INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To,
The Board of Directors
Borosil Technologies Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Condensed Financial Statements of **BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES 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 loss 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.

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

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.

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Continuation sheet...

- 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.

- 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 43 and Note 44 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 Transferee 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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: 22043495BFRZYM5946

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

Place: Mumbai
Date: 14.12.2022

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES 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	657.01		305.80	
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	131.66		-	
(c) Other Intangible assets	6	16.63		14.95	
(d) Financial Assets					
(i) Loans	7	-		0.54	
(ii) Others Financial Assets	8	30.81		18.81	
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	51.23		43.10	
(f) Non-current Tax Assets (net)		1.41		1.11	
(g) Other non-current assets	10	-	888.75	0.93	385.24
2 Current Assets					
(a) Inventories	11	383.84		326.02	
(b) Financial Assets					
(i) Trade Receivable	12	94.17		209.12	
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	12.66		2.89	
(iii) Loans	14	2.58		3.44	
(c) Other current assets	15	60.73	553.98	30.56	572.03
TOTAL ASSETS			1,442.73		957.27
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	958.40		958.40	
(b) Other Equity	17	(469.23)	489.17	(161.15)	797.25
LIABILITIES					
1 Non-current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	18	449.00		-	
(ii) Lease Liabilities	19	160.65		-	
(b) Provisions	20	18.65	628.30	15.06	15.06
2 Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Lease Liabilities		78.22		-	
(ii) Trade Payable	21				
A) Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		34.36		54.59	
B) Due to Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		20.58		18.12	
		54.94		72.71	
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	156.39		43.71	
(b) Other current liabilities	23	8.95		6.31	
(c) Provisions	24	26.76	325.26	22.23	144.96
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			1,442.73		957.27
Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements	1 to 45				

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

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.12.2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sreejith Kumar Palekudy Sukumaran
Whole time Director
(DIN 06590184)

Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary
Director
(DIN 07425111)

Vinayak Patankar
Director
(DIN 07534225)

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES 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	25	400.81	583.95
Other Income	26	4.54	1.53
Total Income (I)		**405.35**	**585.48**
II. Expenses:			
Cost of Raw Materials Consumed		221.87	290.26
Changes in Inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished goods	27	34.85	(36.07)
Employee Benefits Expense	28	225.58	160.36
Finance Costs	29	9.23	9.07
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	30	42.23	28.66
Other Expenses	31	187.13	132.86
Total Expenses (II)		**720.89**	**585.14**
III. Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax (I - II)		**(315.54)**	**0.34**
IV. Tax Expense:			
(1) Current Tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax	9	(7.96)	0.10
V. Profit/ (Loss) For The Period (III - IV)		**(307.58)**	**0.24**
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			
i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.67)	0.03
Income tax effect on above		0.17	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(0.50)**	**0.03**
VII. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V + VI)		**(308.08)**	**0.27**
VIII. Earnings per Equity Share of Rs.10 each (Basic and Diluted) (Not Annualized)	32	**(3.21)**	**0.00**
Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements	1 to 45		

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)

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership no. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.12.2022

Sreejith Kumar Palekudy Sukumaran
Whole time Director
(DIN 06590184)

Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary
Director
(DIN 07425111)

Vinayak Patankar
Director
(DIN 07534225)

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES 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 / (Loss) before tax as per statement of profit and loss		(315.54)		0.34
Adjusted for :				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	42.23		28.66	
Loss / (profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.30		-	
Share Based Payment Expense	4.67		1.07	
Finance cost	9.23		9.07	
Interest income	(1.87)	54.56	(0.73)	38.07
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes		(260.98)		38.41
Adjusted for:				
Trade and other receivables		66.48		(32.56)
Inventories		(57.82)		(104.34)
Trade and other payables		34.65		(26.35)
Cash flow (used in) operations		(217.67)		(124.84)
Direct taxes paid		(0.30)		(0.25)
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Operating Activities		(217.97)		(125.09)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(227.33)		(94.07)
Sale of property, plant and equipment		20.45		-
Interest income		1.55		0.56
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Investing Activities		(205.33)		(93.51)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-		463.40
Proceeds from Non-current Borrowings		449.00		167.00
Repayment of Non-current Borrowings		-		(381.77)
Lease Payments		(15.75)		(4.72)
Finance cost paid		(0.18)		(6.22)
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities		433.07		237.69
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		9.77		19.09
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		2.89		11.52
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		12.66		30.61

