

**THIS IS A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH SEBI CIRCULARS ONLY AND DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN INVITATION OR OFFER TO ACQUIRE, PURCHASE OR SUBSCRIBE TO SECURITIES NOR IS IT A PROSPECTUS ANNOUNCEMENT**

# BOROSIL<sup>®</sup>

## BOROSIL LIMITED

(Formerly known as Hopewell Tableware Limited)

CIN: U36100MH2010PLC292722

Registered Office: 1101, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Crescenzo, G-Block, Opp. MCA Club, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051

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### PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BOROSIL LIMITED

STATUTORY ADVERTISEMENT ("ADVERTISEMENT") ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR BEARING NO. CF/DIL/3/CIR/2017/21 DATED MARCH 10, 2017 AS AMENDED, ISSUED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ("SEBI") IN RELATION TO THE SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT BY LISTED ENTITIES AND RELAXATION UNDER SUB-RULE (7) OF RULE 19 OF THE SECURITIES CONTRACT (REGULATION) RULES, 1957 AS AMENDED ("SCRR"), PURSUANT TO THE SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT FILED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 230 TO 232 AND OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER BETWEEN BOROSIL RENEWABLES LIMITED ("BRL") AND BOROSIL LIMITED ("OUR COMPANY") AND THE RESPECTIVE SHAREHOLDERS AND CREDITORS WITH EFFECT FROM FEBRUARY 12, 2020, APPROVED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL, MUMBAI BENCH BY ITS ORDER DATED JANUARY 15, 2020 ("THE SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT") AND THE GRANT OF PERMISSION BY SEBI FOR THE RELAXATION OF THE STIPULATIONS UNDER RULE 19(2)(B) OF THE SCRR.

**1. Details of change in name or object clause.**

Date of Shareholders' resolution	Nature of Amendment
July 19, 2018	Change of name of the company from "Hopewell Tableware Private Limited" to "Hopewell Tableware Limited"
November 20, 2018	Change of name of the Company from "Hopewell Tableware Limited" to "Borosil Limited".
February 12, 2020	Change in Object Clause as given in Clause III A pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement

**2. Capital Structure**

**A. Equity Share Capital of our Company prior to Scheme of Arrangement**

Particulars	Aggregate nominal value (₹)
Authorized share capital 27,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	27,00,00,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital 25,75,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	25,75,00,000.00

**B. Equity Share Capital of our Company post Scheme of Arrangement**

Particulars	Aggregate nominal value (₹)
Authorized Capital 27,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	27,00,00,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital 11,40,59,537 Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	11,40,59,537.00

Note: The post Scheme capital structure is as on date of Information Memorandum.

**3. Shareholding pattern of our Company**

The table below presents the shareholding pattern of our Company as on the date of the Information Memorandum.

Category (I)	Category of shareholder (II)	Number of shareholders (III)	Number of fully paid up equity shares held (IV)	Number of Partly paid up equity shares held (V)	Number of shares underlying Depository Receipts (VI)	Total number of shares held (VII) = (IV)+(V)+(VI)	Share-holding as a % of total number of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) (VII) As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities (X)		Number of shares Underlying Outstanding convertible securities (including Warrants) (X)	Shareholding, as a % assuming full conversion of convertible securities (as a percentage of diluted share capital) (X) = (VII)+(X) As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of Locked in shares (XII)		Number of Shares pledged or otherwise encumbered (XIII)		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form** (XIV)
								Class eg: Equity Shares	Class eg: Others			Number (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	Number (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	
A)	Promoter and Promoter Group	11*	8,04,10,758	-	-	8,04,10,758	70.50	8,04,10,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,27,96,317
B)	Public	80,463	3,36,48,779	-	-	3,36,48,779	29.50	3,36,48,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,02,41,067
C)	Non Promoter-Non Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C1)	Shares underlying DRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C2)	Shares held by Employee Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,504*</b>	<b>11,40,59,537</b>	-	-	<b>11,40,59,537</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11,40,59,537</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>10,30,37,384</b>

\* One Promoter doesn't hold any equity share.

# Number of shareholders mentioned above as 60,504 are after consolidation of holding on the basis of PAN of 1<sup>st</sup> shareholder for preparation of shareholding pattern. However, the Company has 61,706 shareholders as on date.

**4. Details of Equity Shares held by the members of Promoter, Promoter Group and Group Companies:**

Name of the Shareholder	Number of Equity Shares held	Percentage of the paid-up Equity Share Capital
Bajrang Lal Kheruka	1,38,68,050	12.18
Pradeep Kumar Kheruka	1,32,33,662	11.60
Shreevar Kheruka	19,51,747	1.71
Rakha Kheruka	1,84,31,587	14.41
Kiran Kheruka	1,84,02,366	14.38
Croton Trading Private Limited	1,30,87,339	11.47
Gujarat Fusion Glass LLP	31,36,404	2.75
Spartan Trade Holdings LLP	11,47,313	1.01
Borosil Holding LLP	9,18,179	0.80
Associated Fabricators LLP	2,34,111	0.21
Sonargaon Properties LLP	NIL	NIL
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,04,10,758</b>	<b>70.50</b>

**5. Major Shareholders of our Company**

The details of the ten largest shareholders of our Company as on the date of this Advertisement is set out below:

S.No.	Name of the Shareholder	No. of Equity Shares held	Percentage of the paid-up Equity share capital (in %)
1.	Rakha Kheruka	1,84,31,587	14.41
2.	Kiran Kheruka	1,84,02,366	14.38
3.	Bajrang Lal Kheruka	1,38,68,050	12.18
4.	Pradeep Kumar Kheruka	1,32,33,662	11.60
5.	Croton Trading Private Limited	1,30,87,339	11.47
6.	Gujarat Fusion Glass LLP	31,36,404	2.75
7.	Investor Education And Protection Fund Authority	28,07,574	2.46
8.	Government Pension Fund Global	20,39,120	1.79
9.	Shreevar Kheruka	19,51,747	1.71
10.	Spartan Trade Holdings LLP	11,47,313	1.01

**6. Details of Promoters of our Company with their profile**

The Promoters of our Company are Mr. B. L. Kheruka, Mr. P. K. Kheruka and Mr. Shreevar Kheruka.  
**Mr. B. L. Kheruka** – Bajrang Lal Kheruka, aged 89 years, is one of our Promoters. He presently resides at 410, Samudra Mahal, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Opp. Nehru Centre Lotus, Worli, Mumbai – 400018, Maharashtra, India. He holds a degree in commerce from St. Xavier's College affiliated to University of Calcutta.  
 He has extensive experience in industry of nearly five decades particularly in flat glass industry. He set up a company namely Window Glass Limited near Calcutta (now Kolkata) in the year 1961 which started production in 1963 for manufacturing of figured glass. He became Chairman of Borosil Glass Works Limited in the year 1988 after acquiring controlling interest in that Company through companies controlled by him along with his family members. He has been avid golf player and has vast experience in business. He had been Chairman of Gujarat Borosil Limited till September 18, 2018 and of BGWL till November 18, 2019. In recognition of his contribution to the company, Board of Directors of BGWL conferred upon him title of Chairman Emeritus. He still is an advisor to BGWL, now Borosil Renewables Limited.  
**Mr. P. K. Kheruka**, aged 68 years, is one of our Promoters. His residential address is 410, Samudra Mahal, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Opp. Nehru Centre Lotus, Worli, Mumbai – 400018, Maharashtra, India. He holds Honours degree in Commerce from St. Xavier's College affiliated to University of Calcutta.  
 He became the Director of Window Glass Limited on March 21, 1992. He became Director in Gujarat Borosil Limited, formerly Gujarat Window Glass Limited in the year 1988 and was its Chairman till February 11, 2020 when it got dissolved under the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement. He is also a Director of BGWL since 1988 and is now Chairman of that Company from November 18, 2019. In the intermediary period, he became Non-Resident Indian since April 2011.  
**Mr. Shreevar Kheruka**, aged 38 years, is one of our Promoters. He presently resides at 410, Samudra Mahal, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Opp. Nehru Centre Lotus, Worli, Mumbai – 400018, Maharashtra, India. He holds a dual degree in BSc in Economics and B.A. in International Relations from University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
 He was briefly associated with a US based Multi-national group. After having a stint as Vice President of Vitline Glass Works Limited he became Vice President of Borosil Glass Works Limited in the year 2006. He became Director of BGWL in the year 2009 and as Managing Director and CEO in the year 2012, which position he held till February 11, 2020. Presently, he is Vice Chairman, Managing Director and CEO of Borosil Limited. He has rich experience in all aspects of business and particularly in the field of finance and marketing. He has been awarded Economic Times '40 under 40 award' in the year 2019.

