Pathak H.D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To,
The Board of Directors
Klass Pack Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Condensed Financial Statements of **KLASS PACK LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Condensed Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 2022 and the Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity and the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the six months period then ended, and notes to the Condensed Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information thereon (collectively hereinafter referred to as "Condensed Financial Statements"). The Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company in connection with proposed Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Borosil Limited ("Demerged Company"), Klass Pack Limited ("Resulting Company" or "Transferee Company") and Borosil Technologies Limited ("Transferor Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors ('Scheme').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Condensed Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at 30th September, 2022 and its profit including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and its cash flows for the six months period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Condensed Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Condensed Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the recognition and measurements principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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URL: www.phd.ind.in

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

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

That Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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

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

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Condensed Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Condensed Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 46 and Note 47 to the Condensed Financial Statements, which describe the purpose and basis of preparation. The Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company's Management solely for the purpose as mentioned in the 'Opinion' paragraph above and accordingly, the Condensed Financial Statements may not be suitable for any another purpose. It should not be used by parties other than the Company or the Transferor Company or the Demerged Company. It should not be distributed for any purpose other than to meet the legal/regulatory requirements. We do not accept or assume any liability or duty of care to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other Matter

Attention is drawn to the fact that the figures for the period ended 30th September, 2021 are based on previous financial results that were reviewed by us. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 107783W/ W100593

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 043495
UDIN: 22043495BFRTOO9951

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.12.2022

KLASS PACK LIMITED

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 30th September 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
I. ASSETS					
1 Non-current Assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	5,630.87		5,596.11	
(b) Capital Work-in-progress	5	467.49		265.91	
(c) Other Intangible Assets	6	-		-	
(d) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments	7	1.11		1.11	
(ii) Other Financial Assets	8	77.76		32.98	
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	9	166.96		183.01	
(f) Non-current Tax Assets (net)		135.77		5.34	
(g) Other Non-current Assets	10	753.21	7,133.17	462.62	6,547.08
2 Current Assets					
(a) Inventories	11	1,992.39		1,851.68	
(b) Financial Assets					
(i) Investments	12	580.19		913.14	
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	950.06		1,490.45	
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	25.77		12.97	
(iv) Bank Balances Other than (iii) above	15	86.86		80.68	
(v) Loans	16	6.21		6.08	
(vi) Other Financial Assets	17	197.75		190.34	
(c) Other Current Assets	18	160.95	4,000.18	147.27	4,692.61
TOTAL ASSETS			11,133.35		11,239.69
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	19	1,632.95		1,632.95	
(b) Other Equity	20	7,662.39	9,295.34	7,517.60	9,150.55
LIABILITIES					
1 Non-current Liabilities					
(a) Provisions	21	277.02	277.02	265.29	265.29
2 Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	22	96.36		-	
(ii) Trade Payables	23				
A) Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		119.75		129.10	
B) Due to Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		715.02		879.40	
		834.77		1,008.50	
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	24	441.37		539.90	
(b) Other Current Liabilities	25	49.43		149.46	
(c) Provisions	26	139.06	1,560.99	125.99	1,823.85
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			11,133.35		11,239.69
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements	1 to 48				

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 107783W / W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 13.12.2022

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shreevar Kheruka
Director
(DIN 01802416)

Prashant Amin
Managing Director
(DIN 00626079)

Anurag Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Chaitanya Chauhan
Company Secretary
(Membership No. ACS-51896)

KLASS PACK LIMITED

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Period Ended 30th September 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September 2021
I. Income			
Revenue from Operations	27	4,650.55	5,149.21
Other Income	28	66.36	41.96
Total Income (I)		4,716.91	5,191.17
II. Expenses:			
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed		2,259.92	2,285.66
Changes in Inventories of Work-In-Progress and Finished goods	29	(271.13)	18.15
Employee Benefits Expense	30	657.72	574.23
Finance Costs	31	4.42	19.24
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	32	336.19	296.64
Other Expenses	33	1,539.88	1,378.64
Total Expenses (II)		4,527.00	4,572.46
III. Profit Before Tax (I - II)		189.91	618.71
IV. Tax Expense:	9		
(1) Current Tax		35.88	50.97
(2) Deferred Tax		14.16	105.92
V. Profit for the period / year (III - IV)		139.87	461.82
VI. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on Defined Benefit Plans		6.81	1.06
Income Tax effect on above		(1.89)	(0.28)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		4.92	0.78
VII. Total Comprehensive Income for the period / year (V + VI)		144.79	462.60
VIII. Earnings per Equity Share of Rs.100/- each (in Rs.) (Not Annualized)	34		
- Basic		8.57	33.06
- Diluted		8.57	33.06
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements	1 to 48		

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 107783W / W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 13.12.2022

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shreevar Kheruka
Director
(DIN 01802416)

Anurag Jain
(Chief Financial Officer)

Prashant Amin
Managing Director
(DIN 00626079)

C.H. Chauhan

Chaitanya Chauhan
Company Secretary
(Membership No. ACS-51896)

KLASS PACK LIMITED

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Changes during 2021-22	As at 31st March, 2022	Changes during 2022-23	As at 30th September, 2022
Equity Share Capital	1,396.74	236.21	1,632.95	-	1,632.95

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income		Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Revaluation Surplus	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	(929.74)	4,704.54	1,098.29	14.14	4,887.23
Total Comprehensive Income	856.75	-	-	9.83	866.58
Equity Shares Issued (Refer Note 19.2)	-	1,763.79	-	-	1,763.79
Balance as at 31st March 2022	(72.99)	6,468.33	1,098.29	23.97	7,517.60
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	(72.99)	6,468.33	1,098.29	23.97	7,517.60
Total Comprehensive Income	139.87	-	-	4.92	144.79
Balance as at 30th September, 2022	66.88	6,468.33	1,098.29	28.89	7,662.39

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 107783W / W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 13.12.2022

Shreevar Kheruka
Director
(DIN 01802416)

Anurag Jain
(Chief Financial Officer)

Prashant Amin
Managing Director
(DIN 00626079)

C.H.Chauhan

Chaitanya Chauhan
Company Secretary
(Membership No. ACS-51896)

