NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

NOTE - 1 BACKGROUND

AIA Engineering Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. Its equity shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange ('BSE') and National Stock Exchange ('NSE') in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 115, G.V.M.M. Estate, Odhav road, Odhav, Ahmedabad – 382410, Gujarat, India. These consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 March, 2023. The Group is primarily involved in the manufacturing of High Chrome Mill Internals.

NOTE - 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ('the Act'), read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Act.

The consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group comprises, the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March, 2023, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "consolidated financial statements").

The consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 25 May, 2023.

Details of the Group's accounting policies are included in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments)	Fair value
Employee defined benefit asset / liability	Plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligations

2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have an impact on the Group and that are reasonable and such estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The following areas are subject to estimation uncertainties and the details thereof are included in respective notes:

- **Note 4, 5 and 7** – estimate of useful life used for the purposes of depreciation and amortisation on property plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of goodwill;
- **Note 41 (b) and (c)** recognition of deferred tax;
- **Note 43** measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- **Notes 25, 31** and **44** – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies such as warranty claims: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

2.4 Measurement of fair values

Some of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a financial reporting team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

The financial reporting team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the financial reporting team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- **Level 1**: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2**: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Current/Non-current classification:

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.5 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company has:

- Power over the investee
- Is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- Has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the Company is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the Company to enable the Company to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Company with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Company's investment in each subsidiary and the Company's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

(c) Eliminate in full intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intra-group losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions.

(d) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

The list of entities included in these consolidated financial statements along with its shareholding is summarised hereunder.

Name of entity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership interest held by the Group		Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests	
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Direct subsidiaries					
Welcast Steels Limited	India	74.85%	74.85%	25.15%	25.15%
AIA CSR Foundation	India	100%	100%	-	-
Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C	U.A.E.	100%	100%	-	-
Indirect subsidiaries					
Vega Industries Limited [1]	U.K.	100%	100%	-	-
Vega Industries Limited [2]	U.S.A.	100%	100%	-	-
Vega Steel Industries (RSA) Proprietary Limited [3]	South Africa	74.63%	74.63%	25.37%	25.37%
Wuxi Vega Trade Co., Limited [1]	China	100%	100%	-	-
PT. Vega Industries Indonesia [4]	Indonesia	100%	100%	-	-
AIA Industries Chile SPA [1]	Chile	100%	100%	-	-
AIA Ghana Limited [1]	Ghana	100%	100%	-	-
Vega Industries Australia Pty Limited [1]	Australia	100%	100%	-	-

(1) Wholly owned subsidiaries of Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C., U.A.E.

(2) Wholly owned subsidiary of Vega Industries Limited, U.K.

(3) Subsidiary of Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C., U.A.E.

(4) 99% of shares are held by Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C., U.A.E. and balance 1% is held by AIA Engineering Limited.

2.6 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company / Group is Indian rupees. All the amounts are stated in the nearest rupee in Lakhs with two decimals.

NOTE - 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions and translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss However, foreign currency differences pertaining to qualifying cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive Income to the extent the hedges are effective.

b) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;

- FVTOCI – debt investment;
- FVTOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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 debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- 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.

Equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group 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. At present there are no such investments.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes derivative financial assets and investments. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses for financial assets held by the Group

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss above amortised cost is recognised in Other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Presently, all the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except derivative instruments which are measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group enters into derivative financial contracts in the nature of forward currency contracts with external parties to hedge its foreign currency risks relating to foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group formally establishes a hedge relationship between such forward currency contracts ('hedging instrument') and recognised financial assets ('hedged item') through a formal documentation at the inception of the hedge relationship in line with the Group's Risk Management objective and strategy.

The hedge relationship so designated is accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed for a cash flow hedge under Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments'.

Recognition and measurement of cash flow hedge:

The Group strictly uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain forecasted transactions. As per Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, foreign currency forward contracts are initially measured at fair value and are re-measured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in hedge reserve (under reserves and surplus) through other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The accumulated gains / losses on the derivatives accounted in hedge reserve are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the same period in which gains / losses on the underlying item hedged are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. When hedge accounting is discontinued for a cash flow hedge, the net gain or loss will remain in hedge reserve and be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the same period or periods during which the formerly hedged transaction is reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gains / losses recognised in hedge reserve is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its 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. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and cost of item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

The estimate of the useful life of the assets has been assessed based on technical advice which considers the nature of the asset, the usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Estimated useful life adopted by the Group:

Block of assets	Useful lives (years)
Buildings	10 – 60
Plant and equipments	15 – 22
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8 – 10
Office equipments	5
Others – laboratory equipments	10
Others – computer hardware	3 – 6

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

Depreciation method followed by respective companies is as under:

Name of entity	Method of depreciation
AIA Engineering Limited, India	Depreciation on fixed assets is charged on Straight line method over the useful life of assets as prescribed by Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.
Welcast Steels Limited, India	Depreciation on fixed assets is charged on written down value method over the useful life of assets as prescribed by Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, except for plant and equipments for which useful life determined as per technical estimate.
Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C, U.A.E.	Straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets.
Vega Industries Limited, U.S.A.	Straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets.
Vega Industries Limited, U.K.	Written Down Value Method over estimated useful lives of the assets.
Wuxi Vega Trade Co. Limited, China	Straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets.
Vega Steel Industries (RSA) Proprietary Limited, South Africa	Straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets.
PT. Vega Industries Indonesia	Straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets.
Vega Industries Chile SPA - Chile	Straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the assets.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Leasehold land is amortised over the lease period

Following low value assets have been depreciated fully during the year of purchase

Plant and equipment and laboratory equipment with value up to ₹ 25,000 and

Other assets with value up to ₹ 5,000.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as other non-current assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The consequential gain or loss is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

e) Goodwill and Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration paid to acquire a business over underlying fair value of the identified assets acquired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is deemed to have an indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as per below:

Software - 6 years Patents - 20 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- **Raw materials and stores and spares:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Cost basis.
- **Finished goods and work in progress:** cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads absorbed based on the normal operating capacity but excludes borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

g) Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit -impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being significantly past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Group is not required to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss together with appropriate management estimates for credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the Group 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.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability- weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

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

Assets (other than goodwill) for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Group reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

h) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short term employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Group makes specified monthly contributions towards government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in consolidated statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in Consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the Groupdoes not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for atleast twelve months after the reporting date.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring in accordance with Ind AS 37 and involves payment of termination benefits.

i) Provisions (other than employee benefits), contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Warranties

Provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on technical evaluation, historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities. A liability is recognised at the time the product is sold. The Group does not provide any extended warranties to its customers.

Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Group from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

Contingent liability

A possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or; present obligation that arises from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability are disclosed as contingent liability and not provided for.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. Contingent assets are not recognised and disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

j) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to customers, based on contracts with the customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government.

Other operating revenue – export incentives

Export incentives are recognised as income when right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

k) Other income

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

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

l) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

1. The contract involves the use of an identified asset.
2. the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and,
3. the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

The Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the Group's incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the consolidated balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as cash flows from financing activities.

m) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it related to items recognised directly in equity or in Other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Tax on income of foreign subsidiaries

Foreign companies recognise tax liabilities and assets in accordance with the local laws.

n) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

o) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Group. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Group. For the disclosure on reportable segments see Note 49.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Consolidated statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments not held for investment purposes.

q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Group did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

r) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

s) GST input credit

Goods and service tax (GST) input credit is accounted on an accrual basis on purchase of eligible inputs, capital goods and services. The balance of GST input credit is reviewed at the end of each year and amount estimated to be un-utilisable is charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year.

t) Recent pronouncements

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

Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April, 2023, as below:

I. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Groupdoes not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

II. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

III. Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

NOTE - 4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Others *	Total
Cost :								
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	3,739.43	36,677.55	76,797.93	1,228.19	303.28	635.69	1,492.42	1,20,874.49
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	1.70	4.72	5.77	4.23	16.42
Additions during the year	-	858.33	5,407.41	44.08	28.68	46.22	210.28	6,595.00
Disposal / adjustments during the year	-	(10.09)	(104.77)	(13.55)	(21.11)	(1.54)	(29.67)	(180.73)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	3,739.43	37,525.79	82,100.57	1,260.42	315.57	686.14	1,677.26	1,27,305.18
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	6.74	10.73	16.11	13.07	46.65
Additions during the year	1,475.08	7,433.81	20,382.00	281.02	61.30	243.64	463.05	30,339.90
Disposal / adjustments during the year	-	(12.27)	(172.72)	(14.61)	(36.60)	(5.01)	(37.56)	(278.77)
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**5,214.51**	**44,947.33**	**1,02,309.85**	**1,533.57**	**351.00**	**940.88**	**2,115.82**	**1,57,412.96**
Accumulated depreciation :								
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	-	7,651.26	35,647.62	700.05	180.05	462.23	984.04	45,625.25
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	1.67	4.20	5.20	3.34	14.41
Depreciation for the year	-	1,331.60	7,016.50	104.96	29.81	49.54	196.27	8,728.68
Disposal / Adjustments	-	(4.91)	(86.73)	(11.29)	(17.94)	(1.44)	(28.13)	(150.44)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	-	8,977.95	42,577.39	795.39	196.12	515.53	1,155.52	54,217.90
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	6.07	9.41	13.69	9.75	38.92
Depreciation for the year	-	1,490.14	6,966.15	94.94	33.59	74.73	210.79	8,870.34
Disposal / Adjustments	-	(4.43)	(161.12)	(12.70)	(30.41)	(3.63)	(28.21)	(240.50)
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**-**	**10,463.66**	**49,382.42**	**883.70**	**208.71**	**600.32**	**1,347.85**	**62,886.66**
Carrrying amount :								
As at 31 March, 2022	3,739.43	28,547.84	39,523.18	465.03	119.45	170.61	521.74	73,087.28
As at 31 March, 2023	**5,214.51**	**34,483.67**	**52,927.43**	**649.87**	**142.29**	**340.56**	**767.97**	**94,526.30**

* Others include laboratory equipments and computer hardware.

