer is Rs. 4,849.10 Crores (P.Y. Rs. 3,800.11 Crores) which is approximately 97.57 % (P.Y. 96.97%) of total revenue of the Company.

40 Disclosure in accordance with In AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

I Relationships:

A. Entities where control exists

Holding Company

Exide Industries Limited

B. Fellow Subsidiary

Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited

C. Associate

Zillica Renewables Private Limited (w.e.f October 2023)

D. Key Management Personnel

Subir Chakraborty	Director
Asish Kumar Mukherjee	Director
Arun Mittal	Director
Avik Kumar Roy	Director
Jitendra Kumar Mohan Lal	Director
Mona Desai	Director
K Aniruddha	Director (Upto 30th Nov, 2023)
Indranil Chatterjee	Director (w.e.f. 01st Dec, 2023)

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II Transactions

Particulars	2023-24 (Rs. In Crores)	2022-23 (Rs. In Crores)
Purchase of goods	1,273.27	1,321.29
Exide Industries Limited	1,273.27	1,321.29
Sales of goods	5,630.07	4,399.43
Exide Industries Limited	5,630.07	4,399.43
Job work charges received	94.55	87.78
Exide Industries Limited	94.55	87.78
Sales of goods	6.24	22.02
Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited	6.24	22.02
Director Sitting Fees	0.01	0.01
Mona Desai	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement for Deputation of Manpower	5.09	-
Exide Industries Limited	5.09	-
Employment benefits	1.00	0.70
K Aniruddha	0.78	0.70
Indranil Chatterjee	0.22	-
DEEC license invalidated	22.72	7.63
Exide Industries Limited	22.72	7.63
DEEC credit reversed	21.51	5.16
Exide Industries Limited	21.51	5.16
Purchase of Advanced license	-	1.75
Exide Industries Limited	-	1.75
Investment In Associate	0.27	-
Zillica Renewables Private Limited	0.27	-
Inter Corporate Deposit received	100.00	-
Exide Industries Limited	100.00	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposit received	0.33	-
Exide Industries Limited	0.33	-
Equity financing	120.00	57.00
Exide Industries Limited	120.00	57.00

Particulars	2023-24 (Rs. In Crores)	2022-23 (Rs. In Crores)
Reimbursement of expenses		0.68
Exide Industries Limited	-	0.68
Balances as on March 31		
Net Receivable	213.95	3.55
Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited	2.47	3.55
Exide Industries Limited	211.48	-
Inter Corporate Deposit Payable (including Interest thereon)	100.33	-
Exide Industries Limited	100.33	-
Net Payable	-	73.37
Exide Industries Limited	-	73.37

The Company's related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are with its Holding Company and fellow subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions at arms length and in the ordinary course of business. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

All the balances of related parties are unsecured.

The transactions in the Related party Disclosure is inclusive of tax wherever applicable.

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41 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)
Contingent liabilities		
(a) Bank guarantees given on behalf of Company	24.59	19.84
(b) Disputed tax dues for which the company is contingently liable		
Direct Taxes	133.04	0.01
Indirect taxes (*)	0.87	0.99

(*) Out of the above Rs. 0.12 crores has been paid against appeals

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)
Commitments		
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	32.54	50.37
(b) Purchase orders backed by LC opened by bankers.	143.32	65.70
(c) Investment in Associate	1.49	-
Total		

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated February 28, 2019 has held that provident fund contributions are payable on basic wage, dearness allowances and all other monthly allowances, which are universally, necessarily and ordinarily paid to all the employees in the establishment across the board. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the judgement. As such, the Company has, based on legal advice and as a matter of caution, created and discharged liability on a prospective basis without considering any probable obligations for past periods. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate its position and act, as clarity emerges.