**7. Business and Management of our Company**

The Company is in the business of manufacturing of various types of opartware such as Dinner sets (comprising of plates, serving bowls and soup bowls) and Tea sets (comprising of tea cups, saucers and coffee mugs). The Company has rebuilt its furnace and was ready for commissioning in March, 2020, but kept production on hold due to the lockdown and lack of visibility of demand.  
 Summary of business of demerged undertaking of Borosil Glass Works Limited (BGWL) (since renamed as Borosil Renewables Limited (BRL)): BRL had two divisions namely Scientific & Industrial ware division which deals in scientific and industrial apparatus and equipment, e.g. Beaker, Bottles, Burettes, Cones, Condensers, Cylinders, Desiccators, Dishes, Distilling Apparatus, Water Distillation Unit, Apparatus, Surimeter, Viscometer, Extractors, Flasks, Filtration Assembly, Volumetric Flasks, Column, Funnels, Gas Generator, Jars & Kettles, Pipettes, Weighing Scoop, Tubes, Adapters, Test Tubes, Sintered Ware, Quartz Ware, Vials, Slides & Cover Glasses, Lab Accessories;  
 2. The other division deals in Consumer ware e.g. Glass lunchboxes, Glass lunchbox, Storage jars, Glass bottles, Vision glass & tea series, Hydra flask & bottles, Hydra lunch box, Stainless steel serve ware & cookware, stainless steel lunchbox & bottles, Kitchen appliances, Home decor (tea lights), etc.  
 These two divisions now stood transferred to the Company pursuant to the Scheme.

**8. Management**

The Company has its registered office situated at 1101, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Crescenzo, G-Block, Plot No C-38, Opp. MCA Club, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051. Its factories are at Jaipur, Bharuch and Tarapur.  
 Our warehouses are at: Bharuch (Gujarat) (Seven Warehouses); Thane (Maharashtra) (One Warehouse); 24 Parganas (West Bengal) (One Warehouse); Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) (One Warehouse); Guwahati (Assam) (One Warehouse) and Chazalad (Uttar Pradesh) (Two Warehouses).

**9. Board of Directors**

S. No.	Name of Directors	DIN	Experience	Designation
1	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Kheruka	00016909	Has over 48 years of experience particularly in the glass industry. He had been Director of Borosil Glass Works Limited since 1988 and is now Executive Chairman of that company.	Non-Executive Director
2	Mr. Shreevar Kheruka	01802416	Has more than 14 years of corporate experience and was also briefly associated with a US based multinational group. He had been Managing Director & CEO of Borosil Glass Works Limited since August, 2012 which position he held till February 11, 2020. He has assumed office of Managing Director & CEO of Borosil Limited since February 12, 2020. Mr. Shreevar Kheruka was chosen as one of Economic Times '40 under 40 award' as one of the 40 brightest corporate leaders, entrepreneurs and owner professionals of the Country.	Vice Chairman, Managing Director and CEO
3	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary	07425111	Has over 22 years' experience in Corporate Sector- Finance, Commercial and General Management. He occupied position of Chief Financial Officer of Borosil Glass Works Limited for many years. Thereafter he became Whole-time Director of Gujarat Borosil Limited in 2016 and then that of Borosil Glass Works Limited in 2018. Now he is occupying position of Whole-time Director of Borosil Limited since February 12, 2020.	Additional and Whole Time Director
4	Mrs. Anupa Rajiv Sahney	00341721	Has vast experience in various fields and has worked with Investors to manage Investments, has experience in Owner representation and Asset management. She had been an Independent Director of Borosil Glass Works Limited for nearly 6 years. She is presently an Independent Director of Borosil Limited since February 03, 2020.	Additional and Non-Executive Independent Director
5	Mr. Navon Kumar Kshatriya	00046813	Has 42 years of varied experience in industry which includes holding position of Managing Director & CEO in reputed Multinational Company. He had been an Independent Director of Borosil Glass Works Limited for nearly 7 years. He is presently an Independent Director of Borosil Limited since February 03, 2020.	Additional and Non-Executive Independent Director
6	Mr. Kewal Kundanlal Handa	00056826	Has diverse experience in Finance, Commercial, Strategy, Business Development, Merger & Acquisition, Banking and Corporate Affairs. He had been an Independent Director of Borosil Glass Works Limited for nearly 2 years. He is presently an Independent Director of Borosil Limited since February 03, 2020. He is also Non-Executive Chairman of Union Bank of India.	Additional and Non-Executive Independent Director
7	Mr. Kanwar Bir Singh Anand	03518282	He joined Asian Paints Ltd in the year 1978 and has worked in the Sales and Marketing function of the Architectural Coating and Chemical business, Industrial products manufacturing. He was made the head of the Decoratives Business in 2009 and was Managing Director and CEO of the Asian Paints Ltd. till March 31, 2020. He is presently an Independent Director of Borosil Limited since February 03, 2020.	Additional and Non-Executive Independent Director

**9. Key Managerial Personnel**

The details of our Key Managerial Personnel are as follows:

S. No.	Name	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1	Mr. Shreevar Kheruka	Vice Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	Dual degree in BSc in Economics and B.A. in International Relations from University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	Has 14 year's corporate experience and was also briefly associated with a US based multinational group. Immediately before joining our Company he was Managing Director and CEO of Borosil Glass Works Limited. He joined as Managing Director and CEO of our Company with effect from February 12, 2020 for a period of 3 years.
2	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary	Additional and Whole Time Director	Graduate in Commerce and Chartered Accountant	Has 22 years' experience in Corporate Sector - Finance, Commercial and General Management. Immediately before joining our Company, he was Whole-time Director of Borosil Glass Works Limited. He has joined our Company as Additional and Whole-time Director with effect from February 12, 2020 for a period of 3 years.
3	Mr. Anand Mahendra Sultania	Chief Financial Officer	Graduate in Commerce and holds Advanced Diploma in Business Management from ICAI University	He has nearly 20 years of corporate and business experience in Forex management, finance management with Banks and NBFCs, treasury management, managing credit ratings, monitoring of Business plans and Auditing. Immediately before joining our company, he was Assistant General Manager –Accounts in Borosil Glass Works Limited.
4	Mr. Manoj Arvind Dere	Company Secretary	Graduate in Commerce, Company Secretary and Law graduate	Has 21 years of corporate experience including that of Company Secretary of Hathway Bhawan Cabletel & Datacom Limited. He has expertise in all secretarial matters.