Notes:

1. Out of total assets, identified assets comprising factory land, buildings and plant and machineries having net block worth ₹ 712.18 Lakhs for one of the subsidairies are mortgaged / hypothecated to Canara Bank in previous year for availing various working capital facilities.
2. Refer Note 44 (b) for contractual commitments with respect to property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 5 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
As at 1 April, 2021	3,026.54	1,377.53	4,404.07
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	(2.64)	(2.64)
Additions duing the year	208.73	219.43	428.16
Deductions / adjustments during the year	-	(9.25)	(9.25)
As at 31 March, 2022	3,235.27	1,585.07	4,820.34
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	4.72	4.72
Additions duing the year	-	333.63	333.63
Deductions / adjustments during the year	(185.00)	(6.56)	(191.56)
As at 31 March, 2023	**3,050.27**	**1,916.86**	**4,967.13**
Amortisation:			
As at 1 April, 2021	143.70	657.47	801.17
Amortisation for the year	16.86	370.14	387.00
Deductions / adjustments during the year	-	(7.20)	(7.20)
As at 31 March, 2022	160.56	1,020.41	1,180.97
Amortisation for the year	16.86	330.79	347.65
Deductions / adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	**177.42**	**1,351.20**	**1,528.62**
Carrying Amount:			
As at 31 March, 2022.	3,074.71	564.66	3,639.37
As at 31 March, 2023	**2,872.85**	**565.66**	**3,438.51**

Note

1. Lease contracts entered by the Group for land and buildings taken on lease to conduct business activity in ordinary course of business with tenure of leases upto 99 years.
2. Lease rent of ₹ 150.76 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 48.74 Lakhs) is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss towards short-term lease and lease of low value assets. (Refer note 40)
3. Extension and termination options are included in some lease contracts. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing assets and operations.
4. Lease Obigation, interest expense on lease maturity profile of lease obligation and payment of lease obligation are disclosed respectively in lease liabilities (refer note 24 & 27), Finance Costs (refer note 38), Liquidity risk (refer note 50) and Consolidated statement of cash flows.
5. The operating lease arrangements are cancellable subject to the stipulated notice period which generally does not exceed 3 months. Thus, management is of the view that there is no obligation to pay the agreed lease rentals in case of termination.

NOTE - 6 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,023.40	16,094.87
Additions during the year	18,122.69	11,119.98
Capitalisation during the year	(28,401.77)	(6,191.45)
Balance at the end of the year	**10,744.32**	21,023.40

Note:

1. The year end balance of capital work-in-progress primarily consist of mining liner and grinding media capacity expansion at Kerala GIDC, Ahmedabad.
2. Refer Note 44 (b) for contractual commitments with respect to property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 6 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CONTD.)

CWIP aging schedule as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	10,358.10	202.81	141.70	41.71	10,744.32
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	10,358.10	**202.81**	**141.70**	**41.71**	**10,744.32**

CWIP aging schedule as at 31 March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	5,546.63	12,667.37	2,795.06	14.34	21,023.40
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	5,546.63	12,667.37	2,795.06	14.34	21,023.40

CWIP - Completion Schedule of capital working in progress as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress					
Completion is Not overdue:					
Kerala Mining Liner Project (Phase II)	2,551.32	-	-	-	2,551.32
Kerala Grinding Media Project (Phase III)	7,565.40	-	-	-	7,565.40
Other Projects	627.60	-	-	-	627.60
	10,744.32	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,744.32**

CWIP - Completion Schedule of capital working in progress as at 31 March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress					
Completion is overdue:					
Kerala Mining Liner Project	20,146.84	-	-	-	20,146.84
Completion is not overdue:					
Other Projects	876.56	-	-	-	876.56
	21,023.40	-	-	-	21,023.40

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 7 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other intangibles			Goodwill	Goodwill on consolidation
	Software	Patents and Copyrights	Total	(refer note a)	
Cost:					
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	947.86	78.56	1,026.42	460.69	1,528.79
Additions during the year	68.75	9.64	78.39	-	-
Disposal / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	1,016.61	88.20	1,104.81	460.69	1,528.79
Additions during the year	106.27	16.42	122.69	-	-
Disposal / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**1,122.88**	**104.62**	**1,227.50**	**460.69**	**1,528.79**
Amortisation:					
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	703.28	21.75	725.03	-	-
Amortisation for the year	91.54	4.41	95.95	-	-
Disposal / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	794.82	26.16	820.98	-	-
Amortisation for the year	81.28	4.74	86.02	-	-
Disposal / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**876.10**	**30.90**	**907.00**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount:					
As at 31 March, 2022	221.79	62.04	283.83	460.69	1,528.79
As at 31 March, 2023	**246.78**	**73.72**	**320.50**	**460.69**	**1,528.79**

Note (a):

The Group tests goodwill for impairment annually and provides for impairment if the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on "value in use" calculations which is calculated as the net present value of forecasted cash flows of cash generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill is related.

The Group believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which a recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.

NOTE - 8 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current investments (unquoted)		
A. Investment in equity instruments		
Others companies (unquoted)		
Measured at Amortised cost		
(a) 24,478 (Previous year: Nil) equity shares of Clean Max Meridius Private Limited.of face value ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up	**37.63**	**-**
Measured at FVTPL #		
(a) 25 (Previous year: 25) equity shares of Koramangala Properties Limited of face value ₹ 100/- each, fully paid up	0.03	0.03
(b) 4,22,300 (Previous year: 4,84,700) equity shares of Arkay Energy (Rameswarm) Limited of face value ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up	42.23	48.47
	79.89	48.50
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	79.89	48.50

The Holding Company's investment upon sale is only going to fetch the principle amount invested and hence the Company considers cost and fair value to be the same.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 9 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current trade receivables		
Considered good *	11.25	541.34
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	11.25	541.34

* Trade receivables are hypothecated to secure working capital facilities from Banks (refer Note 26).

Aging of trade receivables as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	2.64	1.50	3.27	2.44	1.40	11.25
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**2.64**	**1.50**	**3.27**	**2.44**	**1.40**	**11.25**

Ageing of trade receivables as at 31 March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	1.82	147.15	77.29	126.90	155.70	32.48	541.34
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1.82	147.15	77.29	126.90	155.70	32.48	541.34

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 10 LOANS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current loans		
Loans to employees		
Secured, considered good	46.37	61.63
Unsecured, considered good	108.83	100.58
Inter corporate deposit (secured)		
Others	12,500.00	-
	12,655.20	162.21

NOTE - 11 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balances with bank in fixed deposit accounts (Maturity of more than 12 months from date of reporting)	10.95	31,012.22
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	0.57	490.28
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	673.55	672.50
	685.07	32,175.00

NOTE - 12 OTHER TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Advance income tax / tax deducted at source [net of provision for tax ₹ 1,45,866.35 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 1,28,911.31 Lakhs)]	4,386.17	3,064.52
	4,386.17	3,064.52

NOTE - 13 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Capital advances	2,535.71	3,466.38
Others		
Balance with government authorities	101.62	53.13
Advance paid under protest	326.49	326.49
	2,963.82	3,846.00

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 14 INVENTORIES *

(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Raw materials	11,762.38	14,168.02
Raw materials in transit	4,945.10	3,916.35
Work-in-progress	23,076.38	18,056.58
Finished goods	71,943.56	76,874.38
Stores and spares	10,030.62	9,582.28
Stores and spares in transit	44.11	3.33
	1,21,802.15	1,22,600.94

* Inventories are hypothecated to secure working capital facilities from Banks (refer Note 26).

NOTE - 15 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current investments		
Mesured at FVTPL		
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	15,977.17	13,275.62
Investments in bonds (quoted)	36,368.18	33,453.50
Measured at amortised cost		
Investment in bonds (quoted)	-	5,105.84
Measured at FVTOCI		
Investment in bonds (quoted)	1,73,006.54	53,657.27
	2,25,351.89	1,05,492.23
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	2,25,351.89	1,05,492.23
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	2,25,351.89	1,05,558.67

NOTE - 16 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current trade receivables (unsecured)		
Considered good * #	86,083.65	80,014.56
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	105.59	145.08
	86,189.24	80,159.64
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(105.59)	(145.08)
	86,083.65	80,014.56

* Trade receivables are hypothecated to secure working capital facilities from Banks (refer Note 26).

Includes trade receivable from related parties [refer Note 48 (D)].

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 16 TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTD.)

Ageing of trade receivables as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	57,079.36	28,472.69	255.59	100.25	78.41	97.35	86,083.65
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	6.35	6.33	1.58	5.87	25.24	60.22	105.59
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	**57,085.71**	**28,479.02**	**257.17**	**106.12**	**103.65**	**157.57**	**86,189.24**

Ageing of trade receivables as at 31 March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	57,861.81	21,329.20	630.91	67.00	125.64	-	80,014.56
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	1.49	1.73	3.89	20.68	18.59	98.70	145.08
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	57,863.30	21,330.93	634.80	87.68	144.23	98.70	80,159.64

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 17 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks	30,720.34	20,390.59
Balances with banks in fixed deposit (Original maturity of less than 3 months)	-	5,273.07
Cash on hand	27.33	7.20
	30,747.67	25,670.86
Other bank balances		
Balances with bank in fixed deposit (Original maturity within 3 to 12 months)	49,315.45	24,417.84
Balances with bank in fixed deposit as a Margin Money (Original maturity within 3 to 12 months)	523.92	508.27
Earmarked balances with banks (unpaid dividend) *	11.58	12.53
	49,850.95	24,938.64
	80,598.62	50,609.50

* The group can utilise these balances towards payment of unpaid dividend only.

NOTE - 18 LOANS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current loans		
Loan to a minority shareholder (unsecured, considered good)	83.33	93.45
Loans to employees		
Secured, considered good	17.89	10.62
Unsecured, considered good	119.25	90.83
	220.47	194.90

NOTE - 19 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Export incentives receivable	1,245.51	1,309.39
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1,416.77	892.14
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	327.32	186.48
	2,989.60	2,388.01

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 20 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Advances other than capital advances		
Advance to a related party (refer note 48 (d))	16.25	4.03
Other Advances		
Advances to suppliers	5,049.50	4,063.58
Advances to employees	170.51	129.56
Others		
Balances with government authorities	7,709.88	6,691.93
Prepaid expenses	851.54	352.83
Prepaid leave encashment (refer note 43)	164.77	94.00
Prepaid Gratuity (refer note 43)	17.15	34.13
	13,979.60	11,370.06

NOTE - 21 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Authorised share capital		
230,000,000 (previous year: 230,000,000) equity shares of face value ₹ 2/- each	4,600.00	4,600.00
	4,600.00	4,600.00
Issued , subscribed & fully paid up share capital		
94,320,370 equity shares (previous year: 94,320,370) of face value ₹ 2/- each, fully paid up	1,886.41	1,886.41
	1,886.41	1,886.41

(a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	9,43,20,370	1,886.41	9,43,20,370	1,886.41
Add: Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**9,43,20,370**	**1,886.41**	9,43,20,370	1,886.41

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Group has only one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend, which is approved by Board of Directors of the Group. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Group after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares are set out below :

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Bhadresh K. Shah	5,51,28,901	58.45%	5,51,28,901	58.45%
Nalanda India Equity Fund Limited	91,27,809	9.68%	91,27,809	9.68%

NOTE - 21 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (CONTD.)