KLASS PACK LIMITED

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the period ended 30th September, 2022		For the period ended 30th September, 2021	
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities				
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		189.91		618.71
Adjusted for :				
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	336.19		296.64	
Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions (net)	(6.54)		1.54	
Gain on Sale of Investments (net)	(6.99)		-	
Loss / (Gain) on Financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	(10.06)		-	
Provision for Credit Impaired / Doubtful Advances (net)	-		12.23	
Bad Debts	0.08		-	
Guarantee Commission	-		1.23	
Finance Cost	4.42		19.24	
Share Based Payment Expense	6.88	323.98	5.18	336.06
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		513.89		954.77
Adjusted for :				
Trade and Other Receivables		472.80		(60.52)
Inventories		(140.71)		163.56
Trade and Other Payables		(329.23)		(245.83)
Cash generated from Operations		516.75		811.98
Direct Taxes Paid (net)		(166.31)		(82.53)
Net Cash Flow From / (used in) Operating Activities		350.44		729.45
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(774.03)		(485.07)
Sale of Investments		350.00		(0.12)
Net Cash Flow From / (used in) Investing Activities		(424.03)		(485.19)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Repayment of Non-current Borrowings		-		(126.96)
Movements in Current Borrowings (net)		96.36		(160.10)
Margin Money (net)		(6.18)		(1.67)
Guarantee Commission Paid		-		(1.23)
Finance Cost Paid		(3.74)		(20.58)
Net Cash Flow From / (used in) Financing Activities		86.44		(310.54)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		12.85		(66.28)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		12.97		73.17
Unrealised Loss / (Gain) on Foreign Currency Transactions (net)		-		-
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		12.97		73.17
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		25.77		6.89
Unrealised Loss / (Gain) on Foreign Currency Transactions (net)		(0.05)		-
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		25.82		6.89

Notes :

1 **Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of Non-current and Current Borrowings:**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**For the Period ended 30th September, 2022**	**For the Period ended 30th September, 2021**
Opening balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	-	726.96
Add: Changes from financing cash flows	96.36	(287.06)
Closing balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	96.36	439.90

2 Bracket indicates cash outflow.

3 Previous period figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.

4 The above statement cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flow".

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 107783W / W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 13.12.2022

Shreevar Kheruka
Director
(DIN 01802416)

Prashant Amin
Managing Director
(DIN 00626079)

Anurag Jain
(Chief Financial Officer)

Chaitanya Chauhan
Company Secretary
(Membership No. ACS-51896)

KLASS PACK LIMITED

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Klass Pack Limited ("the Company") (CIN U74999MH1991PLC061851) is a public limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India. It is a unlisted Company. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1101, 11th Floor, Crescenzo, G-Block, Plot No C-38, Opp. MCA Club, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, India - 400 051.

The Company is a leading manufacturer of Glass Ampoules and Tabular Glass Vials used as primary packaging materials by pharmaceutical companies.

The Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended 30th September, 2022 were approved and adopted by Board of Directors in their meeting held on 13.12.2022.

Note 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION:

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value / amortised cost.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to the bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. In case of Property, Plant and Equipment, the Company has availed the carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition i.e. 1st April, 2015.

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method over the useful life of assets as specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment which are added / disposed off during the period is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / deletion. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Profits / losses arising in the case of retirement / disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year/period of occurrence.

Leasehold land is amortised over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, where the lease period of land is beyond the life of the building. In other cases, buildings constructed on leasehold land is amortised over the primary lease period of the land.

3.2 Intangible Assets :

Intangible assets are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible assets. In case of Intangible Assets, the Company has availed the carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition i.e. 1st April, 2015.

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Computer softwares are capitalised at the amounts paid to acquire the respective license for use and are amortised over the period of useful lives or period of three years, whichever is less. The assets' useful lives and method of amortisation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

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3.3 Leases:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that crate an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

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

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right- of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KLASS PACK LIMITED

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

3.4 Inventories:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value except scrap (cullet), which is valued at net realizable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. Cost of raw materials, stores, spares and consumables and packing materials are computed on the weighted average basis. Cost of work in progress and finished goods is determined on absorption costing method.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.
An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

3.7 Discontinued operation and non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale:

Discontinued operation:

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

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale:

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when a sale is highly probable from the date of classification, management are committed to the sale and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale from the date these conditions are met and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a separate line item. On classification as held for sale, the assets are no longer depreciated. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the Balance Sheet.

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3.8 Financial Instruments – Initial recognition, subsequent measurement and Impairment:
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

I) Financial assets -Initial recognition and measurement:
All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement:
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:-
a) Financial assets at fair value
b) Financial assets at amortised cost
Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income)

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured **at amortised cost** (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.
a) Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flow.
b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured **at fair value through other comprehensive income** unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

a) Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets.
b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets - Derecognition:
A financial assets (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed form the Company's statement of financial position) when:
a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets:
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).
Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:
a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)
For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.
For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

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II) Financial liabilities - Initial recognition and measurement:
The financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Financial Liabilities - Financial guarantee contracts:
Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

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

3.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments:
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.
Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, 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 Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

3.10 Dividend Distribution:
Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in other equity.

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3.11 Revenue recognition and other income:

Sale of goods and Services:

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of products comprising of Glass Ampoules and Tabular Glass Vials used as primary packaging materials by pharmaceutical companies.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

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

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract balances

Trade receivables:

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities:

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

Other Income

Incentives on exports and other Government incentives related to operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss after due consideration of certainty of utilization/receipt of such incentives.

Interest Income

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

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included as other income in the statement of profit or loss.

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3.12 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other finance gains / losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

3.13 Employee Benefits:

Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss of the year/period in which the related services are rendered.

Leave encashment is accounted as Short-term employee benefits and is determined based on projected unit credit method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date.

Contribution to Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the statute, and is recognised as an expense in the year/period in which employees have rendered services.

The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined based on Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out by third party actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Other costs are accounted in statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plan in respect of post employment and other long term benefits are charged to the other comprehensive income in the year/period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

3.14 Share-based payments:-

Certain employees of the company receive part of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares of holding company ('equity-settled transactions').