**10. Reasons for the Scheme of Arrangement**

**The Scheme:**  
 Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Mumbai Bench on January 15, 2020 sanctioned the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement ("Scheme") involving:  
 • Amalgamation of Vitline Glass Works Limited ("the Transferor Company 1" or "VGWL"), Fennel Investment and Finance Private Limited ("the Transferor Company 2" or "FIFPL") and Gujarat Borosil Limited ("the Transferor Company 3" or "GBL") (collectively referred to as the "Transferor Companies") with Borosil Glass Works Limited ("the Transferee Company" or "BGWL") (hereinafter referred to as "PART B of the Scheme"); and  
 • Demerger of the Scientific and Industrial products and Consumer products business of BGWL ("Demerged Company") along with the Scientific and Industrial products and Consumer products business (vested in BGWL pursuant to amalgamation of VGWL with BGWL) into Borosil Limited ("the Resulting Company" or "BL") (hereinafter referred to as "PART C of the Scheme").  
**Rationale as provided in the Scheme of Arrangement –**  
 The restructuring:  
 • Resulted in simplification of the group structure by eliminating cross holdings;  
 • Confer shares in each business to each existing shareholder of all the companies thereby giving them an opportunity to participate in both the businesses i.e. Scientific & Industrial products and consumer products businesses of BGWL and solar business of GBL to make easy decision whether to stay invested or monetize their investment; in either of the businesses thereby unlocking value for the shareholders;  
 • Enable each business to pursue growth opportunities and offer investment opportunities to potential investors; and  
 • Result in economies in business operations, provide optimal utilization of resources and greater administrative efficiencies.  
**Salient Features of the Scheme –**  
 As per the approved Scheme, Vitline Glass Works Limited, Fennel Investment and Finance Private Limited and Gujarat Borosil Limited (collectively referred to as the "Transferor Companies") amalgamated with Borosil Glass Works Limited (since renamed as Borosil Renewables Limited).  
**Demerger of the Demerged Undertaking from the Demerged Company into the Resulting Company**  
 • To give effect to the Part C of the Scheme, the demerged undertaking i.e. Scientific and Industrial products and Consumer products business of Demerged Company along with the Scientific and Industrial products and Consumer products business (vested in Demerged Company pursuant to amalgamation of VGWL with BGWL) stood transferred to and vested in the Resulting Company, as a going concern, in accordance with Section 2(19AA) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.  
 Upon the Scheme becoming effective and upon vesting of the Demerged Undertaking of the Demerged Company in the Resulting Company, the Resulting Company, without any further application or deed, issued and allotted 11,40,59,537 new equity shares on March 13, 2020 in the proportion of 1 (One) fully paid up Equity Share of ₹1/- each for every 1 (One) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each fully paid up to the shareholders of the Demerged Company whose name appeared in the register of members of the Demerged Company as on Record Date 2 being March 9, 2020 as stipulated by the Board of Directors of Resulting Company, their heirs, executors, administrators or the successors in title.  
 • Inter-company holdings, as on the Appointed Date, between the Demerged Company and the Resulting Company, were cancelled pursuant to this Scheme.  
 • As per the approved Scheme, the equity shares of the Resulting Company will be listed on all the Stock Exchanges on which the equity shares of the Demerged Company are listed. The Demerged Company is currently listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.  
 • Since the equity share of the Resulting Company were proposed to be listed pursuant to the Scheme i.e. without making an Initial Public Offering, an application seeking relaxation from the applicability of Rule 19(2)(b) of Securities Contract (Regulations) Rules, 1957 was made to SEBI through BSE Limited and SEBI has granted such relaxation vide its letter dated July 10, 2020.  
 • The Resulting Company has entered into such arrangements and gave such confirmations and/or undertakings as necessary in accordance with the applicable laws or regulations for the Resulting Company with the formalities of the said Stock Exchanges. The equity shares of the Resulting Company allotted pursuant to the Scheme shall remain frozen in the depositories system till listing and trading permission is given by the designated Stock Exchange. There was no change in the shareholding pattern or control in the Resulting Company between the Record Date 2 end till date covered under this Scheme.  
**Reduction of capital**  
 Immediately upon implementation of Part C of the Scheme the existing 25,75,00,000 (Twenty Five Crores Seventy Five Lakhs Only) equity shares of ₹1/- each and 2,80,00,000 (Two Crores Eighty Lakhs), 6% Non-cumulative Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each of the Resulting Company held by the Demerged Company stood cancelled without any payment. The share capital of the Resulting Company stood reduced to the extent of the face value of shares held by the Demerged Company on the issue of shares by the Resulting Company.

**11. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2019 AND 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018**  
**BOROSIL LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS HOPEWELL TABLEWARE LIMITED)**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2019 AND 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018**

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at		
		31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
<b>I. ASSETS</b>				
<b>1 Non-current Assets</b>				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	20,507.98	22,768.30	8,905.36
(b) Capital Work-in-progress	5	4,538.69	1,543.88	985.64
(c) Investment Property	6	158.52	158.52	-
(d) Goodwill on Amalgamation	7	5,931.84	5,931.84	-
(e) Other Intangible Assets	7	86.41	107.32	15.94
(f) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	8	13,315.98	11,890.43	-
(ii) Loans	9	19.80	25.92	-
(iii) Others	10	489.66	382.88	273.18
(g) Art Works	10	240.80	240.80	-
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	802.53
(i) Non-current Tax Assets (net)	11	591.00	651.17	7.48
(j) Other Non-current Assets	11	1,073.71	1,191.55	257.01
<b>2 Current Assets</b>				
(a) Inventories	12	17,057.20	16,425.63	2,281.60
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	13	5,225.13	5,628.49	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	14	7,732.47	8,044.46	1,711.67
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	15	222.16	719.87	16.02
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	16	26.75	24.85	47.20
(v) Loans	17	56.64	32.84	-
(vi) Others	18	3,098.59	1,239.95	87.31
(c) Current Tax Assets (net)	-	3.44	5.24	1.80
(d) Other Current Assets	19	1,518.79	1,289.41	809.65
		<b>34,941.17</b>	<b>33,417.34</b>	<b>4,915.34</b>
(e) Assets held for Sale	50	138.60	9.11	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>82,014.16</b>	<b>78,319.46</b>	<b>16,162.48</b>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>EQUITY</b>				
(a) Equity Share Capital	20	1,140.60	-	2,575.00
(b) Equity Share Suspense Account	47	-	1,140.80	-
(c) Other Equity	21	84,288.26	80,212.85	(1,359.98)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>1 Non-current Liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	22	-	106.00	7,897.01
(b) Provisions	23	162.62	131.17	54.16
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	24	1,513.00	1,051.74	-
		<b>1,675.62</b>	<b>1,288.91</b>	<b>7,951.17</b>

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PARTICULARS		Note No.	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
2	<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
(a)	Financial Liabilities				
(i)	Borrowings	25	4,340.87	5,466.58	2,770.06
(ii)	Trade Payables	26			
A)	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1,178.58	1,431.17	423.37
B)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,278.53	2,233.84	653.78
			3,456.11	3,665.01	1,077.15
(iii)	Other Financial Liabilities	27	6,234.56	5,647.28	2,996.18
(b)	Other Current Liabilities	28	232.89	441.02	109.90
(c)	Provisions	29	681.77	467.25	43.00
(d)	Current Tax Liabilities (net)		64.48	-	-
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		14,909.68	15,677.10	6,996.29
	Significant accounting policies and notes to Standalone Financial Statements	1 to 54	82,014.16	78,319.46	16,182.48

BOROSIL LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS HOPEWELL TABLEWARE LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2019 AND 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018 (₹ In lakhs)

PARTICULARS		Note	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
I.	Revenue from Operations	30	59,082.26	34,531.88	10,211.08
	Other Income	31	923.12	1,385.12	55.29
	<b>Total Income (I)</b>		60,005.38	35,916.80	10,266.37
II.	Expenses:				
	Cost of Materials Consumed		5,938.27	5,377.27	1,814.16
	Purchases of Stock-in-trade		15,529.99	5,492.60	-
	Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress, Finished Goods and Stock-in-trade	32	(592.90)	(1,588.82)	335.12
	Excise duty expenses		-	-	54.11
	Employee Benefits Expense	33	8,875.10	3,741.76	1,011.24
	Finance Costs	34	467.45	940.84	687.85
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	35	3,258.44	2,359.09	837.53
	Other Expenses	36	23,485.52	16,418.33	6,314.70
	<b>Total Expenses (II)</b>		54,961.87	32,741.67	11,034.71
III.	<b>Profit/(Loss) Before Tax and Exceptional Items (I - II)</b>		5,043.51	3,175.73	(768.34)
IV.	Exceptional Items		-	-	-
V.	<b>Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (III - IV)</b>		5,043.51	3,175.73	(768.34)
VI.	Tax Expense:	24			
	(1) Current Tax		451.45	(10.77)	-
	(2) Deferred Tax		477.39	820.92	(90.83)
	<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		928.84	810.15	(90.83)
VII.	<b>Profit/(Loss) For The Year (V-VI)</b>		4,114.67	2,365.58	(677.51)
VIII.	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
	Re-measurement gains / (losses) on Defined Benefit Plans		(56.39)	5.59	(7.07)
	Income Tax effect on above		18.13	(0.92)	2.16
	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>		(39.26)	4.67	(4.91)
IX.	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + VIII)</b>		4,075.41	2,370.25	(682.42)
X.	Earnings per Equity Share of ₹1 each (in ₹)	37			
	- Basic		3.81	1.27	(0.28)
	- Diluted		3.81	1.27	(0.28)
	Significant accounting policies and notes to Standalone Financial Statements	1 to 54			

BOROSIL LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS HOPEWELL TABLEWARE LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2019 AND 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018 (₹ In lakhs)

PARTICULARS		As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2017	Changes during 2017-18	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018	Changes during 2018-19	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	Changes during 2019-20	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	
A. Equity Share Capital		2,575.00	-	2,575.00	(2,575.00)	-	1,140.60	1,140.80	
B. Other Equity									
	Reserves and Surplus								
	Capital Reserve								
	Capital Reserve on Amalgamation								
	General Reserve								
	Retained Earnings								
	Items of Other Comprehensive Income								
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans								
	<b>Total Other Equity</b>								
	<b>Balance as at 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017</b>	2,800.00	-	-	(3,468.48)	(9.08)	(677.56)		
	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>					(677.51)	(4.91)	(682.42)	
	<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018</b>	2,800.00	-	-	(4,145.99)	(13.99)	(1,359.98)		
	<b>Balance as at 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018</b>	2,800.00	-	-	(4,145.99)	(13.99)	(1,359.98)		
	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)</b>		(2,800.00)	15.00	8,881.07	500.00	52,734.71	4.67	2,370.25
	Transitional Impact of Ind AS 116						(42.94)		(42.94)
	<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019</b>		15.00	8,881.07	500.00	50,911.36	(94.58)	60,212.85	
	<b>Balance as at 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019</b>		15.00	8,881.07	500.00	50,911.36	(94.58)	60,212.85	
	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>						(39.26)	4,075.41	
	<b>Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020</b>		15.00	8,881.07	500.00	55,026.03	(133.84)	64,288.26	