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	-	214.77
Changes from financing cash flows	449.00	(214.77)
Closing balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	449.00	-

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 on 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)

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership no. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.12.2022

Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary
Director
(DIN 07425111)

Sreejith Kumar Palekudy Sukumaran
Whole time Director
(DIN 06590184)

Vinayak Patankar
Director
(DIN 07534225)

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES 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	495.00	463.40	958.40	-	958.40

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Other Comprehensive Income	Reserves and Surplus		
	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Share Based Payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	(0.43)	4.29	(113.41)	(109.55)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.98)	-	(50.62)	(51.60)
Option cancelled during the year (Refer note 36)		(4.29)	4.29	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(1.41)	-	(159.74)	(161.15)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(0.50)	-	(307.58)	(308.08)
Balance as at 30th September, 2022	(1.91)	-	(467.32)	(469.23)

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 : 14.12.2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sreejith Kumar Palekudy Sukumaran
Whole time Director
(DIN 06590184)

Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary
Director
(DIN 07425111)

Vinayak Patankar
Director
(DIN 07534225)

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 1 CORPORATE INFOMRATION:

Borosil Technologies Limited ("the Company")(CIN U36999MH2009PLC197226) is a public limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1101, Crescenzo, G-Block, Opp. MCA Club, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051.

The Company is a manufacturer of Scientific Instruments.

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 30th September, 2022 were approved and adopted by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 14th December, 2022.

Note 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS).

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 less accumulated depreciation and accumulated 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.

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 period of occurrence.

Leasehold lands are 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 lands are amortised over the primary lease period of the lands.

3.2 Intangible Assets :

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible assets.

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.

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.

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

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

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

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement 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 is computed on the weighted average basis.

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 assets:

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet, there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable, the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use).The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit and loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

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.

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.

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

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.

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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.

3.11 Revenue recognition and other income:
Sale of goods:
The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of Scientific Instruments.
Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and claims, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is also net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.
Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.
The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by type of products and services, geography and timing of revenue recognition.

Other Income:
Incentives on exports and other Government incentives related to operations are recognised in the statement of profit or 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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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

3.12 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Subsequently monetary items are translated at closing exchange rates as on balance sheet date and the resulting exchange difference recognised in statement of profit and loss. Differences arising on settlement of monetary items are also recognised in statement of profit and loss.

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 adjustement 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 basis.

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 period in which the related services are rendered.

Leave encashmentis 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 period in which employees have rendered services.

The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plans, is determined using the 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 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 ('equity-settled transactions').

The resultant increase in equity is recorded in share based payment reserve.

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.

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3.15 Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax (including income tax for earlier years) and deferred tax(Including MAT credit entitlement) . 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, unused tax credit 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, unused tax credit and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets(Including MAT credit entitlement) is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 period attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the period including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the period 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 and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and 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 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.

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement 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 and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. 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 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 (including Mat credit entitlement). The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.The Company has carry forward tax losses that are available for offset against future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or tax credits can be utilised. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgement as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability, which is inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax assets and consequential impact in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

4.10 Classification of 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.

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 5 - Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Right of use	Own Assets					
	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Gross Block							
As at 1st April, 2021	55.42	50.95	161.34	20.01	52.82	340.54	-
Additions	-	-	110.81	1.74	15.32	127.87	-
Disposals / Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	55.42	50.95	272.15	21.75	68.14	468.41	-
Additions	259.50	0.90	120.48	20.90	8.53	410.31	131.66
Disposals / Transfers	-	50.95	14.26	3.13	12.49	80.83	
As at 30th September, 2022	314.92	0.90	378.37	39.52	64.18	797.89	131.66
DEPRECIATION							
As at 1st April, 2021	51.16	28.97	12.04	1.39	23.65	117.21	-
Depreciation for the year	4.26	11.12	14.56	2.01	13.45	45.40	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31st March, 2022	55.42	40.09	26.60	3.40	37.10	162.61	-
Depreciation for the period	14.42	5.56	9.87	1.27	7.23	38.35	
Disposals	-	45.62	5.03	0.56	8.87	60.08	
As at 30th September, 2022	69.84	0.03	31.44	4.11	35.46	140.88	-
NET BLOCK :							
As at 31st March, 2022	-	10.86	245.55	18.35	31.04	305.80	-
As at 30th September, 2022	245.08	0.87	346.93	35.41	28.72	657.01	131.66