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards are determined with the assistance of an external valuer and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The estimate of the number of awards likely to vest is reviewed at each balance sheet date up to the vesting date at which point the estimate is adjusted to reflect the current expectations. Amounts charged by the holding company in respect of awards granted to employees of the Company are recognised as payable under current financial liabilities - other until paid to the Holding Company.

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3.15 Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax (including MAT and income tax for earlier years) and deferred tax . Tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax provision is computed for income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Where Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is applicable, credit of MAT is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the profit and loss account and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

3.16 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized (net of income on temporarily deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

3.17 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year/period attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year/period attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

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3.18 Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets / liabilities are classified as non-current assets / liabilities. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

3.19 Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

3.20 Government Grant

Government grants are recognized only if there is reasonable assurance as to its receipt and that the conditions attached there to shall be complied with and are recognised and shown under the head "Other Income".

3.21 Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable rights to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable rights must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based on its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

4.2 Income Tax:

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

4.3 Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

4.4 Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

4.5 Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

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4.6 Defined benefits plans:

The Cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

4.7 Recoverability of trade receivable:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

4.8 Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

4.9 Fair value measurement of financial instruments :

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work-in-Progress

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total	Capital Work in Progress
GROSS BLOCK:								
As at 1st April, 2021	1,153.95	942.12	5,210.31	79.28	52.25	47.08	7,484.99	
Additions	-	-	675.74	3.53	48.15	6.58	734.00	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31st March, 2022	1,153.95	942.12	5,886.05	82.81	100.40	53.66	8,218.99	
Additions	244.82	-	18.65	4.51	-	2.97	270.95	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 30th September, 2022	1,398.77	942.12	5,904.70	87.32	100.40	56.63	8,489.94	
DEPRECIATION								
As at 1st April, 2021	-	100.74	1,792.91	45.21	34.37	32.59	2,005.82	
Depreciation	-	15.57	580.67	7.04	6.52	7.26	617.06	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31st March, 2022	-	116.31	2,373.58	52.25	40.89	39.85	2,622.88	
Depreciation	-	7.80	317.90	3.14	4.22	3.13	336.19	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 30th September, 2022	-	124.11	2,691.48	55.39	45.11	42.98	2,959.07	
NET BLOCK:								
As at 31st March, 2022	1,153.95	825.81	3,512.47	30.56	59.51	13.81	5,596.11	265.91
As at 30th September, 2022	1,398.77	818.01	3,213.22	31.93	55.29	13.65	5,530.87	467.49

5.1 In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 36) on " Impairment of Assets", the management during the period carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired In accordance with the said Ind AS . On the basis of review carried out by the management, there was no impairment loss on property, plant and equipment during the period ended 30th September, 2022.

5.2 Refer note 35 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

5.3 Certain property, plant and equipment were pledged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in note 22.1.

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5.4 Details of Capital work in Progress (CWIP) aging and completion schedule as at 30th September, 2022 and 31st March, 2022 are as below :-

(A) CWIP ageing schedule as at 30th September, 2022

(Rs. in lakhs)

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	406.33	-	-	61.16	467.49
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	406.33	-	-	61.16	467.49

(B) CWIP ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Capital Work in Progress	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
Project in Progress	204.75	-	-	61.16	265.91
Project Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	204.75	-	-	61.16	265.91

5.5 There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

5.6 The Company does not have any capital work in progress or Intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to original plan.

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 6 - Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs) Other Intangible assets
GROSS BLOCK:	
As at 1st April, 2021	2.33
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2022	2.33
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 30th September, 2022	2.33
AMORTISATION:	
As at 1st April, 2021	2.14
Amortisation	0.19
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2022	2.33
Amortisation	-
Disposals	-
As at 30th September, 2022	2.33
NET BLOCK:	
As at 31st March, 2022	-
As at 30th September, 2022	-

6.1 Other Intangible assets represents Computer Software other than self generated.

Note 7 - Non-Current Investments

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022 Quantity (Nos)	As at 31st March, 2022 Quantity (Nos)	Face Value (In Rs.)	As at 30th September, 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss					
(a) Equity Instruments:					
Unquoted Fully Paid-Up					
Others					
Bharat Co-operative Bank Ltd.	9900	9900	10	1.11	1.11
Total Non Current Investments				1.11	1.11

7.1 Aggregate value of unquoted non current Investment is Rs. 1.11 lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 1.11 lakhs)

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 6 - Non-current Financial Assets - Others

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Security Deposits	77.76	32.98
Total	77.76	32.98

KLASS PACK LIMITED

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 9 Income Tax

9.1 The major components of Income Tax Expenses for the period ended 30th September, 2022 and 30th September, 2021 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Recognised in Statement in Profit and Loss :		
Current Income Tax	35.88	50.97
Deferred Tax - Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	14.16	105.92
Total Tax Expenses	50.04	156.89

9.2 Reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit multiplied by tax rate for the period ended 30th September, 2022 and 30th September 2021:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Accounting Profit before tax	189.91	618.71
Applicable tax rate	27.82%	26.00%
Computed Tax Expenses	52.83	160.86
Tax effect on account of:		
Lower tax rate and Indexation	(3.60)	(4.19)
Deduction on payment basis	0.83	-
Expenses not allowed	0.23	0.22
Other deductions / allowances	(0.05)	-
Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss	50.04	156.89

9.3 Deferred tax assets relates to the following:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Property, Plant and Equipment	(96.03)	(119.93)	(23.90)	(0.54)
Investments	(4.79)	(2.00)	2.79	0.01
Trade and Other Receivable	35.99	74.11	38.12	11.95
Inventories	29.77	(9.18)	(38.95)	4.83
Unabsorbed Depreciation Loss	-	-	-	(173.21)
Other Assets	2.26	2.04	(0.22)	2.06
Other Liabilities and Provision	163.12	139.16	(23.96)	(2.27)
MAT Credit Entitlements	36.65	98.81	62.16	50.97
Total	166.97	183.01	16.04	(106.20)

9.4 Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Opening balance as at 1st April	183.01	327.56
Deferred Tax credit recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(14.16)	(140.76)
Deferred Tax credit recognised in OCI	(1.89)	(3.79)
Closing balance as at 31st March / 30th September	166.96	183.01