BOROSIL LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS HOPEWELL TABLEWARE LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2019 AND 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2018 (₹ In lakhs)

PARTICULARS		For the Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	For the Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
A.	<b>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>			
	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	5,043.51	3,175.73	(768.34)
	Adjusted for:			
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3,258.44	2,359.09	837.53
	Unrealised loss on Foreign Currency Transactions (net)	2.70	3.83	15.96
	Gain on Financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	(130.26)	(773.49)	-
	Loss / (Gain) on Sale of Investments (net)	(103.66)	242.43	-
	Share of loss in LLP	6.94	7.28	-
	Dividend Income	(81.54)	(0.15)	-
	Interest Income	(353.21)	(266.29)	(31.57)
	Loss / (Profit) on Sale / discarding of Property, Plant and Equipment and Assets held for Sale (net)	346.58	(21.66)	410.92
	Loss on account of Liquidation of Subsidiary	345.91	-	-
	Provision / (Reversal) of Impairment on non current investment	(335.71)	335.71	-
	Investment Advisory Charges	5.12	3.71	-
	Share Based Payment Expense	70.34	71.69	11.74
	Finance Costs	467.45	940.84	687.85
	Guarantee Commission	(3.92)	-	2.15
	Sundry Balances Written Back (net)	(3.88)	(44.46)	(19.35)
	Provision for Credit Impaired / doubtful advances	246.85	3,742.05	53.01
	<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes Adjusted for:</b>	8,785.56	6,087.25	1,167.60
	Trade & Other Receivables	(2,513.54)	(113.80)	(787.58)
	Inventories	(631.57)	(1,587.48)	149.18
	Trade & Other Payables	217.34	1,039.04	(642.24)
	<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	5,887.79	5,445.01	1,209.00
	Direct taxes paid	(876.26)	(1,063.53)	(3.91)
	<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>	4,981.53	4,381.48	1,205.09
B.	<b>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>			
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,855.22)	(2,386.46)	(5,914.59)
	Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment and Assets held for Sale	515.96	435.15	94.48
	Investments in a Subsidiary	(1,750.00)	(500.00)	-
	Proceeds from Liquidation of a Subsidiary	169.72	-	-
	Purchase of Investments	(3,870.82)	(1,013.29)	-
	Sale of Investments	4,634.24	796.47	-
	Investment Advisory Charges Paid	(8.83)	-	-
	Interest on Investment/Loans	835.74	125.30	72.17
	Dividend Received	81.54	0.15	-
	<b>Net Cash (used In) Investing Activities</b>	(3,247.67)	(2,522.68)	(5,747.96)
C.	<b>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>			
	Proceeds from Long term borrowings	-	1,527.00	5,893.00
	Repayment of Non-current Borrowings	(664.01)	(782.81)	(708.74)
	Movement in Current Borrowings (net)	(1,125.69)	(1,281.40)	200.62
	Margin Money (net)	21.76	7.98	-
	Guarantee Commission Paid	-	-	(2.15)
	Interest Paid	(463.49)	(1,132.86)	(999.60)
	<b>Net Cash Flow from / (used In) Financing Activities</b>	(2,231.43)	(1,682.09)	4,544.43
	<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	(497.57)	196.71	(2.44)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	719.87	16.02	18.46
	On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	506.94	-
	<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	222.16	719.67	16.02
	Unrealised Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions (net)	0.06	-	-
	<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	222.10	719.67	16.02

Notes:

1 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of Current Borrowings: (₹ In lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	For the Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
Opening balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	8,130.57	12,409.88	7,023.00
(a) Changes from financing cash flows	(1,789.70)	(537.21)	5,386.88
(b) On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	(5,742.10)	-
Closing balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	4,340.87	6,130.57	12,409.88

2 Bracket indicates cash outflow.

3 Previous Year figures have been regrouped, restated and rearranged wherever necessary (Refer note 47)

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

BOROSIL LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS HOPEWELL TABLEWARE LIMITED)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020Notes to the standalone financial statements pertain to the period for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 with previous year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

Note 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Borosil Limited (Formerly Known As Hopewell Tableware Limited) ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled and incorporated in India. It is a listed company. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1101, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Crescenzo, G-Block, Opp. MCA Club, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051.

During the previous year, the Company has been converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company and accordingly, the name of the Company is changed from Hopewell Tableware Private Limited to Hopewell Tableware Limited w.e.f. 19.07.2018 and again the name of the Company is changed from Hopewell Tableware Limited to Borosil Limited w.e.f. 20.11.2018. The fresh certificate of Incorporation was issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of Scientific and Industrial Products (SIP) and Consumer Products (CP). SIP consist of laboratory glassware, instruments, disposable plastics, liquid handling systems and explosion proof lighting glassware. CP consist of microwaveable and flameproof kitchenware, glass tumblers, tableware and dinnerware, Appliances and Storage products.

The Company has received in-principle approval for listing of 11,40,59,537 shares issued pursuant to the Scheme from the BSE Limited (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has granted relaxation from the applicability of Rule 19(2)(b) of Securities Contract (Regulation) Rules 1957. The Company is in the process of complying with the remaining formalities to obtain trading permission from BSE and NSE.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 were approved and adopted by Board of Directors in their meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2020.

Note 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION:

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented on going concern basis and at historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured as indicated below:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Assets held for disposal measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.
- Employee's Defined Benefit Plans measured as per actuarial valuation.
- Employee Stock Option Plans measured at fair value.
- Assets and Liabilities acquired under Business Combination measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹), 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 Business Combination and Goodwill/Capital Reserve:

The Company uses the pooling of interest method of accounting to account for common control business combination and acquisition method of accounting to account for other business combinations.

The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in other equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in other equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Company to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Company. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Contingent consideration does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Any goodwill that arises on account of such business combination is tested annually for impairment.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and the settlement is accounted for within other equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A contingent liability of the acquiree is assumed in a business combination only if such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination, such as Stamp Duty for title transfer in the name of the Company, finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

In case of Pooling of interest method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are recognised at their carrying amounts. No adjustment is made to reflect the fair value or recognise any new assets and liabilities. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods restates as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferee is transferred to capital reserve and presented separately from other capital reserves.

Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination such as finders' fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment:

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

Depreciation on 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, except in case of Property, Plant and Equipments as described below:

Particulars	Useful life considered for depreciation
Certain Buildings	15-19 Years
Certain Plant and Equipment	3 years
Furnace	2.5 Years
Moulds	3-5 Years
Plastic Pallet	3 Years

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment which are added / disposed off during the year, 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

(Continue from page 2...)

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

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

3.10 Impairment of Goodwill:

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Company's cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

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

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company that has been disposed of 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 coordinated plan to dispose of 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.

3.12 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.

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 assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets - Equity investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture:

The Company has accounted for its equity investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

Financial assets - Derecognition

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

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for measuring impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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

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

For trade receivables, Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

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 are approximate at their fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial liabilities - Financial guarantee contracts:

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

Financial liabilities - Derecognition:

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

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.

3.13 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.

3.14 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 is recognised directly in other equity.

3.15 Revenue recognition and other income:

Sale of goods and Services:

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of products comprising of Scientific and Industrial Products (SIP) and Consumer Products (CP).

Transition:

On transition to Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customer', the Company has elected to adopt the new revenue standard as per modified retrospective approach method. As per the modified retrospective approach method, the Company has recognized the cumulative effect of initially applying the Ind AS 115 as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 in Retained Earnings. The comparative financial statement for year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 is not restated.

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

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

The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Contract balances:

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

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

Other Income:

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

Interest Income:

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

Dividend Income:

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

Rental Income:

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

3.16 Foreign currency reinstatement and translation:

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

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

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

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other finance gains / losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net 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.

3.17 Employee Benefits:

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

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

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

Contribution to Superannuation fund, a defined contribution plan, is made in accordance with the Company policy, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which employees have rendered services.