5.1 Details of Capital work in Progress (CWIP) as at 30th September, 2022 is as below :-

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

Capital Work in Progress

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	131.66	-	-	131.66
Total	131.66	-	-	131.66

5.2 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.

5.3 Refer note 33 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement 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	**30.08**
Additions	13.69
Disposals / transfers	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**43.77**
Additions	5.56
Disposals / transfers	-
As at 30th September, 2022	**49.33**
AMORTISATION:	
As at 1st April, 2021	**21.49**
Amortisation during the year	7.33
Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2022	**28.82**
Amortisation during the period	3.88
Disposals	-
As at 30th September, 2022	**32.70**
NET BLOCK :	
As at 31st March, 2022	**14.95**
As at 30th September, 2022	**16.63**

6.1 Other Intangible assets represents software other than self generated.

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 7 - Non-current financial assets - Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Loan to Employees	-	0.54
Total	-	0.54

Note 8 - Non-current financial assets - Others

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Security Deposits	30.81	18.81
Total	30.81	18.81

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 9 Income Tax

9.1 The major components of Income Tax Expenses / (Income) 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 Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax - Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7.96)	0.10
Total Tax Expenses / (income)	(7.96)	0.10

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period ended 30th September, 2021
Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	(315.54)	0.34
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed Tax Expenses / (Income)	**(82.04)**	**0.09**
Tax effect on account of:		
Tax losses for which no deferred tax recognised	72.41	-
Expenses not allowed	0.01	(0.03)
Other deductions / allowances	1.66	0.04
Income tax expenses / (income) recognised in statement of profit and loss	(7.96)	0.10

9.3 Deferred tax assets relates to the following:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of profit and loss/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	(19.87)	(14.69)	5.18	2.29
Investments	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed Depreciation Loss	59.57	47.08	(12.49)	0.14
Lease Liabilities	(1.61)	-	1.61	0.21
Disallowance Under Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	13.14	10.71	(2.43)	(2.54)
Total	51.23	43.10	(8.13)	0.10

9.4 Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Opening balance	43.10	26.49
Deferred Tax credit recognised in statement of profit and loss	7.96	16.26
Deferred Tax credit recognised in OCI	0.17	0.35
Closing balance	51.23	43.10

9.5 Amount and expiry date of unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised	316.41	39.95

Unused tax losses are available for set off for 8 years from the year in which losses arose. Above mentioned losses pertains to the Financial Year 2018-19, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23.

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 10 - Other Non-current assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Capital Advances	-	0.75
Prepaid Expenses	-	0.18
Total	-	0.93

Note 11 - Inventories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Raw Material	314.82	221.07
Work-in-Progress	17.37	77.77
Finished Goods	44.07	18.52
Stores, Spares and Consumables	0.26	0.49
Packing Material	7.32	8.17
Total	383.84	326.02

11.1 For method of valuation, refer note no. 3.4.

Note 12 - Current financial assets - Trade Receivable

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured:		
Considered Good	94.17	209.12
Total	94.17	209.12

12.1 Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule are as below :-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 30th September, 2022					
		Upto 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	94.17	-	-	-	-	94.17
Total	-	94.17	-	-	-	-	94.17

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 31st March, 2022					
		Upto 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	209.12	-	-	-	-	209.12
Total	-	209.12	-	-	-	-	209.12

Note 13 - Cash and cash equivalent

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Balances with Banks in current accounts	11.02	2.70
Cash on Hand	1.64	0.19
Total	12.66	2.89