(d) Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31 March, 2023

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Bhadresh Kantilal Shah	5,51,28,901	58.45	-
Khushali Bhadreshbhai Shah	10,010	0.01	-
Bhumika Shyamal Shodhan	10,005	0.01	-
Gita Bhadresh Shah	5	0.00	-
	5,51,48,921	**58.47**	**-**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31 March, 2022

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Bhadresh Kantilal Shah	5,51,28,901	58.45	-
Khushali Bhadreshbhai Shah	10,010	0.01	-
Bhumika Shyamal Shodhan	10,005	0.01	-
Gita Bhadresh Shah	5	0.00	-
	5,51,48,921	58.47	-

NOTE - 22 OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Reserves and surplus		
(a). Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,854.32	26,845.71
Adjustment on account of translating the financial statements of foreign operations	19.56	8.61
Balance at the end of the year	26,873.88	26,854.32
(b). Capital redemption reserve		
Balance at the beginning and at end of the year	1,925.74	1,925.74
(c). Statutory reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	9.21	8.95
Adjustment on account of translating the financial statements of foreign operations	0.75	0.26
Balance at the end of the year	9.96	9.21
(d). General reserve		
Balance at the beginning and at end of the year	16,467.61	16,467.61
(e). Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,34,843.58	3,81,279.19
Add: Profit for the year	1,05,592.89	61,968.09
Less: Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations transferred from OCI	117.97	85.13
Less: Dividend on equity shares	(8,488.83)	(8,488.83)
Balance at the end of the year	5,32,065.61	4,34,843.58
Total reserves and surplus (A)	**5,77,342.80**	4,80,100.46

NOTE - 22 OTHER EQUITY (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')		
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		
(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	162.63	114.22
Tax impact on above [refer Note 41 (c)]	(40.93)	(22.37)
Less: Transferred to minority interest	(3.73)	(6.72)
Less: Transfer to retained earnings	(117.97)	(85.13)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		
(b) Cash flow hedge reserve:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	506.14	563.55
Recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Mark to market of hedging designated instruments and effective as hedges of future cash flow	335.86	(421.93)
Restatements of trade receivables to the extent of hedging	(529.63)	345.21
	(193.77)	(76.72)
Effect of tax on above		
Tax on Mark to market of hedging designated instruments and effective as hedges of future cash flow [refer note 41(c)]	(84.53)	106.19
Tax on Restatements of trade receivables to the extent of hedging	133.30	(86.88)
Net tax in OCI	48.77	19.31
Balance at the end of the year	361.14	506.14
(c) Gain and losses on account of translating the financial statements of foreign operations		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(7,072.56)	(4,545.71)
Recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	(2,917.56)	(2,526.85)
Balance at the end of the year	(9,990.12)	(7,072.56)
(d). Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	75.56	-
Recognised in statement of profit and loss	(725.87)	100.97
Tax impact on above	182.68	(25.41)
Balance at the end of the year	(467.63)	75.56
Total other comprehensive income (B)	(10,096.61)	(6,490.86)
Total other equity (A + B)	**5,67,246.19**	4,73,609.60

Note : Refer consolidated statement of changes in equity for nature and purpose of reserves.

(₹ in Lakhs)

# Dividend on equity shares paid during the year.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Final dividend for the financial year 2021-22 [₹ 9 (previous year: ₹ 9) per equity share of ₹ 2 each]	8,488.83	8,488.83

Note:

Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend of ₹ 16 per equity share for the financial year 2022-23. Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and hence not recognised as a liability as at 31 March, 2023. No interim dividend was declared and paid during the financial year 2022-23.

NOTE - 23 BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current borrowings		
Secured	-	127.00
	-	127.00

Borrowing based on security of current assets:

The Group has obtained various borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets wherein the quarterly returns/ statements of current assets as filed with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

NOTE - 24 LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current Lease liabilities	299.59	342.43
	299.59	342.43

NOTE - 25 PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current provisions		
Provision for warranties	1,082.13	1,261.43
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 43)		
Gratuity	178.20	143.36
Leave encashment	48.30	46.17
	1,308.63	1,450.96

(₹ in Lakhs)

Movement in provisions	Provision for Warranties		Provision for Litigations	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,727.50	1,766.25	-	-
Utilisation during the year	(20.24)	(77.90)	-	-
Provision for the year #	405.43	415.14	206.42	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	75.92	220.00	-	-
Written back during the period	(639.80)	(595.99)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,548.82**	1,727.50	**206.42**	**-**
Non-current	1,082.13	1,261.43	-	-
Current (refer note 31)	466.69	466.07	206.42	-
	1,548.82	1,727.50	**206.42**	**-**

The group provides standard warranty to all its customers for any manufacturing defects in the products sold by the group. Generally, the time period of warranty is linked to the hours which have been assured by the group towards performance of the product under normal mill operation. Based on evaluation made by Holding Company's technical team and the historic experience of claims, the group provides for warranty at the rate of 0.05% of sales and is carried in the books for a period upto 4 years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 26 BORROWINGS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current borrowings		
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured	7,700.00	-
Unsecured	41,900.00	157.00
	49,600.00	157.00

Borrowing based on security of current assets:

1. Group has obtained various borrowings from banks on basis of security of current assets wherein the quarterly returns/ statements of current assets as filed with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.
2. Secured Export Packing Credit ('EPC') facilities are availed from State Bank of India carrying interest rate ranging from 3.82% to 5.60% during the year (Previous Year Nil)
3. Unsecured Export Packing Credit ('EPC') facilities are availed from Citi Bank N.A. carrying interest rate ranging from 2.20% to 5.43% during the year (Previous Year 0.80% to 3.80%)
4. Unsecured Export Packing Credit ('EPC') facilities are availed from JP Morgan carrying interest rate ranging from 2.35% to 5.64% during the year (Previous Year 0.77% to 4.03%)

NOTE - 27 LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current lease liabilities	355.55	356.70
	355.55	356.70

NOTE - 28 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises #	2,664.80	3,854.13
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Due to related parties [refer note 48 (d)]	226.16	216.54
(ii) Due to others	23,246.00	15,603.83
	23,472.16	15,820.37
	26,136.96	19,674.50

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as at 31 March is provided as under to the extent the group has received intimation from the "Suppliers" regarding their status under the Act.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year (but within due date as per the MSMED Act):		
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year (refer note 29)	3,104.15	4,058.71
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	0.30	5.09
(b) Amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	11.22

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 28 TRADE PAYABLES (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.30	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

Note :

The Group had sought confirmation from its vendors on their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act") as per provisions contained in amended notification which came into effect from 1 August, 2020. Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent confirmations received by the group from its vendors.

Trade Payables ageing as at 31 March, 2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled dues	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	2,437.32	227.18	0.30	-	-	2,664.80
(ii) Others	7,775.43	9,403.40	4,893.57	644.16	491.43	264.17	23,472.16
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,775.43	**11,840.72**	**5,120.75**	**644.46**	**491.43**	**264.17**	**26,136.96**

Trade Payables ageing as at 31 March, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled dues	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	2,696.85	1,155.33	1.95	-	-	3,854.13
(ii) Others	-	9,563.78	5,031.18	705.72	241.12	278.56	15,820.37
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	12,260.63	6,186.51	707.67	241.12	278.56	19,674.50

NOTE - 29 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Salary, wages and bonus payable	1,497.50	1,374.56
Unpaid dividends *	11.58	12.53
Interest accrued on borrowings	57.33	-
Capital creditors#	779.04	996.88
Other payables	40.52	46.76
	2,385.97	2,430.73

* There is no amount due to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

The balance includes outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises of ₹ 439.65 Lakhs as at 31 March, 2023 (₹ 209.67 Lakhs as at 31 March, 2022)

Refer Note 28 for Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 30 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Contract liabilities		
Customer advances	5,411.67	4,185.67
Others		
Fund held in corpus donation	142.62	146.27
Security deposits	21.12	13.39
Statutory dues and other payables	822.15	1,518.27
	6,397.56	5,863.60

NOTE - 31 PROVISIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Current provisions		
Provision for warranties (refer note 25)	466.69	466.07
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 43)		
Gratuity	119.46	158.76
Leave encashment	15.42	22.41
Provision for litigations (refer note 25)	206.42	-
	807.99	647.24

NOTE - 32 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Provision for income tax [net of advance tax and tax deducted at source of ₹ 27,919.40 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 15,992.18 Lakhs)]	1,815.17	1,151.92
	1,815.17	1,151.92

NOTE - 33 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Sale of products		
Export sales	3,52,859.12	2,77,215.81
Domestic sales	1,30,943.36	74,230.94
	4,83,802.48	3,51,446.75
Other operating revenue		
Export incentives	5,697.71	4,338.39
Other sales	1,376.68	869.59
	7,074.39	5,207.98
	4,90,876.87	3,56,654.73

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 33 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (CONTD.)