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

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

3.18 Share-based payments:

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

3.19 Taxes on income:

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

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

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

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

3.20 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 temporary 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.

3.21 Earnings per share:

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

3.22 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 MCA.

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.

3.23 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.

3.24 Government Grant

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

3.25 Off-setting financial instrument:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right 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.

Note 4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

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

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties and Other Intangible Assets:

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

4.2 Income Tax:

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

4.3 Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/liabilities 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 flow. 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.

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.

Note 5 Property, Plant and Equipment (₹ in lakhs)

Table with columns: PARTICULARS, Leasehold Improvements, Leasehold Land, Freehold Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures, Vehicles, Office Equipment, Total. Rows include COST, As at 1st April, 2018, Additions, Dispositions, As at 31st March, 2019, As at 1st April, 2018, Depreciation/Amortisation for the year, Dispositions / Transfers, As at 31st March, 2020, NET BOOK VALUE, As at 31st March, 2018, As at 31st March, 2019, As at 31st March, 2020.

5.1 In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -36) on 'Impairment of Assets', the management during the year carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired in accordance with the said Ind AS. On the basis of this review carried out by the management, there was no impairment loss on property, plant and equipment during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.

5.2 Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in note 22 and note 25.

5.3 Capital work in progress as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 is ₹ 4,538.69 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1,543.88 lakhs).

5.4 Capital work in progress includes borrowing cost of ₹ 39.90 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 39.80 Lakhs).

5.5 Gross Block of Plant and Equipments includes ₹ 7.18 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 7.18 lakhs) being the amount spent for laying Power Line, the ownership of which vests with the Government Authorities.

5.6 Buildings include cost of shares in Co-operative Societies Rs. Nil (Previous Year ₹ 0.01 lakhs).

5.7 Details of pre-operative expenditure included in capital work in progress and its capitalisation during the year:

Table with columns: Particulars, 31st March 2020, 31st March 2019. Rows include Pre-operative Expenditure carried forward from previous year, Salaries, Wages & allowances, Borrowing Cost, Total, Capitalised during the year, Balance pre-operative expenses included in Capital work in Progress.

Note 6 Investment Property (₹ in lakhs)

Table with columns: Particulars, Investment Properties. Rows include COST, As at 1st April, 2018, Additions, Dispositions, As at 31st March, 2019, As at 1st April, 2018, Depreciation and Amortisation during the year, Dispositions, As at 31st March, 2019, Depreciation and Amortisation during the year, Dispositions, As at 31st March, 2020, NET BOOK VALUE, As at 31st March, 2019, As at 31st March, 2020.

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**6.1 Information regarding Income and expenditure of investment properties.**

There is no income derived / Expenses incurred by the Company from investment properties.

**6.2 The Company's investment properties as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 consists of and held for undetermined future use.**

**6.3** The fair values of the properties are ₹ 273.99 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 316.51 lakhs). These valuations are based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer, who is a specialist in valuing these types of properties. The fair value of the assets is determined using Comparison Method under the Market Approach. The fair value measurement is categorised in Level 3 fair value hierarchy. For the purpose of the valuation under comparison method, a comparison is made with similar properties that have recently been sold in the market. The significant unobservable inputs are (i) monthly market rent, taking into account the difference in location and individual factors, such as frontage and size between the comparable and the properties, (ii) Capitalisation rate, taking into account the capitalisation of rental income potential, nature of property and the prevailing market condition.

**6.4 The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.****Note 7. Other Intangible Assets**

PARTICULARS		Other Intangible assets	
(₹ in lakhs)			
<b>COST :</b>		<b>AMORTISATION:</b>	
As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2018	23.73	As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2018	7.79
Additions	25.50	Amortisation during the year	41.30
Addition on account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	273.75	Addition on account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	166.57
Disposals	-	Disposals	-
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	322.98	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	215.68
Additions	56.34	Amortisation during the year	77.25
Disposals	-	Disposals	-
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	379.32	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	292.91
<b>NET BOOK VALUE:</b>			
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	107.32		
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	86.41		

**7.1 Other intangible assets represents Computer Softwares other than self generated.****Note 8 Non-Current Investments**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020			As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019		
	No. of Shares/Units	Face Value (₹) Unless otherwise stated	₹ in lakhs	No. of Shares/Units	Face Value (₹) Unless otherwise stated	₹ in lakhs
<b>(a) In Equity Instruments:</b>						
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Subsidiary Company</b>						
<b>Carried at cost</b>						
Borosil Alrasia FZE (Refer Note 44.5)	-	-	-	3	AED 10,00,000	524.77
Borosil Technologies Ltd. (Formerly known as Borosil Glass Ltd.) (including 6 shares held by nominee)	4,950,000	10	491.40	4,950,000	10	491.40
Acalpha Realty Ltd. (Formerly known as Borosil International Ltd.) (including 6 shares held by nominee)	100,000	10	5.45	100,000	10	5.45
Klass Pack Ltd. (Formerly known as Klass Pack Pvt. Ltd.)	1,110,756	100	6,196.77	674,074	100	4,196.77
<b>Unquoted Partly Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Subsidiary Company</b>						
<b>Carried at cost</b>						
Klass Pack Ltd. (Formerly known as Klass Pack Pvt. Ltd. (Paid up value of ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ 25/-))	-	-	-	100	218,341	250.00
<b>Others</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
Zoroastrian Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4,000	25	2.51	4,000	25	2.35
			6,696.13			5,476.74
Provision for impairment of non-current investment (Refer Note 44.5)			-			(335.71)
<b>Total Equity Instruments (a)</b>			6,696.13			5,135.03
<b>(b) In Capital account of Limited Liability Partnership:</b>						
<b>Unquoted</b>						
<b>Others</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
Hopewell Packaging LLP (Share in Profit/Loss) - Nil (Previous Year 18%) (Nature of Investment - Limited Liability Partnership)	-	-	-	-	-	10.72
<b>Total Capital Accounts (b)</b>			-			10.72
<b>(c) In Preference Shares :</b>						
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Others</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
8.2% Cumulative Non-Participating Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Tala Motors Finance Ltd. (Formerly known as Sheba Properties Ltd.)	496,100	100	1,108.68	496,100	100	1,101.14
<b>Total Preference Shares (c)</b>			1,108.68			1,101.14
<b>(d) In Debentures:</b>						
<b>Quoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
7.76% Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of HDB Financial Services Ltd. -Series 2017 A/1/103	-	-	-	50	1,000,000	496.22
<b>Total Debentures (d)</b>			-			496.22
<b>(e) In Others:</b>						
<b>1. Venture Capital Fund</b>						
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
NV India Real Estate Fund	118,095	100	1,285.08	118,095	100	1,153.28
<b>2. Alternative Investment Fund</b>						
<b>Quoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
IIFL Real Estate Fund (Domestic) - Series 2 - Class A	14,011,328	6.08	831.42	14,011,328	7.01	1,122.05
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
ASK Real Estate Special Opportunities Fund - II - Class B	1,500	100,000	1,849.74	1,050	100,000	1,319.42
Edelweiss Stressed and Troubled Assets Revival Fund-1	10,000	5,512.45	450.66	10,000	5,790.64	501.07
IIFL Income Opportunities Fund Series-Special Situations(A Category II)	14,330,927	4.00	313.22	14,330,927	4.00	631.03
FireSide Ventures Investment Fund-1 - Class A	436	100,000	781.05	368	100,000	420.47
<b>Total Others (e)</b>			5,511.17			5,147.32
<b>Total Non Current Investments (a) + (b) + (c) + (d) + (e)</b>			13,315.98			11,890.43

**8.1 Aggregate amount of Investments and Market value thereof**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value
Quoted Investments:-	831.42	831.42	1,618.27	1,618.27
-Measured at fair value through profit and loss	12,484.56	10,272.16		
-Unquoted Investments	13,315.98	11,890.43		

**8.2 Refer Note 39 in respect of Investment through Portfolio Management Services.****8.3 Category-wise Non-current investment**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Financial assets measured at cost (net of provision)	6,893.82	5,132.68
Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit and Loss	6,622.36	6,757.75
<b>Total</b>	13,315.98	11,890.43

**Note 9 Non-current financial assets - Loans**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Loan to Employees	19.80	25.92
<b>Total</b>	19.80	25.92

**Note 10 Non-current financial assets - Others**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Fixed deposit with Banks having maturity more than 12 months	89.41	113.27
Security Deposits	380.25	269.41
<b>Total</b>	469.66	382.68