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Balances with Banks in current accounts	11.02	2.70
Cash on Hand	1.64	0.19
Total	12.66	2.89

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 14 - Current financial assets - Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good :		
Loan to Employees	2.58	3.44
Total	2.58	3.44

Note 15 - Other Current Asset

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Advances against supplies	16.38	16.15
Balance with Goods and Service Tax Authorities	33.41	3.88
Unamortised Portion - Loan To Employees	0.02	0.05
Others	10.92	10.48
Total	60.73	30.56

15.1 Others includes mainly prepaid expenses.

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 16 - Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Authorised		
1,00,00,000 (Previous year 1,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up		
95,84,043(Previous year 95,84,043) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	958.40	958.40
Total	958.40	958.40

16.1 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year / period :

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	(In Nos.)	(In lakhs)	(In Nos.)	(In lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	95,84,043	958.40	49,50,000	495.00
Add: Issue of equity share capital (Refer note 16.2)	-	-	46,34,043	463.40
Shares outstanding at the end of the year / period	95,84,043	958.40	95,84,043	958.40

16.2 During the previous year, the Company has issued 46,34,043 fully paid up equity shares of Rs. 10/- each on a right issue basis to its Holding Company, Borosil Limited.

16.3 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.10/- per share. Holders of equity shares are entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is 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 equity share capital of the Company.

16.4 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 (including equity shares held jointly with the nominees)	95,84,043	100.00%	95,84,043	100.00%

16.5 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 (including equity shares held jointly with the nominees)	95,84,043	100.00%	95,84,043	100.00%

16.6 Details of shares held by Promoter in the Company*:

Name of Promoters	As at 30th September, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Borosil Limited (including equity shares held jointly with the nominees)	95,84,043	100.00%	95,84,043	100.00%

* There is no change in promoters share holding during the period ended 30th September, 2022

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

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 17 - Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars		As at 30th September, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022
Retained Earnings				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(159.74)		(113.41)	
Add: Option cancelled during the period / year (Refer note 36)	-		4.29	
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the period / year	(307.58)	(467.32)	(50.62)	(159.74)
Share Based Payment Reserve				
As per Last Balance Sheet	-		4.29	
Less : Option cancelled during the period / year (Refer note 36)	-	-	(4.29)	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
As per Last Balance Sheet	(1.41)		(0.43)	
Add: Movements in OCI (net) during the period / year	(0.50)	(1.91)	(0.98)	(1.41)
Total		(469.23)		(161.15)

17.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserve:

1. Retained Earnings:

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

2. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :

OCI includes remeasurement of defined benefit plans.

Note 18 - Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Unsecured Loan		
Loan from a related party (Refer note 35)	449.00	-
Total	449.00	-

18.1 Loan from a related party of Rs. 449.00 lakhs (Previous Year Nil) is repayable within 2 years from the date of said loan and it is carrying interest at the rate of 8% p.a.

Note 19 - Non-current financial liabilities - Lease liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Lease liabilities	160.65	-
Total	160.65	-

Note 20 - Non-current Liabilities - Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits:		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	18.65	15.06
Total	18.65	15.06

Note 21 - Current Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	37.88	56.49
Others	17.06	16.22
Total	54.94	72.71

21.1 Trade Payables Ageing Schedule are as below :-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 30th September, 2022					
		Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro,small & medium Enterprises	-	16.38	21.50	-	-	-	37.88
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro,small & medium Enterprises	-	7.30	9.76	-	-	-	17.06
Total	-	23.68	31.25	-	-	-	54.94

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at 31st March, 2022					
		Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro,small & medium Enterprises	-	43.32	13.17	-	-	-	56.49
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro,small & medium Enterprises	-	8.13	8.03	0.06	-	-	16.21
Total	-	51.45	21.20	0.06	-	-	72.71

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

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

	Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs 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	37.88	56.49
	ii) Interest thereon	0.08	0.06
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;	0.08	0.06
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.	-	-

Note 22 - Current financial liabilities - Others

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	59.95	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing	5.90	-
Interest accrued and due on Others	0.08	0.06
Other Payables	90.46	43.65
Total	156.39	43.71