9.5 Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil)

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 10 - Other Non-current Assets

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Capital Advances	747.04	457.75
Prepaid Expenses	6.17	4.87
Total	753.21	462.62

Note 11 - Inventories

Particulars		As at 30th September, 2022		(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Raw Material		803.83		996.34
Work-in-Progress		36.37		58.94
Finished Goods				
Stock-in-transit	111.86		233.55	
Others	720.87	832.73	307.04	540.59
Stores, Spares and Consumables		210.51		185.21
Packing Material		107.13		70.34
Scrap(Cullet)		1.82		0.26
Total		1,992.39		1,851.68

11.1 The amount of write-down of Inventories recognised for the period ended 30th September, 2022 is Rs. 18.25 lakhs (Previous year ended 31st March, 2022 - Rs.24.28 lakhs). These are included in "Cost of Raw Material Consumed and in Changes in Inventories of work in progress and finished goods" in the statement of profit and loss.

11.2 For mode of Valuation, Pls refer note no 3.4

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 12 - Current Investments

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022 Quantity (Nos)	As at 31st March, 2022 Quantity (Nos)	Face Value (In Rs.)	As at 30th September, 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)
In Mutual Fund					
Unquoted Fully Paid-Up					
Carried at fair value through profit and loss					
HDFC Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth Option	13,553.40	21,820.67	10	580.19	913.14
Total Current Investments				580.19	913.14

12.1 Aggregate value of unquoted current investment is Rs. 580.19 lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 913.14 Lakhs)

12.2 Category-wise Current Investment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit and Loss	580.19	913.14
Total	580.19	913.14

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 13 - Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated:				
Considered Good	950.06		1,490.45	
Credit Impaired	37.27		37.27	
	987.33		1,527.72	
Less : Provision for Credit Impaired (Refer note no 37)	37.27	950.06	37.27	1,490.45
Total		950.06		1,490.45

13.1 Trade Receivables Ageing as at 30th September, 2022 and 31st March, 2022 are as below :

(A) Trade Receivable Aging as at 30th September, 2022:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 30th September, 2022					Total
		Upto 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – Considered good	474.77	438.13	32.23	4.93	-	-	950.06
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	37.27	37.27
Sub Total	474.77	438.13	32.23	4.93	-	37.27	987.33
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	37.27	37.27
Total	474.77	438.13	32.23	4.93	-	-	950.06

(B) Trade Receivable Aging as at 31st March, 2022:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 31st March, 2022					Total
		Upto 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	1,042.48	442.98	4.99	-	-	-	1,490.45
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	37.27	37.27
Sub Total	1,042.48	442.98	4.99	-	-	37.27	1,527.72
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	37.27	37.27
Total	1,042.48	442.98	4.99	-	-	-	1,490.45

Note 14 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Balances with Banks in current accounts	19.26	7.00
Cash on Hand	6.51	5.97
Total	25.77	12.97

14.1 For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the followings:

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Balances with Banks in current accounts	19.26	7.00
Cash on Hand	6.51	5.97
Total	25.77	12.97

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 15 - Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Earmarked Balances with bank:		
Fixed deposits pledged with a Bank against Bank Guarantee	86.86	80.68
Total	86.86	80.68

Note 16 - Current Financial Assets - Loans

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Loan to Employees	6.21	6.08
Total	6.21	6.08

Note 17 - Current Financial Assets - Others

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Interest Receivables	1.84	1.41
Others	195.91	188.93
Total	197.75	190.34

17.1 Others includes discount receivable etc.

Note 18 - Other Current Assets

Particulars		As at 30th September, 2022		(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated:				
Export Incentives Receivable		19.09		22.77
Advances against supplies				
Considered Good	67.29		35.25	
Considered Doubtful	6.00		6.00	
	73.29		41.25	
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances (Refer note no 37)	6.00	67.29	6.00	35.25
Balance with Goods and Service Tax Authorities		18.73		31.43
Prepaid Expenses		51.69		56.75
Others		4.15		1.07
Total		160.95		147.27

18.1 Others includes license in hand and other receivables.

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 19 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Authorised		
20,00,000 (Previous Year 20,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	2,000.00	2,000.00
	2,000.00	2,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up		
16,32,949 (Previous Year 16,32,949) Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up	1,632.95	1,632.95
Total	1,632.95	1,632.95

19.1 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the years / period:

Particulars	As at 30th September 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	(In Nos.)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(In Nos.)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,632,949	1,632.95	1,396,738	1,396.74
Add: Equity Shares issued and Fully paid up (Refer Note 19.2)	-	-	236,211	236.21
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	1,632,949	1,632.95	1,632,949	1,632.95

19.2 During the previous year, on 3rd January, 2022, the Company had issued 2,36,211 fully paid up equity shares of Rs. 100/- each at a premium of Rs. 746.70/- per share on right issue basis and received amount of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs. These shares have been issued to its Holding Company, Borosil Limited.

19.3 Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.100/- per share. Holders of equity shares are entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on the equity shares held by them bears to the total paid-up share capital of the company.

19.4 Shares held by Holding Company

Name of holding Company	As at 30th September 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Borosil Limited	1,346,967	82.49%	1,346,967	82.49%

19.5 Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% of Equity Share Capital :

Name of Shareholder	As at 30th September 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Borosil Limited	1,346,967	82.49%	1,346,967	82.49%
Shiv Ganga Caterers Private Limited	95,400	5.84%	95,400	5.84%
Mrs. Pramila G. Amin	80,525	4.93%	80,525	4.93%
Mr. Prashant G. Amin	101,068	6.19%	101,068	6.19%

19.6 Details of shares held by promoters of the Company.

Name of Promoters	As at 30th September 2022		As at 31st March, 2022		
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	% Change from 31st March, 2022 to 30th September, 2022
Borosil Limited	1,346,967	82.49%	1,346,967	82.49%	0.00%
Shiv Ganga Caterers Private Limited	95,400	5.84%	95,400	5.84%	0.00%
Mrs. Pramila G. Amin	80,525	4.93%	80,525	4.93%	0.00%
Mr. Prashant G. Amin	101,068	6.19%	101,068	6.19%	0.00%
Mrs. Shweta Amin	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mr. Pravesh Amin	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Mr. Gangadhar Amin	8987	0.54%	8987	0.54%	0.00%