Disclosures pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Reconciliation of revenue from operations with the contracted price:		
Contracted price	4,83,892.91	3,51,962.69
Adjustments :		
- Discounts	(77.56)	(156.74)
- Sales return	(12.87)	(359.20)
Sale of products	4,83,802.48	3,51,446.75
Other operating revenue	7,074.39	5,207.98
Revenue from operations	4,90,876.87	3,56,654.73
Revenue disaggregation by geography:		
India	1,38,017.75	79,438.92
Outside India	3,52,859.12	2,77,215.81
	4,90,876.87	3,56,654.73

Contract balances:

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Trade receivables	86,094.90	80,555.90
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	5,411.67	4,185.67

NOTE - 34 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Interest income from financial assets	10,709.21	7,863.48
Other non-operating income		
Gain on sale of current investments	1,073.13	152.23
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	9,973.90	5,893.18
Change in fair value of current investments	1,195.64	1,324.32
Allowance for expected credit loss written back (net)	40.23	57.31
Gain on sale of assets (net)	16.92	-
Provision for warranties written back (net)	234.36	252.86
Miscellaneous receipts	210.55	85.63
	23,453.94	15,629.01

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 35 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	18,084.37	8,212.99
Add: Purchases during the year	2,02,699.11	1,94,108.32
Less: Closing stock at the end of the year	(16,707.48)	(18,084.37)
	2,04,076.00	1,84,236.94

NOTE - 36 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Opening stock:		
Work-in-progress	18,056.58	14,790.86
Finished goods	76,874.38	43,355.14
	94,930.96	58,146.00
Closing stock:		
Work-in-progress	23,076.38	18,056.58
Finished goods	71,943.56	76,874.38
	95,019.94	94,930.96
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(2,595.00)	342.61
	2,506.02	(37,127.57)

NOTE - 37 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	13,611.41	12,741.27
Contribution to provident and other funds	638.05	619.27
Expenses related to post employment defined benefit plans [refer note 43 (iv)]	291.72	263.48
Staff welfare expenses	648.98	312.64
	15,190.16	13,936.66

NOTE - 38 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Interest on:		
Bank borrowings	1,567.52	257.41
Income-tax	219.45	32.69
Lease liabilities	58.47	81.04
Others	164.95	13.90
	2,010.39	385.04

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 39 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	8,870.34	8,728.68
Amortisation of Right of Use asset (refer note 5)	347.65	387.00
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 7)	86.02	95.95
	9,304.01	9,211.63

NOTE - 40 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Consumption of stores	31,534.80	25,310.08
Power and fuel	37,659.43	32,852.18
Contract labour charges	7,602.38	6,996.40
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	261.16	286.19
- Plant and machineries	1,205.41	1,035.60
- Others	836.39	782.67
Lease rent (refer Note 5)	150.76	48.74
Insurance	1,028.34	1,000.32
Rates and taxes	231.53	236.70
Security expenses	586.82	540.75
Printing, stationery and communication expenses	291.84	274.87
Travelling and conveyance	2,510.48	1,455.10
Advertisement and sales promotion	116.99	34.09
Freight outward expenses (including duties)	47,654.25	42,174.33
Royalty expenses	700.66	388.74
Commission expenses	5,325.33	4,392.04
Directors' sitting fees	14.70	13.90
Payments to auditors		
- Statutory audit fees	122.51	106.57
- Quarterly Limited reviews	27.85	24.60
- Certification and other services	3.80	1.10
- Reimbursement of expenses	2.89	2.47
Legal and professional consultancy fees	4,616.19	3,309.99
Bank commission charges	473.28	465.04
Donation	1.02	0.28
Corporate social responsibility expenses	1,289.32	1,245.33
Loss on sale of assets (net)	-	15.01
Bad debts	82.57	9.47
Other miscellaneous expenses	709.91	511.63
	1,45,040.61	1,23,514.19

NOTE - 41 TAX EXPENSES

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(a)	**Tax expense**		
	Current tax		
	Provision for current tax	29,872.66	17,036.41
	Excess provision for current tax of earlier years written back	539.97	(150.40)
	Net deferred tax [refer note 41(c)]	140.96	(720.96)
	Tax expense for the year	**30,553.59**	16,165.05
(b)	**Deferred tax**		
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets as per books of account and Income-tax, Act 1961	5,601.19	5,116.82
	Change in fair value of current investments	560.11	721.95
	Hedge reserve balance	55.29	-
	Foreign currency translation reserve	0.39	
		6,216.98	5,838.77
	Deferred tax assets		
	Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets as per books of account and Income-tax, Act 1961	7.21	8.73
	Hedge reserve balance	-	29.24
	Unrealised profit on intra group inventory	2,220.92	1,903.53
	Others	76.11	27.73
		2,304.24	1,969.23
	Deferred tax liabilities (net) [refer Note 41(c)]	**3,912.74**	3,869.54

(c) Movement in deferred tax

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April	Consolidated statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31 March
2022-23				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets as per books of account and Income-tax, Act 1961	5,116.82	484.37	-	5,601.19
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	0.39	0.39
Change in fair value of current investments	721.95	20.84	(182.68)	560.11
Hedge reserve balance	-	-	55.29	55.29
	5,838.77	**505.21**	**(127.00)**	**6,216.98**
Deferred tax assets				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets as per books of account and Income-tax, Act 1961	8.73	(1.52)	-	7.21
Unrealised profit on intra group inventory	1,903.53	317.39	-	2,220.92
Hedge reserve balance	29.24	-	(29.24)	-
Others	27.73	48.38	-	76.11
	1,969.23	**364.25**	**(29.24)**	**2,304.24**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**3,869.54**	**140.96**	**(97.76)**	**3,912.74**

NOTE - 41 TAX EXPENSES (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1 April	Consolidated statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31 March
2021-22				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets as per books of account and Income-tax, Act 1961	5,058.55	58.60	(0.33)	5,116.82
Fair valuation of current investments	618.81	77.73	25.41	721.95
Hedge reserve balance	76.95	-	(76.95)	-
Others	-	-	-	-
	5,754.31	136.33	(51.87)	5,838.77
Deferred tax assets				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments and other intangible assets as per books of account and Income-tax, Act 1961	7.16	1.57	-	8.73
Unrealised profit on intra-group inventory	1,050.87	852.66	-	1,903.53
Hedge reserve balance	-	-	29.24	29.24
Others	16.02	3.06	8.65	27.73
	1,074.05	857.29	37.89	1,969.23
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4,680.26	(720.96)	(89.76)	3,869.54

(d) Effective tax reconciliation

Reconciliation of the tax expense (i.e., current tax and deferred tax) amount considering the enacted Income tax rate and effective Income tax rate of the Group is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Profit before tax for the year	1,36,203.62	78,126.85
Tax at statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (previous year: 25.168%) in India	34,279.73	19,662.97
Adjustments:		
Tax component of unrecognised unabsorbed losses of earlier years	(91.80)	-
Income from long term investment taxed at lower rate	(306.89)	(196.36)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	369.68	333.90
Difference in tax rate of subsidiary companies	(3,919.71)	(2,632.40)
Tax impact on intra-group stock reserve	(317.39)	(852.66)
Short / (Excess) provision for tax of earlier years	539.97	(150.40)
Tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss	**30,553.59**	16,165.05

The Group has ongoing dispute with Income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. These amounts have been disclosed as contingent liabilities (refer note 44).

NOTE - 42 EARNINGS PER SHARE

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Net profit attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	1,05,592.89	61,968.09
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (nos.)	9,43,20,370	9,43,20,370
Nominal value of equity share (₹)	2.00	2.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	111.95	65.70

NOTE - 43 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The group has the following post-employment benefit plans:

A. Defined contribution plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expense for the year is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Employer's contribution to provident and other funds	626.67	581.98

B. Defined benefit plan

Gratuity: The employees' gratuity fund scheme of the Holding Company is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India and managed by a Trust, for subsidiary company incorporated in India, it is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India and for one wholly owned overseas subsidiary company it is unfunded. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The benefits in India are governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The key features are as under :

Benefits offered	15 / 26 x salary x duration of service
Salary definition	Basic salary including Dearness Allowance (if any)
Benefit ceiling	Benefit ceiling of ₹ 20 Lakhs is not applied
Vesting conditions	5 years of continuous service (not applicable in case of death / disability)
Benefit eligibility	Upon death or resignation / withdrawal or retirement
Retirement age	58, 60, 62, 65 or 70 years

(i) Risks associated to the defined benefit plans:

a. Actuarial risk: Risks due to adverse salary growth / Variability in mortality and withdrawal rates.

b. Investment risk: Risks due to significant changes in discounting rate during the inter-valuation period.

c. Liquidity risk: Risks on account of Employees resign/retire from the Group and as result strain on the cash flow arises.

d. Market risk: Risks related to changes and fluctuation of the financial markets and assumption depends on the yields on government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

e. Legislative risk: Risks of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in plan assets due to change in legislation.

NOTE - 43 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTD.)

(ii) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)		Gratuity (unfunded) #	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	3,519.37	3,409.48	168.66	144.00
Recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss:				
Current service cost	246.41	244.27	40.99	24.66
Past service cost	5.94	-	-	-
Interest cost	220.40	196.41	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Due to change in financial assumptions	(166.71)	(189.83)	-	-
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-		
Due to experience adjustments	10.69	89.79	-	-
Benefits paid from Plan asset	(199.25)	(220.69)	-	-
Benefits directly paid by group	(36.96)	(10.06)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**3,599.89**	3,519.37	**209.65**	168.66

(iii) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)		Gratuity (unfunded)#	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3,420.05	3,372.41	-	-
Transfer in\(out) plan assets	-	-		
Interest income	222.02	201.86	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	6.61	14.18	-	-
Contributions by the employer	134.26	52.29	-	-
Benefits paid	(253.91)	(220.69)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,529.03**	3,420.05	**-**	-
Actual return on plan assets	228.63	216.04	-	-

(iv) Expense recognised during the year.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)		Gratuity (unfunded)#	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Current service cost	246.41	244.27	40.99	24.66
Past service cost	5.94	-		
Net interest cost	(1.62)	(5.45)	-	-
Net cost recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	**250.73**	238.82	**40.99**	24.66
Components of actuarial gains / (losses):				
Due to change in financial assumptions	(166.71)	(189.83)	-	-
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Due to experience adjustments	10.69	89.79	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(6.61)	(14.18)	-	-
Net cost recognised in other comprehensive income	**(162.63)**	(114.22)	**-**	**-**

NOTE - 43 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTD.)