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

Note 23 - Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Statutory liabilities	8.95	6.31
Total	8.95	6.31

Note 24 - Current Provisions

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	(Rs. in lakhs) As at 31st March, 2022
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.03	0.03
Leave Encashment	26.73	22.20
Total	26.76	22.23

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 25 - Revenues from Operations

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Sale of Products	400.81	583.95
Net Revenue from Operations	400.81	583.95

25.1 **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	400.81	583.95
Export	-	-
Revenue from Operations	400.81	583.95

(ii) Revenue by Business Segment:

The company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of Scientific Instruments, which is a single segment in terms of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments' and hence, the requirement of disaggregation by type of goods and services is not applicable.

(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	400.81	583.95
Reduction towards variables considerations components	-	-
Revenue from Operations	400.81	583.95

Note 26 - 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		
- Others	1.87	0.73
Rent Income	0.68	0.80
Miscellaneous income	1.99	-
Total	4.54	1.53

Note 27 - Changes in Inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished Goods

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
At the end of the Period / Year		
Work-in-Progress	17.37	85.12
Finished Goods	44.07	22.71
	61.44	107.83
At the beginning of the Year		
Work-in-Progress	77.77	56.87
Finished Goods	18.52	14.89
	96.29	71.76
Changes in Inventories of Work-in-Progress and Finished Goods	34.85	(36.07)

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 28 - Employee Benefits Expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Salaries, Wages & allowances	199.69	141.93
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	11.08	8.01
Share Based Payments (Refer Note 36)	4.67	1.07
Staff Welfare Expenses	7.21	6.16
Gratuity (Unfunded)	2.93	3.19
Total	225.58	160.36

Note 29 - Finance Cost

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Interest Expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5.92	9.01
Interest Expenses on Finance lease liabilities	3.31	0.06
Total	9.23	9.07

Note 30 - Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer note 5)	38.35	24.29
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 6)	3.88	4.37
Total	42.23	28.66

Note 31 - Other Expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Manufacturing Expenses		
Stores, Spares and Consumable	2.04	0.06
Packing Materials Consumed	9.02	7.71
Processing Charges	17.35	24.75
Contract Labour Expenses	39.92	21.91
Product Development Expenses	22.49	12.97
Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Sales Promotion and Advertisement Expenses	-	3.86
Administrative and General Expenses		
Rent	17.53	25.23
Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.03
Other Repairs	12.95	6.04
Insurance	5.92	3.10
Legal & Professional Fees	10.96	9.37
Travelling	22.12	5.19
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 31.1)	1.75	1.38
Loss on Sale of Property plant and equipments	0.30	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	24.75	11.26
Total	187.13	132.86

31.1 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 the auditor as:		
For Statutory Audit	1.50	1.38
For Tax Audit	0.25	-
Total	1.75	1.38

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

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 32 - Earnings Per Equity share

Particulars	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2022	For the Period Ended 30th September, 2021
Net profit/ (loss) after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders for Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (Rs. In Lakhs)	(307.58)	0.24
Share based payment	-	0.79
Net profit/ (loss) after tax attributable to Equity Shareholders for Diluted EPS	(307.58)	1.03
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding During the Year for Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (in Nos.)	95,84,043	64,44,036
Basic and Diluted Earning per share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.) (not annualised)	(3.21)	0.00
Face Value per Equity Share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 33 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

33.1 There is no contingent liability as at 30th September, 2022 and as at 31st March, 2022.

33.2 Commitments

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	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	4.65	7.10

33.3 Management is of the view that above commitments will not have impact on the financial position of the company.

Note 34 - Segment Information

The company is primarily engaged in manufacturing of Scientific Instruments used in laboratory. As there is one reportable segment, the disclosure as required as per accounting standard on "Segment Reporting" (Ind AS – 108) is not given.

34.1 Revenue from operation from outside india is Rs. Nil.

34.2 Revenue of Rs. 400.81 Lakhs (Previous period Rs. 583.95 Lakhs) from a customer represents more than 10% of the company's revenue for the period ended 30th September, 2022.