**10.1 Fixed Deposit with Banks pledged for EPCG license.****Note 11 Other Non-current assets**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Capital Advances	132.70	726.03
MAT Credit Entitlement	911.41	427.18
Others	29.60	30.34
<b>Total</b>	1,073.71	1,193.55

**11.1 Others include mainly Prepaid Expenses etc.**

**11.2** As applicable, the Company is liable to pay MAT under Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"). MAT paid under Section 115JB of the Act over tax payable as per the provisions of the Act, other than Section 115JB of the Act, has been carried forward for being set off against the future tax liabilities computed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, other than Section 115JB of the Act, in next fifteen years. Based on the future projection of the performances, the Company will be liable to pay the income tax computed as per provisions of the Act, other than under Section 115JB of the Act

**Note 12 Inventories**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
<b>Raw Materials</b>				
Goods-in-Transit	151.10		219.71	
Others	1,812.71	1,963.81	1,742.85	1,962.66
<b>Work-in-Progress</b>		1,545.00		1,504.12
<b>Finished Goods:</b>				
Goods-in-Transit	162.87		221.86	
Others	5,899.23	6,082.10	4,678.64	4,898.50
<b>Stock-in-Trade:</b>				
Goods-in-Transit	480.53		1,734.20	
Others	5,698.13	6,178.76	5,076.84	6,811.04
Stores, Spares and Consumables		550.72		601.46
Packing Material		685.78		626.51
Scrap(Cullet)		51.03		21.44
<b>Total</b>		17,057.20		16,426.63

**12.1 Inventories are hypothecated against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in note 25.**

**12.2** The amount of write-down of inventories (net) recognised as an expense for the year is ₹ 202.63 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 11.02 lakhs). These are included in Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress, Finished Goods and Stock-in-trade, in Packing Materials Consumed in the statement of profit and loss.

**12.3** For mode of valuation, refer note no. 3.7.

**Note 13 Current Investments**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020			As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019		
	No. of Shares/Units	Face Value (₹)	₹ in lakhs	No. of Shares/Units	Face Value (₹)	₹ in lakhs
<b>(a) In Debentures:</b>						
<b>Quoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
Unsecured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Miraya Realty Pvt. Ltd.-Series II	81	100,000	123.56	81	100,000	133.16
Secured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Sterling Habitats Pvt. Ltd.-Series II	45	100,000	102.15	45	100,000	86.11
Secured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Genie Commercial Ventures Pvt. Ltd.-Tranche I	116	63,336	130.24	116	70,416	148.34
Secured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Comview Constructions and Developers Pvt. Ltd.-Series B	114	1,422	3.08	114	9,549	49.05
7.76% Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of HDB Financial Services Ltd.-Series 2017 A/1/103	50	1,000,000	501.43	-	-	-
Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of Edelweiss Finvest Pvt. Ltd.-Series H9E701A	-	-	-	1,250	100,000	1,244.14
Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of IIFL Wealth Finance Ltd. -Series EWFECS50	-	-	-	1,250	100,000	1,253.87
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
Unsecured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Shriprop Dwellers Pvt. Ltd.Series II	76	523	11.50	76	523	45.55
Secured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Comview Constructions and Developers Pvt. Ltd.-Series A2	104	2,427	10.45	104	11,860	30.02
Unsecured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Miraya Realty Pvt. Ltd.-First Debentures	134	100,000	161.55	134	100,000	162.32
Secured Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of Sterling Habitats Pvt. Ltd. -Series I B	47	64,885	55.02	47	65,125	48.33
<b>Total Debentures (a)</b>			1,118.98			3,216.89
<b>(b) Mutual Funds:</b>						
<b>Quoted Fully Paid Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
HDFC FMP 1177D March 2018 (1) - Direct Option - Growth \$	10,000,000	10	1,155.51	10,000,000	10	1,069.53
<b>Unquoted Fully Paid-Up</b>						
<b>Carried at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
HDFC Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth Option @	75,527	1,000	2,950.34	36,437	1,000	1,340.27
@ 30,000 units (Previous year 30,000 units) pledged as security with a bank for credit facility availed by the Company.						
\$ pledged as a security with a bank for the credit facility availed by related party.						
<b>Total Mutual Funds (b)</b>			4,106.15			2,409.80
<b>Total Current Investments = (a) + (b)</b>			5,225.13			5,626.49

**13.1 Aggregate amount of Current Investments and Market value thereof**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value
Quoted Investments	2,016.07	2,016.07	3,982.00	3,982.00
Unquoted Investments	3,209.06	1,644.49		
<b>Total</b>	5,225.13	3,660.56	3,982.00	3,982.00

**13.2 Refer Note 39 in respect of Investment through Portfolio Management Services.****13.3 Category-wise Current Investment**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit and Loss	5,225.13	5,626.49
<b>Total</b>	5,225.13	5,626.49

**Note 14 Current financial assets - Trade Receivables**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs	₹ in lakhs
Unsecured:				
Considered Good	7,732.47		8,044.46	
Credit Impaired	243.77		155.68	
	7,976.24		8,200.34	
Less : Provision for Credit Impaired (Refer Note 42 and 46)	243.77	7,732.47	155.68	8,044.46
<b>Total</b>				8,044.46

**Note 15 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Balances with Banks in current accounts	182.00	668.71
Fixed deposits with Banks - Having maturity less than 3 months	27.75	39.51
Cash on Hand	12.41	11.45
<b>Total</b>	222.16	719.67

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

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Balances with Banks in current accounts	182.00	668.71
Fixed deposit with Banks - Having maturity less than 3 months	27.75	39.51
Cash on Hand	12.41	11.45
<b>Total</b>	222.16	719.67

**Note 16 Bank balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Earmarked Balances with bank:		
Fixed deposit with Banks - Having maturity 3 to 12 months *	26.75	24.65
<b>Total</b>	26.75	24.65

\* Fixed deposit with Banks includes fixed deposits pledged for Rate Contract with Customer, Sales tax Deposit and for EPCG license.

**Note 17 - Current financial assets - Loans**

PARTICULARS	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Loan to Employees	56.84	32.84
<b>Total</b>	56.84</	

(Continue from page 4...)

18.1 Others includes amounts receivable against amount receivables on account of scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 44.7), share based payment from subsidiaries, from portfolio managers, and other receivables etc.

**Note 19 Other Current Assets** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated:		
Advances against supplies		
Considered good	507.15	622.47
Considered Doubtful	12.36	12.36
	519.51	634.83
Less: Provision for Doubtful (Refer Note 42)	(12.36)	(12.36)
Export Incentives Receivable	507.15	622.47
Amount paid under protest (Refer Note 38)	41.10	68.85
Balance with Goods and Service Tax Authorities	17.84	24.08
Others	602.25	186.54
	350.45	386.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518.79</b>	<b>1,298.41</b>

19.1 Others includes prepaid expenses, VAT refund, Sales tax incentive receivable, licenses in hands, other claim receivable etc.

**Note 20 Equity Share Capital** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Authorised Equity Share Capital 27,00,00,000 (Previous Year 27,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Re. 1/- each	2,700.00	2,700.00
Preference Share Capital 2,80,00,000 (Previous Year 2,80,00,000) Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each	2,800.00	2,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up 11,40,59,537 (Previous Year Nil) Equity Share Capital of Re. 1/- each (Refer Note 47)	1,140.60	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,140.60</b>	<b>-</b>

20.1 On account of pending issuance of equity shares to the shareholders in the previous year ended, ₹ 1,140.60 lakhs has been shown as Equity shares suspense account.

20.2 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	(In Nos.)	(₹ in lakhs)	(In Nos.)	(₹ in lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,57,50,000	2,575.00
Add: Pursuant to sub-division of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each into 10 equity share of Re. 1/- each.	-	-	23,17,50,000	-
Less: Stood cancelled in pursuant of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	-	(25,75,00,000)	(2,575.00)
Add: Issue of shares in pursuant of the scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 47)	11,40,59,537	1,140.60	-	-
<b>Shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>11,40,59,537</b>	<b>1,140.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

20.3 In the previous year dated on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2018, the Company has sub-divided its equity shares of ₹ 10/- each into 10 equity share of Re. 1/- each.