42 Financial instruments

i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 is as follows:

		Carrying Value		Fair Value	
		March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)	March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Crores)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in Crores)
a)	**Financial assets**				
	At Fair Value				
	Investments	0.97	-	0.97	-
	At Amortized Cost				
	Investments	0.27	-	0.27	-
	Trade receivables	253.33	67.56	253.33	67.56
	Other Financial Assets	10.52	9.73	10.52	9.73
	Cash and cash equivalents	45.46	6.09	45.46	6.09
	Total Financial Assets	310.55	83.38	310.55	83.38
b)	**Financial liabilities**				
	At Amortized Cost				
	Borrowings	524.19	111.95	524.19	111.95
	Trade payables	504.63	415.31	504.63	415.31
	Lease liabilities	32.63	32.10	32.63	32.10
	Others	21.79	22.21	21.79	22.21
	Total Financial Liabilities	1,083.24	581.57	1,083.25	581.57

The management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

43 Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

	Date of Valuation	Fair Value measurement using: Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments in equity shares	31-03-24	-	-	0.97
Total financial assets		-	-	0.97
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments in equity shares	31-03-23	-	-	-
Total financial assets		-	-	-

44 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise short-term borrowings, capital creditors and trade and other payables.

The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investment.

The market risks and credit risks are further explained below:

Financial risk factors

i) 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 commodity price risk

The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

a) Exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. However the Company operates only in the domestic market catering mainly to its holding company's lead alloy requirements for their storage battery manufacture. The Company's risk exposure to foreign exchange is limited to its sourcing the Raw Material internationally and selling the lead alloys to its fellow subsidiary. Such foreign currency exposures are not hedged by the Company.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Change in Rate	Foreign Currency Receivable / (Payable) (Net)	Effect on Profit / (Loss) before tax
	%	(Rs. in Crores)	(Rs. in Crores)
March 31, 2024	5%	(332.80)	16.64
	-5%		(16.64)
March 31, 2023	5%	3.45	(0.17)
	-5%		0.17

Foreign exchange transactions

Un-hedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables	USD	2,96,511	4,36,563
Foreign Currency Borrowing	USD	3,90,14,473	-
Trade and other payables	USD	11,39,950	-
Trade and other payables	EURO	38,250	14,960

b) Commodity Price Risk

The primary market risk to the Company is commodity price risk. However the Company primarily supplies to the holding company and its pricing mechanism for its products are linked to the LME prices of Lead that is the main raw material for the Company. The Company has not had any significant losses on account of price change risks arising out of changes in the price of Lead. Though the Company's main customer, which is its Holding Company, is exposed to commodity price change risk, the Company's pricing arrangements with it does not affect the transfer price between the Company and its Holding Company. Determining the sensitivity to the commodity price changes would not reflect the correct analysis as the Company is in a position to translate most of the price changes in its selling price determination with the holding company. Hence the sensitivity to the commodity price changes is not disclosed.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 223.92 Crores (PY Rs.46.88 Crores), which is majorly from the holding company. The credit period agreed from the holding company is 30 days and there have been no significant delays by the holding company in honoring the contractual terms.

Since the primary customer is the holding company the credit risk is remote. In the absence of any bad debts from the holding company in the past the expected credit loss is zero and the Company is making no provisions on account any expected credit loss. All overdue customer balances are evaluated taking into account the age of the dues, specific credit circumstances, the track record of the counterparty etc. Loss allowances and impairment is recognized, where considered appropriate by responsible management.

iii) Liquidity risk

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 have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed condition, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities and investing activities for plant set-up. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of surplus funds, bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures and inter-corporate loans.

The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding.

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. Mumbai CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The working capital position of the company is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalent	0.01	0.02
Bank balance	45.45	6.07
Current financial assets	7.07	6.55
Inventory	451.76	248.61
Trade receivables	253.33	67.56
Other Current assets	140.48	51.28
Total	898.10	380.09
Less:		
Short term borrowings	458.78	27.68
Current financial liabilities	21.79	15.80
Lease liability	1.58	1.50
Provisions	0.44	0.76
Other current liabilities	12.13	3.99
Trade payables	504.63	415.31
Total	999.35	465.04
Total	(101.25)	(84.95)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities :

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	458.78	65.40	-	524.19
Other financial liabilities	21.79	-	-	21.79
Lease liability	3.14	10.82	27.44	41.40
Liability for leasehold land	0.33	1.43	365.85	367.61
Trade payables	504.63	-	-	504.63
Total	988.68	77.65	393.29	1,459.62
As at March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	27.68	84.26	-	111.94
Other financial liabilities	15.80	6.41	-	22.21
Lease liability	2.86	12.52	27.08	42.46
Liability for leasehold land	0.32	1.76	365.90	367.98
Trade payables	415.31	-	-	415.31
Total	461.97	104.95	392.98	959.90

iv) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrows funds primarily at floating interest rates. Interest rate is to be reset at 3-12 months interval.