Note 35 - Related party disclosure

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, on 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:

35.1 List of Related Parties :

	Name of the related party	Country of Incorporation	% of equity interest held by holding company	
			As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
(a)	Holding Company			
	Borosil Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%

(b) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Sreejith Palekudy Sukumaran Kumar - Whole time Director

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary - Director

Mr. Vinayak Patankar - Director

35.2 Transactions with Related Parties :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	April to Sep.'22	April to Sep.'21
Transactions with holding company			
Sale of Goods	Borosil Limited	400.81	583.95
Rent Income	Borosil Limited	0.68	0.80
Interest Expenses	Borosil Limited	5.89	9.12
Purchase Of Goods	Borosil Limited	8.07	26.21
Rent Expenses	Borosil Limited	0.66	0.66
Unsecured Loan Taken	Borosil Limited	449.00	167.00
Unsecured Loan repaid	Borosil Limited	-	381.77
Issue of Equity Shares to	Borosil Limited	-	463.40
Transactions with other related parties:			
Directors Remuneration	Mr. Sreejith Palekudy Sukumaran Kumar	39.61	28.95

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Transactions	Name of the Related Party	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with holding company			
Trade Receivable	Borosil Limited	69.14	209.12
Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings	Borosil Limited	449.00	-
Interest accrued but not due	Borosil Limited	5.90	-
Current financial liabilities - Others	Borosil Limited	4.78	-

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 36 - Share Based Payments

Borosil Technologies Limites - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019 ("ESOS 2019")
The Company had introduced Borosil Technologies Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019 ("ESOS 2019"), which was approved by the shareholders of the Company in their meeting held on 29th November, 2019 to provide equity settled tenure based stock options to specific employees of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company had granted 3,15,957 options to an employee on 31st January, 2020. The exercise price of the option was Rs. 10 per share and the Exercise period was 5 years from the date of vesting of respective options. The vesting schedule of the options granted was 33%, 33% and 34% of the granted options after completion of 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year respectively from the date of grant of options.

During the previous year, the said employee has surrendered the option granted to him and the Company has withdrawn the scheme. Accordingly, the Company has reversed the entire share based payment reserve of Rs. 4.29 Lakhs and transferred it to retained earnings during the year ended 31st March, 2022.

The details of stock options for the period ended 30th September, 2022 and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 is presented below:

Particulars	ESOS 2019	
	30th September, 2022	31st March, 2022
Options as at 1st April	-	3,15,957
Options granted during the period / year	-	-
Options withdrawn during the period / year	-	(3,15,957)
Options forfeited during the period / year	-	-
Options exercised during the period / year	-	-
Options outstanding	-	-

Employee Stock Option Scheme of Borosil Limited (BL)
During the period, Borosil Limited has granted 23,300 stock options (Previous period Nil) to the employees of the Company. With respect to the same, the Company has recognized total expenses of Rs. 4.67 lakhs (Previous period Rs. Nil) related to equity settled share-based payment transactions for the period ended 30th September, 2022. The liability recognised on account of this will be paid to BL upon exercise of the options by such employees of the Company.

Note 37 - Fair Values

37.1 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

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 :				
Financial Assets designated at amortised cost:-				
- Trade Receivable	94.17	94.17	209.12	209.12
- Cash and cash equivalents	12.66	12.66	2.89	2.89
- Loans	2.58	2.58	3.98	3.98
- Others	30.81	30.81	18.81	18.81
	140.22	140.22	234.80	234.80
Financial Liabilities:				
Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-				
- Non Current Borrowings	449.00	449.00	-	-
- Lease Liabilities	238.87	238.87	-	-
- Trade Payable	54.94	54.94	72.71	72.71
- Other Financial Liabilities	156.39	156.39	43.71	43.71
	899.20	899.20	116.42	116.42

37.2 **Fair Valuation techniques**

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 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 Non-current Security Deposits are calculated based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including credit risk. The fair values of Non-Current Secuity Deposits are approximate at their carrying amount. The fair values of loan to employees are approximate at their carrying amount due to interest bearing features.

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.

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

37.3 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 Group 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.

As per above hierarchy, the sole investment of the Company in mutual fund is grouped under Level 1.