19.7 There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares / disinvestment.

19.8 There is no dividend paid or proposed during the period and during the previous year.

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 20 - Other Equity

Particulars		As at 30th September, 2022		(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Retained Earnings				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(72.99)		(929.74)	
Add: Profit for the period/year	139.87	66.88	856.75	(72.99)
Securities Premium				
As per Last Balance Sheet	6,468.33		4,704.54	
Add: Equity Share Issued (Refer Note 19.2)	-	6,468.33	1,763.79	6,468.33
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
As per Last Balance Sheet	1,122.26		1,112.43	
Add: Movements in OCI (net) during the period/year	4.92	1,127.18	9.83	1,122.26
Total		7,662.39		7,517.60

20.1 **Nature and Purpose of Reserve**

1 **Securities Premium :**
Securities Premium is created on issue of equity share capital. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

2 **Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**
OCI includes Revaluation Reserve and Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans.

3 **Revaluation Reserve (Part of OCI):**
Revaluation reserve is created on revaluation of fixed assets. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

4 **Retained Earnings:**
Retained earnings represents the accumulated profits / losses made by the Company over the years.

Note 21 - Non-current Financial Liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits:		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	277.02	265.29
Total	277.02	265.29

Note 22 - Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Secured Loan:		
Woking Capital Loan From Bank	96.36	-
Total	96.36	-

22.1 Working Capital Loan from bank is secured by way of hypothecation of all existing and future current assets and movable fixed assets. The Rate of Interest of Working capital Loan was MCLR + Spread (Currently @ 7.25% p.a.)

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 23 - Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	121.21	130.98
Others	713.56	877.52
Total	834.77	1,008.50

23.1 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED 2006) have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the details of amount outstanding due to them are as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
a)	the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;		
	i) Principal amount outstanding	121.21	130.98
	ii) Interest thereon	0.81	0.13
b)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
c)	the 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
d)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	0.81	0.13
e)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

23.2 Trade Payable Ageing are as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 30th September, 2022					Total
	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro, small & medium Enterprises	101.39	18.55	1.27	-	-	121.21
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small & medium Enterprises	688.45	24.58	0.53	-	-	713.56
Disputed dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	789.84	43.13	1.80	-	-	834.77

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 31st March, 2022					Total
	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro, small & medium Enterprises	117.09	13.89	-	-	-	130.98
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small & medium Enterprises	842.46	35.06	-	-	-	877.52
Disputed dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	959.55	48.95	-	-	-	1,008.50

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 24 - Current Financial Liabilities - Others

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Interest accrued and due on Others	0.81	0.13
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	139.00	157.81
Other Payables	301.56	381.96
Total	441.37	539.90

24.1 Other payables includes outstanding Liabilities for Salaries, Wages, Bonus, Other Provision for Expenses etc.

Note 25 - Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Advance from Customers	34.00	129.91
Statutory liabilities	15.43	19.55
Total	49.43	149.46

Note 26 - Current Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	19.39	19.39
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	119.67	106.60
Total	139.06	125.99

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 27 - Revenues from Operations

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Sale of Products	4,650.55	5,149.21
Revenue from Operations	4,650.55	5,149.21

27.1 Disaggregated Revenue:

(i) Revenue based on Geography:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Domestic	3,831.55	4,389.37
Export	819.00	759.84
Revenue from Operations	4,650.55	5,149.21

(ii) Revenue by Business Segment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Scientificware	4,650.55	5,149.21
Revenue from Operations	4,650.55	5,149.21

(iii) Reconciliation of Revenue from Operation with contract price:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Contract Price	4,650.55	5,149.21
Reduction towards variables	-	-
Revenue from Operations	4,650.55	5,149.21

Note 28 - Other Income

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Interest Income from financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
- Fixed Deposits with banks	2.20	1.83
- Others	1.19	1.03
Gain on Sale of Investments (net)		
- Current Investments	6.99	-
Gain on Financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	10.06	-
Export Incentive	14.88	10.50
Gain on foreign currency transactions (net)	14.12	14.56
Miscellaneous Income*	16.92	14.02
Total	66.36	41.96

* Includes government subsidy under Maharashtra Industrial Policy and Package Scheme of Rs. 1.59 lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 4.05 lakhs).

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 29 - Changes in Inventories of Work-In-Progress and Finished Goods

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
At the end of the Period		
Work- In- Progress	36.37	57.40
Finished Goods	832.73	518.36
Scrap (Cullet)	1.82	0.17
	870.92	575.93
At the beginning of the Year		
Work- In- Progress	58.94	42.84
Finished Goods	540.59	550.92
Scrap (Cullet)	0.26	0.32
	599.79	594.08
Changes in Inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished Goods	(271.13)	18.15

Note 30 - Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Salaries, Wages and allowances	529.08	468.43
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	28.98	26.25
Share Based Payments (Refer Note 36)	6.88	5.18
Staff Welfare Expenses	67.30	57.02
Gratuity (Unfunded)	25.48	17.35
Total	657.72	574.23

Note 31 - Finance Costs

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Interest Expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4.42	19.24
Total	4.42	19.24

Note 32 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer note 5)	336.19	296.45
Amortisation of Intangible Assets (Refer note 6)	-	0.19
Total	336.19	296.64

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 33 - Other Expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars		For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022		For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Manufacturing and Other Expenses				
Stores, Spares and Consumable		147.32		124.33
Power and Fuel & Water Charges		540.76		446.52
Contract Labour Expenses		338.13		277.89
Packing Materials Consumed		217.63		231.65
Repairs to Plant & Machinery		14.76		12.78
Repairs to Buildings		-		1.39
Selling and Distribution Expenses				
Sales Promotion and Advertisement Expenses		13.67		19.98
Discount and Commission		3.05		6.68
Freight Outward		113.87		160.50
Administrative and General Expenses				
Rent		33.11		6.44
Rates and Taxes		1.65		4.61
Other Repairs		2.97		1.50
Insurance		34.06		20.91
Legal and Professional Fees		14.83		4.92
Director's Sitting Fees		3.40		1.56
Travelling		19.99		6.90
Bad Debts	0.08		-	
Less: Provision / (Reversal) of Provision for Credit Impaired	-	0.08	12.23	12.23
Guarantee Commission		-		1.23
Payment to Auditors		4.41		4.00
Donation		-		0.02
Miscellaneous Expenses		36.19		32.60
Total		1,539.88		1,378.64