(v) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)		Gratuity (unfunded)#	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Present value of obligation	3,599.89	3,519.37	209.65	168.66
Fair value of plan assets	3,529.03	3,420.05	-	-
Net defined benefit liability at end of the year*	**70.86**	99.32	**209.65**	168.66

*Net defined benefit liability as at 31 March, 2023 is net of Liabity of ₹ 88.01 Lakh (previous year - ₹ 133.46 Lakh) and advance paid of ₹ 17.15 Lakh (previous year - ₹ 34.13 Lakh)

(vi) Composition of plan assets:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)	
	2022-23	2021-22
Insurance policies	100%	100%
	100%	100%

(vii) Key actuarial assumptions:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)	
	2022-23	2021-22
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.40% - 7.45%	6.85% - 6.95%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.40% - 7.45%	6.85% - 6.95%
Salary growth rate	7.00% - 8.50%	7.00% - 8.50%
Demographic assumptions		
Withdrawal rate	5% - 10% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	5% - 10% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages
Mortality table	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of plan assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on plan assets and respective Group's policy for plan assets management.

(viii) Sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

NOTE - 43 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTD.)

Impact on defined benefit obligations - Gratuity:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Discount rate				
Change in assumption by 0.50%	(3.99%)	(4.23%)	4.92%	4.58%
Salary growth rate				
Change in assumption by 0.50%	4.83%	4.48%	(3.95%)	(4.18%)
Withdrawal rate				
Change in assumption by 0.10%	0.16%	(0.20%)	0.42%	0.21%

The Methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

Gratuity (unfunded) represents defined benefit plan in a wholly owned overseas subsidiary.

(ix) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity (funded)	
	2022-23	2021-22
Age wise distribution of defined benefit obligation		
Age in years		
Less than 25	3.67	4.35
25 to 35	240.31	281.52
35 to 45	1,037.88	1,001.53
45 to 55	1,186.09	1,213.01
above 55	1,131.94	1,018.96
	3,599.89	3,519.37
Past service wise distribution of defined benefit obligation		
Service period in years		
0 to 4	57.09	75.76
4 to 10	252.60	245.98
10 to 15	723.27	953.21
15 and above	2,566.93	2,244.42
	3,599.89	3,519.37

Leave encashment: The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The benefits are governed by the Holding Company's leave policy. The key features are as under :

Salary for encashment	Basic salary
Salary for availment	Cost to Group
Benefit event	Death or resignation or retirement or availment
Maximum accumulation	98
Benefit Formula	(Leave days) x (Basic salary) / (Leave denominator)
Leave denominator	30
Leave credited annually	30
Retirement age	58, 60, 62 or 65 years

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 43 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTD.)

Key actuarial assumptions:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Leave encashment (funded)	
	2022-23	**2021-22**
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.40% - 7.45%	6.85% - 6.95%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.40% - 7.45%	6.85% - 6.95%
Salary growth rate	7.00% - 8.50%	7.00% - 8.50%
Demographic assumptions		
Withdrawal rate	5% - 10% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	5% - 10% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages
Mortality table	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)

Leave encashment expenses recognised during the year in the consolidated statement of profit and loss amounts to ₹ 123.19 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 162.67 Lakhs).

D. Estimate of contributions expected to be paid during financial year 2023-24 is as under.

(i) Defined contribution plan:	
(a) Employer's contribution to provident fund	12% of salary
(ii) Defined benefit plan:	
(a) Gratuity (funded)	₹ 88.01 Lakhs
(b) Gratuity (Unfunded)	₹ 31.45 Lakhs
	₹ 119.46 Lakhs
(iii) Other long-term employee benefits	
(a) Leave encashment	₹ 15.42 Lakhs

NOTE - 44 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
(a) Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the group not acknowledged as debts:		
Central excise and Service tax	117.74	387.72
Custom duty related dispute (Decision is received in favor of group in high court and Dapartment has appealed decision of high court in Supreme Court)	1,056.52	1,012.33
Income tax		
In High Court (Decision is received in favor of group in ITAT and Income Tax Dapartment has appealed decision of ITAT in High Court)	11,473.81	11,473.81
In Commissioner of Income tax (CIT)	15,797.31	11,910.70
Total Income tax	**27,271.12**	23,384.51
Sales tax / VAT	18.63	57.23

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 44 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Guarantees:		
Outstanding bank guarantees	14,979.51	16,328.29
Outstanding corporate guarantees given to customers	242.16	174.21
Letter of Credit	1,076.93	2,008.18
Others matters including claims related to ESIC, Electricity and Ex-employees	836.83	813.70
Charter of demands made by one of the labour union, pending for disposal at Industrial Tribunal (labour court), Bangalore.	no reliable estimate can be made	
	45,599.44	44,166.17
(b) Capital commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	10,223.50	3,270.61
	10,223.50	3,270.61

Notes:

(i) Most of the issues of litigation pertaining to Central Excise / Service tax / Income tax (including transfer pricing matters) are based on interpretation of the respective law & rules thereunder. Management has been opined by its counsel that many of the issues raised by revenue will not be sustainable in law as they are covered by judgements of respective judicial authorities which supports its contention. Further, in several matters, the management has successfully defended their case at lower forums of adjudication. Accordingly, the management do not envisage any material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

(ii) Sales tax/VAT related litigation/demand primarily pertains to non submission of required declaration forms in time due to non-receipt of the same from customers and / or some interpretation related issues. However in most of the cases, required documents are being filed and minor impact if any, shall be given in the year of final outcome of respective matter in appeal.

(iii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

NOTE - 45 RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of struct of companies	Nature of transaction	Gross Balance Outstanding		Relationship with struck off group
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022	
Grippon Profiles & Engg Private Limited (Advance was given in Mar - 2014 and legal case is filed against vendor)	Purchase	4.43	4.43	None

NOTE - 46 CANADA ANTI-DUMPING

After a full Anti Dumping Duty and Countervailing Duties re investigation review, Canada Border Services Agency has notified a schedule for duties for imports and revised normal value of high chrome grinding media (manufactured by holding company in India) into Canada. The way the protocol will apply is - no anti dumping duty is leviable if the FOB Value of the invoice is above prescribed prices for certain defined grades and it will be 15.70% for grades other than ones defined in the order. A separate Countervailing duty of ₹ 3874 per MT will be levied on all imports of defined grinding media.

NOTE - 47

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 Holding Company and it's subsidiaries incorporated in India to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Holding Company and it's subsidiaries incorporated in India (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Holding Company and it's subsidiaries incorporated in India has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Holding Company and it's subsidiaries incorporated in India shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Holding Company and it's subsidiaries incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

NOTE - 48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A List of related parties:

(i) Key managerial personnel ('KMP'):

Sr. no.	Name	Designation
KMP of Holding company:		
1	Mr. Rajendra S. Shah	Chairman
2	Mr. Bhadresh K. Shah #	Managing Director
3	Mr. Yashwant M. Patel	Whole-time Director
4	Mr. S. N. Jetheliya	Company Secretary
5	Mr. Viren K.Thakkar	Chief Financial Officer
KMP of subsidiary companies:		
1	Mr. Vinod Narain (upto 12th Feb 2022)	Chairman, Welcast Steels Limited
2	Mr. D. P. Dhanuka	Chairman, Welcast Steels Limited
3	Mr. S. N. Jetheliya	Company Secretary, Welcast Steels Limited
4	Mr. Viren K.Thakkar (w.e.f 23 May, 2022)	Chief Financial Officer, Welcast Steels Limited
5	Mr. Mohona Rao VVR	Chief Executive Officer, Welcast Steels Limited
6	Mr. Yashraj (upto 10 Apr, 2022)	Chief Financial Officer, Welcast Steels Limited
7	Mr. Jerry Andersson (w.e.f 24th Jan 2022)	Chief Executive Officer and Director, Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C.
8	Mr. Paryank R. Shah	Director, Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C.
9	Mr. R. A. Gilani	
10	Mr. Himanshu K. Patel	
11	Mr. Vivek S. Rathaur	

Controlling party. Refer Note 21 for shareholding pattern.

NOTE - 48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTD.)

(ii) Independent directors:

Sr. no.	Name	Company
1	Mr. Rajendra S. Shah	AIA Engineering Limited
2	Mr. Sanjay S. Majmudar	
3	Mr. Dileep C. Choksi	
4	Mr. Rajan Harivallabhdas	
5	Mrs. Janaki Udayanbhai Shah	
6	Mr. D. P. Dhanuka	Welcast Steels Limited
7	Mr. Pradip R. Shah	
8	Mr. Sanjay S. Majmudar	
9	Mr. Rajendra S. Shah	
10	Mr. Ashok A. Nichani	

(iii) Others:

Sr. no.	Name	Relationship
1	AIA Employee's Gratuity Trust Fund, India	Post employment benefit plan of AIA Engineering Limited
2	Welcast Steels Employees Gratuity fund trust,India	Post employment benefit plan of Welcast Steels Limited
3	Mrs. Giraben K. Shah	Relatives of key managerial personnel
4	Mrs. Gitaben B. Shah	
5	Mrs. Khushali Samip Solanki *	
6	Mrs. Bhumika Shyamal Shodhan *	
7	Mrs. Tayaramma	
8	AB Tradelink Private Limited	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel or close member of their family exercise control
9	Vee Connect Travels Private Limited	
10	Discus IT Private Limited	
11	Harsha Engineers International Limited (Formerly known as Harsha Engineers Limited)	
12	RNCA & Associates	

* Non-executive director of the Company.

NOTE - 48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTD.)

B Details of related party transactions during the year.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. no.	Nature of transaction	Key Managerial Personnel		Independent Directors		Enterprise over which key managerial personnel or close member of their family exercise control		Relatives of key managerial personnel		Post employment benefit plan of the Group	
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	**31 March, 2023**	31 March, 2022	**31 March, 2023**	31 March, 2022	**31 March, 2023**	31 March, 2022	**31 March, 2023**	31 March, 2022
1	Sale of products (inclusive of taxes)	-	-	-	-	23,884.97	-	-	-	-	-
2	Purchase of goods (inclusive of taxes)	-	-	-	-	4,477.01	3,744.86	-	-	-	-
3	Commission expense on purchases	-	-	-	-	90.35	107.08	-	-	-	-
4	Legal and professional consultancy fees	-	0.90	-	-	7.69	10.74	-	-	-	-
5	SAP ERP functional and technical support	-	-	-	-	94.58	90.64	-	-	-	-
6	Salary, bonus and perquisites	223.99	210.18	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.54	-	-
7	Contribution to gratuity fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171.22	62.35
8	Rent, rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.06	5.45	-	-
9	Travelling expenses	-	-	-	-	354.54	83.31	-	-	-	-
10	Directors' remuneration and perquisites	737.65	554.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Sitting fees paid	1.00	1.30	11.75	10.45	-	-	1.95	2.15	-	-
12	Commission to Director	-	-	22.00	22.00	-	-	18.00	18.00	-	-
13	Reimbursement received from gratuity fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.59	-
		962.64	767.29	**33.75**	32.45	**28,909.14**	4,036.63	**27.55**	27.14	**225.81**	62.35
Outstanding balance receivable at year end		-	-	-	-	**9,579.27**	4.03	-	-	-	-
Outstanding balance payable at year end		**17.50**	20.82	**19.80**	19.80	**205.94**	196.36	**0.41**	0.38	**17.15**	34.13

NOTE - 48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTD.)