20.4 **Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares:**  
**Equity Shares**  
 The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Re.1/- 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 ensuing annual general meeting. 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 proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Rakha Kheruka	1,64,31,587	14.41	-	-
Kiran Kheruka	1,64,02,366	14.38	-	-
Bajrang Lal Kheruka	1,38,68,050	12.16	-	-
Pradeep Kumar Kheruka	1,32,33,862	11.60	-	-
Croton Trading Pvt. Ltd.	1,30,87,339	11.47	-	-

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

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

**Note 21 Other Equity** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
6% Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares		
As per Last Balance Sheet	-	2,800.00
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	(2,800.00)
<b>Capital Reserve</b>		
As per Last Balance Sheet	15.00	-
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	15.00	15.00
<b>Capital Reserve On Scheme of Arrangement</b>		
As per Last Balance Sheet	8,881.07	-
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	8,881.07	8,881.07
<b>General Reserve</b>		
As per Last Balance Sheet	500.00	-
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	500.00	500.00
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
As per Last Balance Sheet	50,911.38	(4,145.96)
Transitional impact of Ind AS 116	(42.94)	-
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	52,734.71	-
Profit for the year	4,114.67	55,028.03
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
As per Last Balance Sheet	(94.56)	(13.99)
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	(85.26)
Movements in OCI (net) during the year	(39.26)	(133.84)
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,288.25</b>	<b>60,212.85</b>

21.1 **Nature and Purpose of Reserve**

- Capital Reserve:**  
Capital reserve was created by way of subsidy received from State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamilnadu. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Capital Reserve On Scheme of Arrangement:**  
Capital Reserve is created on account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47). The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- General Reserve:**  
General Reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purpose. This reserve is a distributable reserve.
- Retained Earnings:**  
Retained earnings represents the accumulated profits / (losses) made by the Company over the years.
- Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):**  
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans.

**Note 22 Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Secured Loan		
Term Loans From a Bank	-	106.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106.00</b>

22.1 **Term Loans (Including current maturities of long term borrowings shown under current financial liabilities - others) (Refer Note 27)**  
 ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ 864.01 lakhs) was carried interest 8% p.a. (1% above one year MCLR) and was primarily secured by way of Hypothecation of entire property, plant and equipment (present & future) (excluding factory land and building) and collateral secured by equitable mortgage of factory land and building located at khasara, at village Balekhan, main NH No. 11, Tehsil Chomu, Dist Jaipur and was further by way of pledge of 6,67,50,100 equity shares of Re. 1/- each of the Company held by Borosil Renewables Limited (Formerly known as Borosil Glass Works Limited).

**Note 23 Non-current Provisions** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Provisions for Employee Benefits Gratuity (Refer Note 40)	162.62	131.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.62</b>	<b>131.17</b>

**Note 24 Income Tax**

24.1 **Current Tax** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Current Income Tax	935.69	427.18
MAT Credit Entitlement	(484.24)	(427.18)
Income Tax of earlier years	-	(10.77)
<b>Total</b>	<b>451.45</b>	<b>(10.77)</b>

24.2 The major components of Income Tax Expenses for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current Income Tax (Refer Note 24.1)	451.45	(10.77)
Deferred Tax - Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	477.39	820.92
<b>Total tax Expenses</b>	<b>928.84</b>	<b>810.15</b>

24.3 **Reconciliation between tax expenses and accounting profit multiplied by tax rate for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019:**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Accounting loss before tax	5,043.51	3,175.73
Applicable tax rate	29.12%	29.12%
<b>Computed Tax Expenses</b>	<b>1,468.67</b>	<b>924.77</b>
Tax effect on account of:		
Lower tax rate, indaxation and fair value changes etc.	(114.53)	58.54
Exempted income	(25.93)	(0.04)
Expenses not allowed	1.48	3.58
Utilisation of Business Loss and LTCG Loss, on which Deferred Tax not recognised	(400.85)	(173.10)
Other deductions / allowances	(0.01)	7.17
Income tax for earlier years	-	(10.77)
<b>Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>928.84</b>	<b>810.15</b>

24.4 **Deferred tax Liabilities relates to the following:**

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Retained Earnings		Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	
	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2018	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
Property, Plant and Equipment including assets held for sale	1,281.51	1,750.81	-	(469.30)	138.10	
Investment Property including assets held for sale	(19.40)	(25.77)	-	16.37	89.99	
Goodwill on Amalgamation	756.72	431.84	-	323.88	431.84	
Unabsorbed Depreciation Loss	-	(814.48)	-	914.46	132.76	
Art work	(24.24)	(21.28)	-	(2.98)	-	
Deductions not available under the Income Tax Act, 1961	(266.71)	(211.78)	-	(54.93)	(24.51)	
Deduction u/s 35DD of Income Tax Act 1961	(289.26)	94.90	-	(393.18)	94.90	
Financial Instruments	404.51	403.98	-	0.55	54.18	
Provision for Credit Impaired / Doubtful Advances	(123.32)	(48.99)	-	(74.33)	(7.32)	
Trade Receivable	(89.74)	(758.40)	62.72	688.66	(227.23)	
Inventories	(84.64)	353.23	(46.21)	(437.87)	142.21	
Other Liabilities	(22.43)	7.68	(1.43)	(30.11)	(3.08)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,513.00</b>	<b>1,051.74</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>461.26</b>	<b>821.84</b>	

24.5 **Reconciliation of deferred tax Liabilities (net):**

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Opening balance as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April (Liabilities / Assets)	1,051.74	(802.53)
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	1,047.51
Deferred Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	477.39	820.92
Deferred Tax recognised in OCI	(18.13)	0.92
Deferred Tax credit recognised in Retained Earnings	-	(15.08)
<b>Closing balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March</b>	<b>1,513.00</b>	<b>1,051.74</b>

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

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised	-	1,428.86

**Note 25 Current financial liabilities - Borrowings** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Secured Working Capital Loan from Banks	4,340.87	5,118.05
Unsecured Working Capital Loan from a Bank	-	348.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340.87</b>	<b>5,466.56</b>

25.1 The Secured Working capital loan of ₹ 964.46 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil) is primary secured by way of first pari-passu charge of ₹ 2,500.00 lakhs on all current assets pertains to the manufacturing unit situated at Jaipur, present and future including but not limited to inventories and receivables etc. The same loan is carrying interest at the rate of MCLR 3M/6M/1Y + 0.40%.

25.2 The secured working capital loan of ₹ Nil (Previous Year of ₹ 1,710.17 lakhs) was secured by first and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future receivables/ current assets (Except Scrap (Cullet) movable assets pertains to the manufacturing unit situated at Jaipur and collateral secured by equitable mortgage of factory land and building located at khasara, at village Balekhan, main NH No. 11, Tehsil Chomu, Dist Jaipur and was further by way of pledge of 6,67,50,100 equity shares of Re. 1/- each of the Company by Borosil Renewables Limited (Formerly known as Borosil Glass Works Limited) and was carried interest @ 9% p.a. (1% above one year MCLR), Overnight MCLR and 6 months MCLR + 0.95% spread i.e. 8.30% to 9.75%.

25.3 The secured working capital loan from a bank ₹ 3,376.41 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 3,407.88 lakhs) is secured by first and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future receivables/ current assets/ movable assets except assets pertains to the manufacturing unit situated at Jaipur and Bharuch. The said Working capital loan is carries interest @ Overnight MCLR and 6 months MCLR + 0.95% spread i.e. 8.20% to 8.90%.

25.4 The unsecured loan as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 was carried interest @ Overnight MCLR and 6 months MCLR + 0.95% spread i.e. 8.30% to 9.75%.

**Note 26 Current financial liabilities - Trade Payables** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,387.55	1,558.99
Others	2,067.50	2,108.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,455.11</b>	<b>3,665.01</b>

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

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
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	1,387.55	1,556.99		
ii) Interest thereon	4.29	5.07		
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:	4.29	5.07		
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 27 - Current financial liabilities - Others** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Current maturity of long term Borrowings - Term Loan	-	558.01
Interest accrued and due on Borrowing	0.50	-
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowing	11.72	14.16
Interest accrued but not due on Dealer Deposits	28.72	21.54
Interest accrued but not due on Others	4.29	5.07
Dealer Deposits	344.82	329.92
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	660.36	199.91
Deposits	17.48	12.71
Other Payables	4,966.69	4,505.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,234.66</b>	<b>5,847.28</b>

27.1 **Other Payables includes outstanding liabilities for expenses, Salary, Wages, Bonus, discount, rebates etc.**

**Note 28 Other Current Liabilities** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Advance from Customers	150.66	42.92
Advance against Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	10.00	-
Statutory liabilities	72.23	298.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>232.89</b>	<b>441.02</b>

**Note 29 - Current Provisions** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
Superannuation (Funded)	3.25	-
Gratuity (Funded) (Refer Note 40)	39.68	54.53
Gratuity (Unfunded) (Refer Note 40)	57.27	7.02
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	481.57	395.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>581.77</b>	<b>457.25</b>

**Note 30 - Revenues from Operations** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Sale of Products	59,082.26	34,531.68
<b>Revenue from Operations</b>	<b>59,082.26</b>	<b>34,531.68</b>

30.1 **Disaggregated Revenue:**

(i) **Revenue based on Geography:** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Domestics	56,216.06	

(Continue from page 5...)