The Company has entered into factoring arrangement on trade receivables and also from the current year onwards has taken Foreign Currency Loans as Buyers Credit. Any change in interest rates will have an impact on interest on factoring of trade receivable.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	524.19	111.95

Sensitivity analysis based on average outstanding secured loans & factoring of trade receivables

Particulars	Impact on Profit / (Loss) after tax	
	2023-24	2022-23
Increase or decrease in interest rate by 100 basis points	5.91	1.12

45 Analytical Ratios as per requirements of Schedule III are given in Statement 2

46 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of material accounting policy information and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 106971W

Sd/-

N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22,2024

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

A. K. Mukherjee
DIN 00131626
Director

Sd/-

Indranil Chatterjee
DIN 10391196
Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-

Kushal Sircar
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Kolkata
Date : April 22,2024

Sd/-

Seema Bajaj
Company Secretary

Chloride Metals Limited

Statement 1- Returns/statements submitted to the Bank and Financials Institution

Sr No	Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	31-03-2024 (Amount in Crores)			
				Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
1	Q1	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	303.71	303.71	-	
2	Q1	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	29.43	29.43	-	
3	Q1	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	435.81	435.81	-	
4	Q2	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	361.98	361.98	-	
5	Q2	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	38.05	38.05	-	
6	Q2	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	573.45	573.45	-	
7	Q3	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	502.89	502.89	-	
8	Q3	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	30.12	30.12	-	
9	Q3	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	678.31	678.31	-	

The Company has not yet submitted Q4 Returns / statements with the bank for the financial year 2023-24

Sr No	Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	31-03-2023 (Amount in Crores)			
				Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
1	Q1	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	224.07	224.07	-	
2	Q1	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	164.97	164.97	-	
3	Q1	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	474.89	474.89	-	
4	Q2	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	200.13	200.13	-	
5	Q2	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	180.02	180.02	-	
6	Q2	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	484.39	484.39	-	
7	Q3	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	268.69	268.69	-	
8	Q3	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	105.14	105.14	-	
9	Q3	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	484.59	484.59	-	
10	Q4	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Stock	248.61	248.61	-	
11	Q4	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Books Debts	67.56	67.56	-	
12	Q4	HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Trade payable	415.31	415.31	-	

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * Mumbai

Chloride Metals Limited
Statement 2- Analytical Ratios
2023-24

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator/ Denominator	Ratio (2023-24)	Ratio (2022-23)	% of Variation	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current Asset / Current Liabilities	0.90	0.82	9.95%	
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debts / Shareholders Equity	1.64	0.45	265.14%	The Company have started heavily importing Scrap Batteries and is availing Buyer's credit resulting in substantial increase in Short term borrowings
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service / Debt Service	0.39	0.48	-19.71%	
4	Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend / Average Shareholder's Equity	-17.32%	-1.91%	807.78%	The Company made substantial losses during the current financial mainly on account of one time consultancy expense, interest and depreciation cost and secondly equity share capital also increased resulting in substantial decrease in Return to equity ratio
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales / Average Inventory	13.26	13.98	-5.20%	
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue / Average Accounts Receivable	31.06	54.99	-43.52%	Company's turnover increased by almost 27% and since the company was able to recover its outstanding the ratio improved
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables *	11.13	9.99	11.38%	
	* Average trade payables only relates to trade payable for goods					
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue / Average working capital	(53.52)	(59.40)	-9.89%	
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax / Net Sales	-0.99%	-0.11%	810.99%	The turnover of the Company increased by 27% however the company made substantial losses during the current financial mainly on account of one time consultancy expense, interest and depreciation cost, resulting in reduction of Net profit ratio
10	Return on Capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	-1.64%	5.74%	-128.65%	During the current financial year Company's short term borrowings increased on account of Buyer's credit loan and secondly the company's loss also increased during the period mainly on account of certain one time expenses and depreciation which resulted in a negative return on capital employed
11	Return on Investment (ROI)	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum [C(t)]} / {MV(T0) + Sum [W(t) * C(t)]}		NA**		

** The investments made by the Company during the year are strategic in nature rather than treasury investments and hence ratio is not disclosed.

NATVARLAL VEPARI & CO.
Mumbai