33.1 Details of Payment to Auditors

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Payments to Auditor as:		
For Statutory Audit	3.25	3.00
For Tax Audit	1.13	1.00
For Taxation Matters	-	-
For Company Law Matters	-	-
For Other Service	-	-
For Reimbursement of Expenses	0.03	-
Total	4.41	4.00

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 34 - Earnings Per Equity share (EPS)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Net Profit after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders for Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs. in lakhs)	139.87	461.82
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period / year for Basic EPS (In Nos.)	1,632,949	1,396,738
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period / year for Diluted EPS (in Nos.)	1,632,949	1,396,738
Earnings per share of Rs. 100/- each (in Rs.) (Not Annualized)		
- Basic	8.57	33.06
- Diluted	8.57	33.06
Face Value per Equity Share (in Rs.)	100.00	100.00

Note 35 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

35.1 Contingent Liabilities (To the extent not provided for) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs) As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March 2022
Bank Guarantee	118.13	71.20

35.2 Commitments

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs) As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March 2022
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for (cash outflow is expected on execution of such capital contracts)		
– Related to Property, Plant and Equipment	1,070.76	1,067.72
– Related to Intangible Assets	-	6.17

35.3 Management is of the view that above contingent liabilities will not have impact on the financial position of the company.

Note 36 - Employee Stock Option Scheme of Borosil Limited (BL)

The Company has recognized total expenses of Rs. 6.88 lakh (Previous Period Rs.5.18 lakh) relating to equity settled share-based payment transactions for the period ended 30th September 2022 in respect of 8,800 options (Previous Year 43,000) granted by Borosil Limited ("BL"), the holding company, under the 'Borosil Limited Employee Stock Options Scheme 2020'. The liability recognised on account of this will be paid to BL upon exercise of options by the option grantees.

Note 37 - Provisions

Disclosures as required by Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:
Movement in provisions:

Nature of provision	Provision Against Doubtful Advances	Provision for Credit Impaired	(Rs. in lakhs) Total
As at 31st March, 2021	-	61.83	61.83
Provision during the year	6.00	-	6.00
Reversal of Provision		(24.56)	(24.56)
As at 31st March, 2022	6.00	37.27	43.27
Provision during the period	-	-	-
Reversal of Provision	-	-	-
As at 30th September, 2022	6.00	37.27	43.27

Note 38 - Segment Information

38.1 The company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of packaging materials used in pharmaceutical companies, which is a single segment in terms of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

38.2 Revenue From External Sales

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs) For the period ended 30th September, 2022	For the period ended 30th September, 2021
India	3,831.55	4,389.37
Outside India	819.00	759.84
Total Revenue as per statement of profit or loss	4,650.55	5,149.21

38.3 Revenue of Rs. 1,918.46 lakhs (Previous period Rs. 1,296.43 lakhs) from customers represents more than 10% of the company revenue for the period ended 30th September, 2022.

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Note 39 - Related party disclosure

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are as detail below:

39.1 List of Related Parties :

	Name of the related party	Country of incorporation	% of equity Interest As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March 2022
(a)	Holding Company			
	Borosil Limited	India	82.49%	82.49%

(b) Key Management Personnel
Mr. Prashant Amin - Managing Director
Mrs. Shweta Amin - Whole-time Director
Mr. Anurag Jain - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 21.08.2021)
Mr. Chaitanya Chauhan - Company Secretary (w.e.f. 10.11.2021)
Mr. Omkar Vaychal - Chief Financial Officer (Upto 20.08.2021)
Mr. Vinod Parmar - Company Secretary (upto 08.10.2021)

(c) Relative of Key Management Personnel
Mr. Gangadhar Amin - Relative of Mr. Prashant Amin and Mrs. Shweta Amin

(d) Enterprises over which persons described in (b) and (c) above are able to exercise significant influence (Other Related Parties) or Key Management Personnel of Holding Company or their relatives having significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place:-
Shiv Ganga Caterers Private Limited
G.P. (Nashik) Farm Private Limited
Keshar Sweets

39.2 Transactions with Related Parties:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Transactions with holding company			
Sale of Goods	Borosil Limited	1,102.06	608.38
Purchase of Goods	Borosil Limited	275.40	77.29
Guarantee Commission Expense	Borosil Limited	-	1.23
Reimbursement of Expenses to	Borosil Limited	22.60	15.08
Transactions with other related parties:			
Rent Expenses	Mr. Gangadhar Amin	21.00	1.08
Remuneration of Key Management Personnel	Mr. Prashant Amin	31.91	28.35
	Mrs. Shweta Amin	8.36	5.72
	Mr. Vinod Parmar	-	3.89
	Mr. Omkar Vaychal	-	7.05
	Mr. Anurag Jain	9.92	1.70
	Mr. Chaitanya Chauhan	2.90	-
Purchase of Goods / Services	Shiv Ganga Caterers Private Limited	38.63	29.59
	G.P. (Nashik) Farm Private Limited	4.76	0.49

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Balances with holding company			
Trade Receivable	Borosil Limited	140.60	92.47
Current Financial Liabilities - Others	Borosil Limited	16.15	12.67
Balances with Other related Parties			
Trade Payable	Shiv Ganga Caterers Private Limited	8.33	13.63
	Mr. Gangadhar Amin	3.78	3.78

39.3 Outstanding balances at year/period-end are unsecured, unless specified and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year/period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 40 - Fair Values

40.1 Financial Instruments by category:

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements.

a) Financial Assets measured at fair value:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Financial Assets :		
Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit and loss:-		
– Investment	581.30	914.25

b) Financial Assets / Liabilities measured at amortised cost:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets designated at amortised cost:				
- Trade Receivables	950.06	950.06	1,490.45	1,490.45
- Cash and cash equivalents	25.77	25.77	12.97	12.97
- Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	86.86	86.86	80.68	80.68
- Loans	6.21	6.21	6.08	6.08
- Others	275.51	275.51	223.32	223.32
Total	1,344.41	1,344.41	1,813.50	1,813.50

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:				
- Current borrowings	96.36	96.36	-	-
- Trade Payables	834.77	834.77	1,008.50	1,008.50
- Other Financial Liabilities	441.37	441.37	539.90	539.90
Total	1,372.50	1,372.50	1,548.40	1,548.40

40.2 Fair Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

The Company maintains procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) Fair value of trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables, borrowings, deposits and other financial assets and liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ii) The fair values of security deposits are approximate at their carrying amount due to interest bearing features of these instruments.