C Disclosures in respect of transactions with related parties during the year:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. no.	Nature of transaction	Name of related party	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	Sale of products (inclusive of taxes)	AB Tradelink Private Limited	23,884.97	-
2	Purchase of goods (inclusive of taxes)	Harsha Engineers International Limited (Formerly known as Harsha Engineers Limited)	4,477.01	3,744.86
3	Commission expense on purchases	AB Tradelink Private Limited	90.35	107.08
4	Legal and professional consultancy fees	RNCA & Associates	7.69	10.74
		Mr. Vinod Narain	-	0.90
5	SAP ERP functional and technical support	Discus IT Private Limited	94.58	90.64
6	Salary, bonus and perquisites	Mrs. Gitaben B. Shah	1.54	1.54
		Mr. S. N. Jetheliya	70.06	66.98
		Mr. Viren K.Thakkar	86.44	82.44
		Mr. Mohona Rao VVR	32.90	31.46
		Mr. Yashraj	34.59	29.30
7	Contribution to gratuity fund	AIA Employee's Gratuity Trust Fund	133.46	51.99
		Welcast Steels Employees Gratuity fund trust	37.76	10.36
8	Rent, rates and taxes	Mrs. Giraben K. Shah	4.22	3.84
		Mrs. Tayaramma	1.84	1.61
9	Travelling expenses	Vee Connect Travel Private Limited	354.54	83.31
10	Directors' remuneration and perquisites	Mr. Bhadresh K. Shah	111.12	95.89
		Mr. Yashwant M. Patel	30.32	30.32
		Mr. Paryank R. Shah	81.91	157.96
		Mr. R. A. Gilani	136.35	101.31
		Mr. Himanshu K. Patel	101.04	92.22
		Mr. Jerry Andersson	238.36	39.40
		Mr. Vivek S. Rathore	38.55	37.81
11	Sitting fees paid	Mr. Rajendra S. Shah	2.25	2.20
		Mr. Bhadresh K. Shah	1.00	1.00
		Mr. Sanjay S. Majmudar	2.75	2.60
		Mr. Dileep C. Choksi	1.00	0.65
		Mr. Rajan Harivallabhdas	1.75	1.60
		Mrs. Janaki Udayanbhai Shah	1.00	0.90
		Mrs. Khushali Samip Solanki	0.95	1.25
		Mrs. Bhumika Shyamal Shodhan	1.00	0.90
		Mr. D.P Dhanuka	1.00	0.50
		Mr. Pradip R.Shah	1.00	1.00
		Mr. Vinod Narain	-	0.30
		Mr. Ashok Nichani	1.00	1.00
12	Commission to Director	Mr.Sanjay S.Majmudar	22.00	22.00
		Mrs. Khushali Samip Solanki	18.00	18.00
13	Reimbursement received from gratuity fund	Welcast Steels Employees Gratuity fund trust	54.59	-

NOTE - 48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTD.)

D The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at 31 March are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. no.	Particulars	Name of related party	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	**Other current liabilities**			
	Key managerial personnel	Mr. Bhadresh K. Shah	5.00	5.00
		Mr. Yashwant M. Patel	1.87	1.26
		Mr. S. N. Jetheliya	3.56	3.29
		Mr. Viren K.Thakkar	2.69	3.54
		Mr. Mohona Rao VVR	4.38	4.22
		Mr. Yashraj	-	3.51
			17.50	20.82
2	**Trade payables**			
	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel or close member of their family exercise control	AB Tradelink Private Limited	8.92	4.44
		RNCA & Associates	1.59	1.53
		Harsha Engineers International Limited (Formerly known as Harsha Engineers Limited)	195.43	190.39
	Relative of Key managerial personnel	Mrs. Giraben K. Shah	0.32	0.29
		Mrs. Gitaben B. Shah	0.09	0.09
	Independent director	Mr. Sanjay S. Majmudar	19.80	19.80
			226.15	216.54
3	**Trade receivable**			
	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel or close member of their family exercise control	AB Tradelink Private Limited	9,563.02	-
			9,563.02	**-**
4	**Provision for employee benefits**			
	Post employment benefit plan of the Group	AIA Employee's Gratuity Trust Fund, India	96.21	133.46
			96.21	133.46
5	**Amount due from Gratuity Trust**			
	Post employment benefit plan of the Group	Welcast Steels Employees Gratuity fund trust	17.15	34.13
			17.15	34.13
6	**Advances**			
	Enterprise over which key managerial personnel or close member of their family exercise control	Discus IT Private Limited	-	-
		Vee Connect Travels Private Limited	16.25	4.03
			16.25	4.03

NOTE - 48 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTD.)

E Breakup of compensation paid to key managerial personnel:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. no.	Particulars	Name of key managerial personnel	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	Short-term employee benefits	Mr. Bhadresh K. Shah	111.12	95.89
		Mr. Yashwant M. Patel	30.32	30.32
		Mr. Viren K.Thakkar	86.44	82.44
		Mr. S. N. Jetheliya	70.06	66.98
		Mr. Mohona Rao VVR	32.90	31.46
		Mr. Yashraj	34.59	29.30
		Mr. Paryank R. Shah	81.91	157.96
		Mr. R. A .Gilani	136.35	101.31
		Mr. Himanshu K. Patel	101.04	92.22
		Mr. Jerry Andersson	238.36	39.40
		Mr. Vivek S. Rathaur	38.55	37.81
			961.64	765.09
2	Post-employment benefits	Mr. Viren K.Thakkar	1.83	1.67
		Mr. S. N. Jetheliya	1.94	1.79
			3.77	3.46
			965.41	768.55

Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives who are under the employment of the group are entitled to post employment benefits and other long term employee benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' in the Consolidated financial statements. As these employee benefits are lump sum amounts provided on the basis of actuarial valuation, the same is not included above.

All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business and are on arm's length basis. No amount has been recognised as bad or doubtful in respect of transactions with the related parties.

NOTE - 49 OPERATING SEGMENTS

(a) Information about reportable segment:

The group operates mainly in manufacturing of High Chrome Mill Internals (Castings) and all other activities are incidental thereto, which have similar risk and return, accordingly, there are no separate reportable Segment.

(b) Information about geographical segment:

The geographical information analyses the group's revenues and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e., India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets have been based on the geographical location of assets.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
(1). Revenues from external customers including operating revenue		
India	1,38,017.75	79,438.92
Australia	57,303.12	47,957.19
United States of America	58,361.05	40,891.25
Others	2,37,194.95	1,88,367.37
(2). Non-current assets (excluding financial assets and tax assets)		
India	1,13,700.28	1,03,695.92
Outside India	282.65	173.44

NOTE - 49 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
(a) Breakup of revenues :		
Revenue from operations	4,83,802.48	3,51,446.75
Other operating revenue	7,074.39	5,207.98
(b). Non-current assets		
Non-current assets (excluding financial assets and tax assets)	1,13,982.93	1,03,869.36

There are sales in single country which amounts to more than 10% of the group's total revenue and same is disclosed above. There are no transactions with a single external customer which amounts to 10% or more of the group's total revenue.

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and commodity risk. The group's senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework. The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the group's risk management policies. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Audit Committee of the Company. The group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the group's activities.

The Risk Management Committee of the Group is supported by the Finance team and experts who provide assurance that the group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the group's policies and risk objectives. The activities are designed to protect the group's financial results and position from financial risks, maintain market risks within the acceptable parameters while optimising returns and protect the group's financial investments while maximising returns.

This note explains the sources of risk which the group is exposed to and how the group manages the risk in the financial statements.

Nature of risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis, Credit rating	Credit limit set and aging analysis protect group from potential losses due to excess credit to the customers. Further the group has also obtained ECGC insurance cover for export sales.
Liquidity risk	Borrowing and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in ₹	Cash flow forecasting, Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts.
Commodity risk	Purchase of raw material	Fluctuation in imported metal scrap and ferro chrome prices and currency rates	Procurement and inventory strategy

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle the obligation as agreed. To manage this, the group periodically assesses financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Customer wise limits are set accordingly.

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

The group considers the probability of default of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the group compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information such as:

(i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business;

(ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty;

(iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations;

(iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty.

The group categorises financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial asset into High-quality assets, negligible credit risk; Quality assets, low credit risk; Standard assets, moderate credit risk; Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk; Low quality assets, very high credit risk; Doubtful assets, credit impaired.