Note 38 :- Financial Risk Management: - Objectives and Policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

38.1 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.The company does not have price risk as the investments in liquid mutual fund units.

38.2 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

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 that no provision considered by the Company.

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. For a customer accounting for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years presented, refer note 34.2. 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 and 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.

38.3 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 has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding as per requirement.

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.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Maturity					Carrying Amount
	On demand	0 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	
As at 31st March, 2022						
Trade Payable	-	72.71	-	-	-	72.71
Other financial liabilities	-	39.79		3.92		43.71
Total	-	112.50	-	3.92	-	116.42
As at 30th September, 2022						
Non Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	449.00	449.00
Trade Payable	-	54.94	-	-	-	54.94
Lease Liabilities	-	18.97	19.36	39.89	160.65	238.87
Other financial liabilities	-	154.38	-	2.01	-	156.39
Total	-	228.29	19.36	41.90	160.65	899.20

38.4 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 and range of products to meet the needs of its customers.

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

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 39: Lease

(i) The disclosures under Ind AS – 116 " Leases" has been given below:

(ii) Following are the amounts recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss account:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 30th September, 2022	For the period ended 30th September, 2021
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	14.42	4.26
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3.31	0.06
Total amount recognised	17.73	4.32

(iii) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the period :

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 30th September, 2022	For the period ended 30th September, 2021
Opening Balance	-	4.84
Addition during the year (on adoption of IND AS 116)	251.31	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	3.31	0.06
Interest on security deposit	-	(0.86)
Payment of lease liabilities	(15.75)	(4.04)
Closing Balance	238.87	-

(iv) The following is the contractual maturity profile of lease liabilities:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 30th September, 2022	For the period ended 30th September, 2021
Less than one year	78.22	-
One year to five years	160.65	-
More than five years	-	-
Closing Balance	238.87	-

(v) Lease liabilities carry an effective interest rate of 8.00%. The average lease term is 3 years.

Note 40: 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.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 30th September, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
Total Debt	449.00	-
Less:- Cash and cash equivalent	12.66	2.89
Net Debt	436.34	-
Total Equity (Equity Share Capital plus Other Equity)	489.17	797.25
Total Capital (Total Equity plus net debt)	925.51	797.25
Gearing ratio	47.15%	0.00%

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BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 41: 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	1.70	5.14	-66.84%	Primarily due to increase in Lease liabilities and creditors for Capital expenditures.
Debt- Equity Ratio	0.92	-	-	Due to Borrowings taken.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(27.75)	0.10	-28662.76%	Due to Borrowings taken and loss incurred during the period.
Return on Equity Ratio	-47.8%	0.0%	-123199.43%	Due to loss incurred during the period.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	1.13	1.46	-22.67%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	2.64	5.81	-54.54%	Primarily due to increase in trade receivable.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	3.65	3.92	-6.99%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	1.75	1.14	53.99%	Primarily due to increase in Lease liabilities and creditors for Capital expenditures.
Net Profit Ratio	-76.7%	0.0%	-186817.04%	Due to loss incurred during the period.
Return on Capital Employed	-32.6%	1.1%	-3049.89%	Due to loss incurred during the period.
Return on Investment	-	-	0.00%	

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 sales of products	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 Materials 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
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 42 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 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) provided 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 Comapany 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.

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

BOROSIL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Notes to the condensed financial statement for the period ended 30th September, 2022

Note 43: 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 Klass Pack Limited ("KPL"), a subsidiary of BL, and the Company ('Scheme') inter alia for: (a) reduction and reorganization of share capital of KPL; (b) demerger of Scientific and Industrial Product Business from BL into KPL and consequent issue of shares by KPL; and (c) amalgamation of the Company with KPL. 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 meeting of shareholders 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 44: 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 financial includes only condensed financial statements and selected explanatory notes rather than a complete set of financial statements.

Note 45: 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. 107783W / W100593)

Mukesh Mehta
Partner
Membership no. 43495

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.12.2022

PATHAK H.D. & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sreejith Kumar Palekudy Sukumaran
Whole time Director
(DIN 06590184)

Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary
Director
(DIN 07425111)

Vinayak Patankar
Director
(DIN 07534225)