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

iv) Fair values of quoted financial instruments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

v) The fair value for level 3 instruments is valued using inputs based on information about market participants assumptions and other data that are available.

40.3 Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

i) Level 1 :- Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value (NAV) is published by mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.

ii) Level 2 :- Inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

iii) Level 3 :- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

The following table provides hierarchy of the fair value measurement of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 (Quoted prices in active markets), Level 2 (Significant observable inputs) and Level 3 (Significant unobservable inputs) as described below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	30th September, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
-- Mutual funds	580.19	-	-
-- Unlisted equity investments	-	-	1.11
	580.19	-	1.11

Particulars	31st March, 2022		(Rs. in lakhs)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:			
-- Mutual funds	913.14	-	-
-- Unlisted equity investments	-	-	1.11
	913.14	-	1.11

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

40.4 Description of the inputs used in the fair value measurement:

Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation for level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at 30th September, 2022 and 31st March, 2022 respectively.

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	Valuation Technique	Inputs used	Sensitivity (Rs. in lakhs)
Financial Assets designated at fair value through				
-- Unlisted equity investments	1.11	Book Value	Financial statements	No material impact on fair valuation

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	Valuation Technique	Inputs used	Sensitivity (Rs. in lakhs)
Financial Assets designated at fair value through				
-- Unlisted equity investments	1.11	Book Value	Financial statements	No material impact on fair valuation

40.5 Reconciliation of fair value measurement categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss - Investments.

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)
Fair value as at 1st April, 2021	1.18
Loss on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	(0.07)
Purchase / (Sale) of financial instruments	-
Amount transferred to / from Level 3	-
Fair value as at 31st March, 2022	1.11
Loss on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	-
Purchase / (Sale) of financial instruments	-
Amount transferred to / from Level 3	-
Fair value as at 30th September, 2022	1.11

40.6 Description of the valuation processes used by the Company for fair value measurement categorised within level 3:

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

The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each financial asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. The Company also discusses of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

Note 41 :- Financial Risk Management: - Objectives and Policies:

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by the company under policies approved by the board of directors. This Risk management plan defines how risks associated with the Company will be identified, analysed, and managed. It outlines how risk management activities will be performed, recorded, and monitored by the Company. The basic objective of risk management plan is i) to implement an integrated risk management approach to ensure all significant areas of risks are identified, understood and effectively managed, ii) to promote a shared vision of risk management and encourage discussion on risks at all levels of the organization to provide a clear understanding of risk/benefit trade-offs, iii) to deploy appropriate risk management methodologies and tools for use in identifying, assessing, managing and reporting on risks, and to determine the appropriate balance between cost and control of risk and deploy appropriate resources to manage/optimize key risks. Activities are developed to provide feedback to management and other interested parties (e.g. Board etc). The results of these activities ensure that risk management plan is effective in the long term.

41.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: foreign currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as commodity risk.

The sensitivity analyses given is relate to the position as at 30th September, 2022 and 31st March 2022.

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations, provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 30th September, 2022 and 31st March, 2022.

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(a) Foreign exchange risk and sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company transacts foreign business primarily in EURO and USD. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and is therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company is regularly reviews and evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in the USD, EURO to the Indian Rupee with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit / loss before tax due to changes in the fair values of monetary assets and liabilities is given below:

Unhedged Foreign currency exposure as at 30th September, 2022	Currency	Amount in FC	Rs. in lakhs
Trade and Other Payable	EURO	11,845.48	9.99
Other Current Financial Liabilities	EURO	144,140.89	116.57
Trade Receivable	USD	33,746.98	27.11
Trade Receivable	EURO	36,578.02	29.09

Unhedged Foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2022	Currency	Amount in FC	Rs. in lakhs
Trade and Other Payable	EURO	36,904.82	31.56
Other Current Financial Liabilities	EURO	147,589.00	126.23
Trade Receivable	USD	117,807.40	88.78

Foreign currency sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax (PBT) :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23		2021-22	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
EURO	0.97	(0.97)	1.58	(1.58)
USD	(0.27)	0.27	(0.69)	0.89
Decrease / (Increase) in Profit Before tax	0.70	(0.70)	0.69	(0.69)

b) Interest rate risk and sensitivity :-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company does not have any exposure with respect to the term loan. Further, the company has short term borrowings in the form of Overdraft facility / working capital loan from bank. During the period, the Company has exposed to interest rate risk associated with bank overdraft facilty / working capital loan due to floating rate of interest.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 2% increase in interest rates on interest on financial liabilities assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. This analysis also assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2022-23		2021-22	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Term Loan	-	-	-	-
Working Capital Loan	1.93	(1.93)	-	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Profit before Tax	1.93	(1.93)	-	-

The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment at that time.

c) Commodity price risk:-

The Company continues its dependence on single supplier of primary raw material due to excellent product Quality and un-matched service. Supplier is maintaining a stable pricing structure for its products. The Company has a robust framework and governance mechanism in place to ensure that the organisation is inadequately protected from the market volatility in terms of prices and availability.

41.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company 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 forwarding-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,
v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized as income in the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on the historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material hence no additional provision considered.