Financial assets are written off when there are no reasonable expectations of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the group. The group consideres a loan or receivable for write off review when contratual payments pasts greater than one year from due date. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Provision for expected credit losses:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Description of category</th><th rowspan="2">Category</th><th colspan="3">Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision</th></tr>
<tr><th>Investments</th><th>Loans and deposits</th><th>Trade receivables</th></tr>
<tr><td>Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil.</td><td>High-quality assets, negligible credit risk</td><td>12 month expected credit losses</td><td>12 month expected credit losses</td><td rowspan="5">Life time expected credit losses (simplified approach)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter-party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past.</td><td>Quality assets, low credit risk</td><td>12 month expected credit losses</td><td>12 month expected credit losses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assets where the probability of default is moderate, counter-party where the capacity to meet the obligations is not strong.</td><td>Standard assets, moderate credit risk</td><td>12 month expected credit losses</td><td>12 month expected credit losses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition where payments are more than 360 days past due</td><td>Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk</td><td>Life time expected credit losses</td><td>Life time expected credit losses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assets where there is a high probability of default. It includes assets where the credit risk of counter-party has increased significantly though payments may not be more than 360 days past due.</td><td>Low quality assets, very high credit risk</td><td>Life time expected credit losses</td><td>Life time expected credit losses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the group.</td><td>Doubtful assets, credit impaired</td><td colspan="3">Asset is written off</td></tr>
</table>

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

Movement in allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is as below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Balance at the Beginning	145.08	296.56
Impairment loss reversed	(40.23)	(150.53)
Loss / (Gain) on account of translation of foreign operation	0.74	(0.95)
Amounts written off	-	-
Balance at the end	**105.59**	145.08

Expected credit loss for loans and deposits:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Asset group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
As at 31 March, 2023					
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses:					
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans	12,875.67	-	-	12,875.67
	Deposits	1,000.87	-	-	1,000.87
Loss allowance measured at life time expected credit losses:					
Financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly and not credit impaired or credit impaired	NA	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022					
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses:					
Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	Loans	357.11	-	-	357.11
	Deposits	858.98	-	-	858.98
Loss allowance measured at life time expected credit losses:					
Financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly and not credit impaired or credit impaired	NA	-	-	-	-

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

Ageing of trade receivables as at year end:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Due from date of invoice	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Not Due	57,085.72	57,865.12
0 - 3 months	26,572.93	20,268.40
3 - 6 months	1,908.72	1,209.68
6 - 12 months	258.67	712.09
Beyond 12 months	374.46	645.69
Gross carrying amount	86,200.49	80,700.98
Expected credit loss	(105.59)	(145.08)
Net carrying amount	**86,094.90**	80,555.90

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. The treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the group's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. Maturity for Liquidity risk relating to lease liabilities (without discounting) is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
0-1 Year	399.94	405.55
2-5 Years	323.54	378.65
Above 5 Years	-	-
Grand Total	**723.48**	784.20

Financing arrangements

The group had access to following undrawn borrowing facilities as at year end:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Fund and non-fund based facilities	67,651.26	80,092.59

The table below analyses derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	0-1 years	1-5 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2023:			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Long term borrowings (including current maturity of long term debt)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	49,600.00	-	49,600.00
Trade payables	26,136.96	-	26,136.96
Other financial liabilities	2,385.97		2,385.97
	78,122.93	**-**	**78,122.93**
Derivative financial liabilities			
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging inflows	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022			
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Long term borrowings (including current maturity of long term debt)	-	127.00	127.00
Short term borrowings	157.00	-	157.00
Trade payables	19,674.50	-	19,674.50
Other financial liabilities	2,430.73		2,430.73
	22,262.23	127.00	22,389.23
Derivative financial liabilities			
Forward exchange contracts used for hedging inflows	115.98	-	115.98

Note: Guarantees issued by the Group aggregating to ₹ 821.10 Lakhs (previous year: ₹ 1,745.70 Lakhs) on behalf of subsidiaries are with respect to borrowing limits obtained by the respective entity. These amounts will be payable on default by the concerned entity. As of the reporting date, none of the subsidiary have any outstanding borrowing and hence the group does not have any present obligation to third parties in relation to such guarantees.

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

Market risk - interest rate

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimise the group's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Interest rate sensitivity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Borrowings bearing fixed rate of interest	49,600.00	284.00
Borrowings bearing variable rate of interest	-	-

Exposure to interest rate risk

A change of 50 bps in interest rates would have following impact on profit before tax:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Movement - effects on profit before tax	Fot the year ended 31 March,2023	Fot the year ended 31 March,2022
50 bp increase-decrease in profits	-	-
50 bp decrease-increase in profits	-	-

The Group has no significant long-term debt.

Market risk - Foreign currency risk

The group operates internationally and large portion of the business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently the group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. Exports of the group are significantly higher in comparison to its imports. As a policy the group does not cover the foreign exchange requirements for its imports and the same is managed from the export earnings in foreign currency. Foreign currency exchange rate exposure for exports is managed by prudent hedging policy.

Foreign currency exposure

Particulars	Assets				Liabilities	
	Trade receivables (net of hedge)	Bank balances in EEFC accounts	Investments	Total exposure to foreign currency risk	Trade payables	Total exposure to foreign currency risk
As at 31 March, 2023:						
USD	47,173,177	18,358,373	5,395,363	70,926,913	3,873,226	3,873,226
EURO	6,340,703	3,035,293	-	9,375,996	342,173	342,173
ZAR	4,605,160	12,535,121	-	17,140,281	196,567	196,567
GBP	-	100,410	-	100,410	36,150	36,150
CAD	91,205	1,181,540	-	1,272,745	9,935	9,935
AUD	7,584,516	14,610,779	-	22,195,295	939,213	939,213
AED	-	182,556	-	182,556	-	-
CNY	851,400	1,691,453	-	2,542,853	-	-
CLP	2,028,593,154	289,239,642	-	2,317,832,796	21,431,566	21,431,566
IDR	71,227,451,838	7,790,808,553	-	79,018,260,391	-	-
GHC	-	1,925,881	-	19,25,881	2,250,451	2,250,451

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

Particulars	Assets				Liabilities	
	Trade receivables (net of hedge)	Bank balances in EEFC accounts	Investments	Total exposure to foreign currency risk	Trade payables	Total exposure to foreign currency risk
As at 31 March, 2022:						
USD	62,730,569	14,519,766	5,643,550	82,893,885	4,133,922	4,133,922
EURO	5,639,655	3,626,273	-	9,265,928	630,577	630,577
ZAR	4,221,186	10,242,225	-	14,463,411	5,428,372	5,428,372
GBP	134,019	15,407	-	149,426	16,815	16,815
CAD	185,718	1,112,765	-	1,298,483	3,320	3,320
AUD	14,793,687	3,942,493	-	18,736,180	596,446	596,446
AED	26,452	326,376	-	352,828	-	-
CNY	2,279,657	536,541	-	2,816,198	-	-
RUB	-	20,124	-	20,124	-	-
CLP	700,400,234	101,889,869	-	802,290,103	247,606,545	247,606,545
IDR	34,339,025,747	8,642,960,218	-	42,981,985,965	3,091,244,493	3,091,244,493
GHC	-	3,970,281	-	3,970,281	-	-

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

Particulars	Movement (%)		Effect on profit before tax	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD sensitivity				
INR / USD- increase by	1.00	1.00	550.60	597.79
INR / USD- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(550.60)	(597.79)
Euro sensitivity				
INR / Euro- increase by	1.00	1.00	80.65	72.72
INR / Euro- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(80.65)	(72.72)
ZAR sensitivity				
INR / ZAR- increase by	1.00	1.00	7.84	4.69
INR / ZAR- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(7.84)	(4.69)
GBP sensitivity				
INR / GBP- increase by	1.00	1.00	0.65	1.33
INR / GBP- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(0.65)	(1.33)
CAD sensitivity				
INR / CAD- increase by	1.00	1.00	7.67	7.87
INR / CAD- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(7.67)	(7.87)
AUD sensitivity				
INR / AUD- increase by	1.00	1.00	116.99	103.23
INR / AUD- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(116.99)	(103.23)
AED sensitivity				
INR / AED- increase by	1.00	1.00	0.41	0.73
INR / AED- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(0.41)	(0.73)
CNY sensitivity				
INR / CNY- increase by	1.00	1.00	3.04	3.37
INR / CNY- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(3.04)	(3.37)

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

Particulars	Movement (%)		Effect on profit before tax	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
RUB sensitivity				
INR / RUB- increase by	1.00	1.00	-	(0.00)
INR / RUB- decrease by	1.00	1.00	-	0.00
CLP sensitivity				
INR / CLP- increase by	1.00	1.00	23.79	5.55
INR / CLP- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(23.79)	(5.55)
IDR sensitivity				
INR / IDR- increase by	1.00	1.00	43.46	39.89
INR / IDR- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(43.46)	(39.89)
GHS sensitivity				
INR / GHC- increase by	1.00	1.00	0.23	4.03
INR / GHC- decrease by	1.00	1.00	(0.23)	(4.03)

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year.

Rupees	Average rate		Year-end spot rate	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
USD	80.04	74.18	82.11	75.90
EUR	83.59	86.40	89.28	84.22
ZAR	4.77	4.97	4.63	5.19
CAD	60.73	59.22	60.70	60.80
GBP	97.60	101.72	101.56	99.83
AUD	55.04	54.75	55.04	56.91
AED	21.80	20.20	22.36	20.67
CNY	11.72	11.58	11.95	11.97
RUB	1.20	0.97	1.06	0.92
CLP	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
IDR	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
GHS	8.28	12.30	7.11	10.14

Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forwards to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rate on foreign currency exposures relating to the underlying transactions and firm commitments. The counterparty for these contracts are banks. These derivative financial instruments are generally with a maturity upto 1 year. The Group does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Cash flow hedge:

The forward exchange contracts used for hedging foreign currency exposure and outstanding as at reporting date are as under:

Currency - sold / bought	Exposure to buy / sell	No. of contracts	Net position		Fair value gain / (loss) in cash flow hedge reserve
			Foreign currency	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
31 March, 2023					
USD / INR	Sell	151	16,500,000	13,548.61	95.24
AUD / INR		43	5,550,000	3,054.63	124.45
					219.69
		Less : Deferred tax			55.29
		Balance in cash flow hedge reserve			**164.40**

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

Currency - sold / bought	Exposure to buy / sell	No. of contracts	Net position		Fair value gain / (loss) in cash flow hedge reserve
			Foreign currency	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
31 March, 2022					
USD / INR	Sell	241	20,800,000	15,787.30	48.38
AUD / INR		178	11,500,000	6,544.24	(164.55)
					(116.17)
		Less : Deferred tax			(29.24)
		Balance in cash flow hedge reserve			(86.93)

The movement of cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year (net of tax)	(86.93)	228.81
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges in Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	251.33	(315.74)
Balance at the end of the year (net of tax)	**164.40**	(86.93)

Commodity Risk

Principal raw materials for Group's products are metal scrap and ferro chrome. Group sources its raw material requirement from domestic and international markets. Domestic market price generally remains in line with international market prices. Volatility in metal prices, currency fluctuation of rupee viz a viz other prominent currencies coupled with demand-supply scenario in the world market affect the effective price of metal scrap and ferrous metal. The group effectively manages availability of material as well as price volatility through:

(i) widening its sourcing base;

(ii) appropriate contracts with vendors and customers and commitments;

(iii) well planned procurement and inventory strategy.

Risk committee has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation.