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a) Trade Receivables:

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. For a customer accounting for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years presented, refer note 38.3 . The Company does not expect any material risk on account of non performance by any of the Company's counterparties.

b) Financial Instruments and cash deposits:

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances are maintained. Credit risk from balances with bank is managed by the Company's finance department. Investment of surplus funds are also managed by finance department. The Company does not maintain significant cash in hand. Excess balance of cash other than those required for its day to day operations is deposited into the bank.

For other financial instruments, the finance department assesses and manage credit risk based on internal assessment. Internal assessment is performed for each class of financial instrument with different characteristics.

41.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies operating cash flows and short term borrowings in the form of bank overdraft facility and working capital loan to meet its needs for funds. Company does not breach any covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding as per requirement. The Company has also the sanctioned limit from the banks.

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Particulars	On demand	Maturity				(Rs. in lakhs) Total
		0 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	
As at 30th September, 2022						
Current borrowings	96.36	-	-	-	-	96.36
Trade Payables	-	834.77	-	-	-	834.77
Other Financial Liabilities	-	421.51	-	19.86	-	441.37
Total	96.36	1,256.28	-	19.86	-	1,372.50
As at 31st March, 2022						
Trade Payables	-	1,008.50	-	-	-	1,008.50
Other Financial Liabilities	-	508.18	-	31.72	-	539.90
Total	-	1,516.68	-	31.72	-	1,548.40

41.4 Competition and price risk

The Company faces competition from local and foreign competitors. Nevertheless, it believes that it has competitive advantage in terms of high quality products and by continuously upgrading its expertise to meet the needs of its customers.

Note 42: Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, all other equity reserves and debts. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). Net debt are non-current and current debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents and current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Total Debt	96.36	-
Less:- Cash and cash equivalent	25.77	12.97
Net Debt	70.59	(12.97)
Total Equity (Equity Share Capital plus Other Equity)	9,295.34	9,150.55
Total Capital (Total Equity plus net debt)	9,365.93	9,137.58
Gearing ratio	0.75%	-0.14%

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Note 43: Ratio Analysis and its components

Ratio

Particulars	30th September, 2022	30th September, 2021	% change from 30th September 2021 to 30th September, 2022	Reasons for deviations
Current ratio	2.56	1.42	79.98%	Primarily due to increase in inventory.
Debt- Equity Ratio	0.01	0.07	0.00%	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	106.46	5.32	1901.12%	Primarily due to no Long term borrowing in this period
Return on Equity Ratio	1.52%	7.09%	-78.60%	Primarily due to increase in Share capital and decrease in earnings
Inventory Turnover Ratio	2.42	3.73	-35.16%	Primarily due to decrease in Revenue and increase in Inventory.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	3.81	3.69	3.25%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	2.45	1.82	35.04%	Primarily due to decrease in trade payable.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	1.91	5.55	-65.63%	Primarily due to increase in working capital
Net Profit Ratio	3.01%	8.97%	-66.47%	Primarily due to decrease in Earnings.
Return on Capital Employed	2.07%	8.88%	-76.69%	Primarily due to decrease in Earnings.
Return on Investment	3.06%	3.56%	-14.17%	

Components of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debts	Total Equity (Equity Share Capital + Other Equity)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt Service (Net Profit after Taxes + Depreciation & Amortization + Finance cost + Non Cash Operating items + Other adjustment)	Finance cost + Principle repayment of long term borrowings during the year
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Total Equity [(Opening Equity Share capital + Opening Other Equity+Closing Equity Share Capital+Closing Other Equity)/2]
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory (Opening balance+ Closing balance)/2
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivable (Opening balance + Closing balance)/2
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Cost of Material Consumed	Average Trade Payable (Opening balance + Closing balance)/2
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (Current asset - Current liabilities)
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations
Return on Capital Employed	Profit Before Interest & Tax	Total Equity + Total Debts + Deferred Tax Liabilities
Return on Investment	Interest Income on Fixed Deposits + Profit on Sale of Investments + Income of investment - Impairment on value of investment	Current Investments + Non current Investments + Fixed Deposits with Bank

Note 44: Disclosure on bank/Financial Institutions Compliances

The quarterly statements including revision thereon of inventories and trade receivables filed by the Company with banks/financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Summary of reconciliation of quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with Banks are as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the quarter ended	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported to Banks	Amount of difference
Inventories & Trade Receivable	Jun-22	3454.96	3454.96	-
	Sep-22	2942.45	2942.45	-

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Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 45 Other Statutory Information:

i) There are no balance outstanding on account of any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

ii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested fund to any other persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediary) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that intermediary shall :

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiary) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

iii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entities including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

iv) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961.

v) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

vi) There are no charges or satisfaction thereof which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

Note 46:

The accounts for the period ended 30th September 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard 34 (Ind AS - 34) Interim Financial Reporting as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The disclosure required by other Indian Accounting Standard are not given as Company's interim financials includes only condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes rather than a complete set of financial statements.

Note 47 Disclosure on Composite Scheme of Arrangement and accounting as per Ind AS 103

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 7th February 2022, has approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement between the Borosil Limited ("BL") and the Company and Borosil Technologies Ltd ("BTL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of BL ('Scheme') inter alia for: (a) reduction and reorganization of share capital of the Company; (b) demerger of Scientific and Industrial Product Business from BL into the Company and consequent issue of shares by the Company; and (c) amalgamation of BTL with the Company. The Appointed Date for the Scheme is 1st April 2022. Pursuant to the directions of National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT"), the Company is in the process of convening meeting of its unsecured creditors on 6th February 2023 for their approval on the Scheme. The requirement of convening meetings of shareholders and secured creditors of the Company has been dispensed with by NCLT. The Company has prepared interim condensed financial statements for the period ended 30th September 2022 as special purpose financial statements in connection with the above Scheme.

Note 48

Previous year/period figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary. The figures for the period ended 30th September, 2021 are based on previous unaudited financial results.

As per our Report of even date

For PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 107783 W / W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 13.12.2022

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shreevar Kheruka
Director
(DIN 01802416)

Prashant Amin
Managing Director
(DIN 00626079)

Anurag Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Chaitanya Chauhan
Company Secretary
(Membership No. ACS-51896)