Consumption details of metal scrap and ferro chrome:

Particulars	(Qty. in MT)	
	2022-23	2021-22
Metal scrap	2,23,039	2,21,891
Ferro chrome	68,350	67,578

Commodity price sensitivity:

Increase / (decrease) in prices of metal scrap / ferro chrome by Re. 1 per kg would have following impact on profit before tax:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Re. 1 increase in commodity price	(2,913.89)	(2,894.69)
Re. 1 decrease in commodity price	2,913.89	2,894.69

(B) Capital management

A. The group's objectives when managing capital are to:

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

NOTE - 50 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTD.)

The group monitors capital on the basis of the following debt equity ratio:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Debt	49,600.00	157.00
Total equity	5,69,132.60	4,75,496.01
Debt to total equity	0.09	0.00

Group believes in conservative leverage policy. Group's capital expenditure plan over the medium term shall be largely funded through internal accruals and suppliers' credit.

B. The group follows the policy of Dividend for every financial year as may be decided by the Board considering financial performance of the group and other internal and external factors enumerated in the group's dividend policy such as reinvestment of capital in business. Company's Dividend policy is to distribute 10-25% of its consolidated net profit as dividend.

NOTE - 51 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input).

A. Financial assets :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	*Note*	Instruments carried at			Total carrying value	Total fair value
		FVTPL #	FVTOCI	Amortised cost		
As at 31 March, 2023						
Non-current investments #	8	42.26	-	37.63	79.89	42.26
Current investments	15	52,345.35	1,73,006.54	-	2,25,351.89	52,345.35
Trade receivables	9, 16	-	-	86,094.90	86,094.90	-
Loans	10, 18	-	-	12,875.67	12,875.67	-
Derivatives		219.88		-	219.88	219.88
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	-	30,747.67	30,747.67	-
Bank balances other than above	11,17	-	-	49,861.90	49,861.90	-
Other financial assets	19	-	-	3,663.72	3,663.72	-
		52,607.49	**1,73,006.54**	**1,83,281.49**	**4,08,895.52**	**52,607.49**
As at 31 March, 2022						
Non-current investments #	8	48.50	-	-	48.50	48.50
Current investments	15	46,729.12	53,657.27	5,105.84	1,05,492.23	46,729.12
Trade receivables	9, 16	-	-	80,555.90	80,555.90	-
Loans	10, 18	-	-	357.11	357.11	-
Derivatives		-			-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	-	25,670.86	25,670.86	-
Bank balances other than above	17	-	-	55,950.86	55,950.86	-
Other financial assets	19	-	-	3,550.79	3,550.79	-
		46,777.62	53,657.27	1,71,191.36	2,71,626.25	46,777.62

Investments in subsidiaries classified as equity investments and investment in government securities have been accounted at historical cost. Since these are scope of Ind AS 109 for the purposes of measurement, the same have not been disclosed in the above table. Investments in unquoted equity shares of entities other than subsidiaries have been designated as FVTPL and such investment upon sale is only going to fetch the principle amount invested and hence the management considers cost and fair value to be the same.

NOTE - 51 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTD.)

B. Financial liabilities :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	*Note*	Instruments carried at			Total carrying value	Total fair value
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost		
As at 31 March, 2023						
Borrowings	23,26	-	-	49,600.00	49,600.00	-
Trade payables	28	-	-	26,136.96	26,136.96	-
Derivatives		-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	29	-	-	2,385.97	2,385.97	-
		-	**-**	**78,122.93**	**78,122.93**	**-**
As at 31 March, 2022						
Borrowings	23,26	-	-	284.00	284.00	-
Trade payables	28	-	-	19,674.50	19,674.50	-
Derivatives		115.98	-	-	115.98	115.98
Other financial liabilities	29	-	-	2,430.73	2,430.73	-
		115.98	-	22,389.23	22,505.21	115.98

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the group's financial assets and financial liabilities:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	*Note*	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March, 2023					
Financial assets					
Current investments	15				
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)		15,977.17	15,977.17	-	-
Investments in bonds (quoted)		2,09,374.72	2,09,374.72	-	-
Financial assets					
Derivatives		219.88	-	219.88	-
As at 31 March, 2022					
Financial assets					
Current investments	15				
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)		13,275.62	13,275.62	-	-
Investments in bonds (quoted)		87,110.77	87,110.77	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives		115.98	-	115.98	-

Note: During the year, there has not been transfer of any financial assets or financial liabilitlies between level 1 and level 2.

NOTE - 52 DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE HOLDING COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AS PER SCHEDULE III OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Company	Country of incorpo-ration	Net assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		Net assets	As % of consolidated net assets	Profit / (loss)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As % of consolidated OCI	Total comprehensive income	As % of consolidated TCI
31 March, 2023									
Holding Company									
AIA Engineering Limited	India	5,47,300.92	96.16%	96,882.56	91.75%	(581.34)	16.67%	96,301.22	94.32%
Indian subsidiaries (direct)									
Welcast Steels Limited	India	3,531.10	0.62%	264.02	0.25%	14.85	(0.43%)	278.87	0.27%
AIA CSR Foundation	India	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign subsidiaries (direct)									
Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C.	U.A.E	28,016.88	4.92%	13,298.98	12.59%	-	-	13,298.98	13.02%
Foreign subsidiaries (indirect)									
Vega Industries Limited	U. K.	1,249.75	0.22%	25.66	0.02%	-	-	25.66	0.03%
Vega Industries Limited	U. S. A.	2,041.97	0.36%	456.48	0.43%	-	-	456.48	0.45%
Vega Steel Industries (RSA) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	27.27	-	(36.51)	(0.03%)	-	-	(36.51)	(0.04%)
Wuxi Vega Trade Co. Limited	China	154.54	0.03%	(106.26)	(0.10%)	-	-	(106.26)	(0.10%)
PT. Vega Industries Indonesia	Indonesia	(1,109.91)	(0.20%)	(1,109.65	(1.05%)	-	-	(1,109.65)	(1.09%)
Vega Industries Chile SpA	Chile	(126.14)	(0.02%)	(64.90)	(0.06%)	-	-	(64.90)	(0.06%)
AIA Ghana Limited	Ghana	(2,063.32)	(0.36%)	(290.31)	(0.27%)	-	-	(290.31)	(0.28%)
Vega Industries Australia PTY Limited	Australia	627.10	0.11%	381.56	0.36%	-	-	381.56	0.37%
Add / (less):									
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(9,624.95)	(1.69%)	(4,051.60)	(3.83)%	-	-	(4,051.60)	(3.97%)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	(2,917.56)	83.65%	(2,917.56)	(2.86%)
Non-controlling interests in:									
Welcast Steels Limited		(888.09)	(0.16%)	(66.40)	(0.06%)	(3.73)	0.11%	(70.13)	(0.07%)
Vega Steel Industries (RSA) Proprietary Limited		(5.52)	-	9.26	0.01%	-	-	9.26	0.01%
		5,69,132.60	**100.00%**	**1,05,592.89**	**100.00%**	**(3,487.78)**	**100.00%**	**1,02,105.11**	**100.00%**

NOTE - 52 DISCLOSURE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE HOLDING COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AS PER SCHEDULE III OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013: (CONTD.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Company	Country of incorpo-ration	Net assets (total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	
		Net assets	As % of consolidated net assets	Profit / (loss)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	As % of consolidated OCI	Total comprehensive income	As % of consolidated TCI
31 March, 2022									
Holding Company									
AIA Engineering Limited	India	4,59,488.53	96.63%	58,450.53	94.32%	84.66	(3.49%)	58,535.19	98.30%
Indian subsidiaries (direct)									
Welcast Steels Limited	India	3,252.23	0.68%	(49.14)	(0.08%)	25.69	(1.06%)	(23.45)	(0.04%)
AIA CSR Foundation	India	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign subsidiaries (direct)									
Vega Industries (Middle East) F.Z.C.	U.A.E	21,171.73	4.45%	12,592.13	20.32%	-	-	12,592.13	21.15%
Foreign subsidiaries (indirect)									
Vega Industries Limited	U. K.	1,222.05	0.26%	32.15	0.05%	-	-	32.15	0.05%
Vega Industries Limited	U. S. A.	1,456.02	0.31%	359.25	0.58%	-	-	359.25	0.60%
Vega Steel Industries (RSA) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	144.66	0.03%	23.93	0.04%	-	-	23.93	0.04%
Wuxi Vega Trade Co. Limited	China	263.17	0.06%	(22.73)	(0.04%)	-	-	(22.73)	(0.04%)
PT. Vega Industries Indonesia	Indonesia	16.25	-	42.27	0.07%	-	-	42.27	0.07%
Vega Industries Chile SpA	Chile	(49.15)	(0.01%)	171.78	0.28%	-	-	171.78	0.29%
AIA Ghana Limited	Ghana	(1,632.78)	(0.34%)	(2,620.12)	(4.23%)	-	-	(2,620.12)	(4.40%)
Vega Industries Australia PTY Limited	Australia	254.81	0.05%	235.91	0.38%			235.91	0.40%
Add / (less):									
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(9,244.97)	(1.94%)	(7,254.16)	(11.71%)	-	-	(7,254.16)	(12.18%)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	(2,527.20)	104.28%	(2,527.20)	(4.24%)
Non-controlling interests in:									
Welcast Steels Limited		(817.96)	(0.17%)	12.36	0.02%	(6.72)	0.28%	5.64	0.01%
Vega Steel Industries (RSA) Proprietary Limited		(29.56)	(0.01%)	(6.07)	(0.01%)	-	-	(6.07)	(0.01%)
		4,75,496.03	100.00%	61,968.09	100.00%	(2,423.57)	100.00%	59,544.52	100.00%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023 (CONTD.)

As per our report of even date attached	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors** **AIA Engineering Limited** CIN: L29259GJ1991PLC015182	
FOR **B S R & CO. LLP** Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No : 101248W/W -100022	**BHADRESH K. SHAH** Managing Director (DIN : 00058177)	**YASHWANT M. PATEL** Whole-time Director (DIN : 02103312)
RUPEN SHAH Partner Membership No: 116240	**VIREN K.THAKKAR** Chief Financial Officer	**S. N. JETHELIYA** Company Secretary (ACS: 5343)
Date: 25 May, 2023 Place: Ahmedabad	Date: 25 May, 2023 Place: Ahmedabad	Date: 25 May, 2023 Place: Ahmedabad