PARTICULARS	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Provision for Credit Impaired / doubtful advances	246.89	53.01
Loss on sale / discarding of Property, Plant and Equipment	346.58	-
Loss on account of Liquidation of a Subsidiary (Refer Note 44.5)	345.91	-
Less:- Reversal of Provision for Impairment on non current investment	(335.71)	-
Provision for Impairment on non current investment (Refer Note 44.5)	-	335.71
Investment Advisory Charges	5.12	3.71
Commission to Directors	36.12	-
Directors Sitting Fees	5.50	3.60
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 36.1)	87.30	10.64
Donation	10.23	2.32
Share of Loss in LLP	6.94	7.28
Loss on Sale of Non-current Investments (net)	-	255.38
Miscellaneous Expenses	885.33	525.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,485.52</b>	<b>16,418.33</b>

## 36.1 Details of Payment to Auditors

PARTICULARS	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
<b>Payment to Auditors as :</b>		
For Statutory Audit	39.00	8.00
For Tax Audit	12.00	2.00
For Taxation Matters	-	-
For Company Law Matters	-	-
For Certification charges	6.30	-
For Other Service	30.00	-
For Reimbursement of Expenses	-	0.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.30</b>	<b>10.54</b>

## 36.2 Notes related to Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure (CSR)

CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the company during the year is ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

## Note 37 Earnings Per Equity share (EPS)

PARTICULARS	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	For the Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Net profit for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders for Basic and Diluted EPS (₹ in lakhs)	4,114.67	2,365.58
Weighted average number of equity shares to be issued in pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Arrangement for Basic and Diluted EPS (in Nos.)	-	57,029,769
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Diluted EPS (in Nos.)	114,059,537	128,750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,059,537</b>	<b>185,779,769</b>
Earnings per share of Re. 1 each (in ₹)		
- Basic	3.81	1.27
- Diluted	3.51	1.27
Face value per equity share (in ₹)	1.00	1.00

37.1 In pursuant of the scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 47), the entire share capital of the Company stood cancelled. During the previous year, on account of pending issuance of equity shares to the shareholders, the said amount has been shown as Equity Share Suspense Account. The Earnings per share for the previous year ended have been computed by considering the above Equity Share Suspense Account.

## Note 38 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

## 38.1 Contingent Liabilities (To the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
<b>Disputed Liabilities in Appeal (No Cash outflow is expected in the near future)</b>		
Sales Tax (Amount paid under protest of ₹ 17.84 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 23.53))	17.84	23.53
<b>Guarantees</b>		
Bank Guarantees	142.27	132.40
<b>Others</b>		
1. Investments Pledged with a Bank against Credit facility availed by related party	1,155.61	1,069.53
2. Letter of Credits	1,280.51	586.84

38.2 Management is of the view that above litigations will not impact the financial position of the company.

## 38.3 Commitments

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
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	990.28	1,724.07
Commitments towards Investments (cash outflow is expected on execution of such commitments)	57.50	1,325.00
Commitment towards EPCG License (No cash outflow is expected)	365.74	584.31

## Note 39 Portfolio Management Services

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, the company has invested ₹ 618.09 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 719.05 lakhs) through Portfolio Managers who provide Portfolio Management Services which are in the nature of investment administrative management services and include the responsibility to manage, invest and operate the fund as per the agreement(s) entered with them. As on the said date, the outstanding balance of securities amounting to ₹ 617.55 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 718.88 lakhs) has been accounted as investment in Note 8 and 13 and the amount of ₹ 0.54 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 0.17 lakhs) shown under the head 'Current financial assets - Others' in Note 15.

## Note 40 Employee Benefits

40.1 As per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits', the disclosures of Employee benefits as defined in the Ind AS are given below:

## (a) Defined Contribution Plan:

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognized as expense for the years are as under:

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	185.78	75.46
Employer's Contribution to Pension Scheme	89.65	50.05
Employer's Contribution to Superannuation Fund	3.25	(6.56)
Employer's Contribution to ESIC	4.78	6.22
Employer's Contribution to MLWF	0.04	0.01

The contribution to provident fund and pension scheme is made to Employees' Provident Fund managed by Provident Fund Commissioner. Employees' Superannuation Fund is managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The contribution towards ESIC made to Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The contribution towards MLWF is made to Maharashtra Labour welfare Fund. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

## (b) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Gratuity benefits of the Company are funded as well as unfunded. The employees' Gratuity Fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India as well as Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Ltd. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
<b>Actuarial assumptions</b>		
Mortality Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) UI	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2008-08) UI
Salary growth	0% p.a. for next 1 years & 8.50% p.a thereafter	6% to 10%
Discount rate	8.85%	7.40 to 7.76%
Expected returns on plan assets	8.85%	7.40 to 7.76%
Withdrawal Rates	10.00% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 2.00% p.a. at older ages	5% to 10% at younger ages reducing to 1% to 2% at older ages

Particulars	Gratuity	
	2019-20	2018-19
<b>Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation</b>		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	450.74	57.74
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	334.54
Current service cost	75.48	44.58
Interest cost	21.97	15.64
Benefits paid	(37.21)	(18.15)
Past service cost	(1.88)	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligation	55.13	18.39
<b>Obligation at the end of the year</b>	<b>564.43</b>	<b>450.74</b>
<b>Movement in fair value of plan assets</b>		
Fair value at the beginning of the year	258.02	-
On account of Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 47)	-	179.76
Interest Income	19.38	7.56
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(0.27)	(0.34)
Contribution	54.53	78.00
Benefits paid	(26.80)	(6.98)
<b>Fair value at the end of the year</b>	<b>304.88</b>	<b>258.02</b>
Current Provisions (Funded)	39.66	54.53
Current Provisions (Unfunded)	57.27	7.02
<b>Non-current Provisions (Unfunded)</b>	<b>162.62</b>	<b>131.47</b>

Particulars	Gratuity	
	2019-20	2018-19
<b>Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss</b>		
Current service cost	75.48	44.58
Past service cost	(1.68)	-
Interest cost	2.69	8.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.39</b>	<b>52.67</b>
<b>Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income</b>		
Components of actuarial (gains) / losses on obligations:		
Due to change in financial assumptions	133.13	20.84
Due to change in demographic assumption	(86.01)	-
Due to experience adjustments	8.01	(4.45)
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	0.26	0.34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.39</b>	<b>16.73</b>

Class of assets	Fair Value of Plan Asset	
	2019-20	2018-19
Life Insurance Corporation of India	203.64	207.62
Aditya Birla Sunlife Insurance Co. Ltd.	100.83	50.03
Bank Balance	0.39	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>304.86</b>	<b>258.02</b>

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	Present value of obligations at the end of the year	564.43	450.74	
Less: Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	304.86	258.02		
<b>Net liability recognized in the balance sheet</b>	<b>259.57</b>	<b>192.72</b>		

(e) The estimate of rate of escalation in Salary considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other retirement factors including supply & demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

Particulars	Changes in assumptions		Effect on Gratuity obligation (Increase/(Decrease))	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
<b>For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020</b>				
Salary growth rate	+0.50%	-0.50%	20.68	(21.02)
Discount rate	+0.50%	-0.50%	(33.17)	36.34
Withdrawal rate (W.R.)	W.R. x 110%	W.R. x 90%	0.49	(0.88)
<b>For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019</b>				
Salary growth rate	+0.50%	-0.50%	12.74	(12.27)
Discount rate	+0.50%	-0.50%	(17.14)	18.54
Withdrawal rate (W.R.)	W.R. x 110%	W.R. x 90%	1.82	(3.70)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet.

40.3 **A. Actuarial Risk:** It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons: Adverse Salary Growth Experience: Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in obligation at a rate that is higher than expected. Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate then the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of the cash flow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate. Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate then the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.

**B. Investment Risk:** For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability of the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

**C. Liquidity Risk:** Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there can be strain on the cash flows.

**D. Market Risk:** Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

**E. Legislative Risk:** Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendments become effective.

40.4 **Details of Asset-Liability Matching Strategy**  
Gratuity benefits liabilities of the company are Funded and Unfunded. There are no minimum funding requirements for a Gratuity benefits plan in India and there is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully or partially pre-fund the liabilities under the Plan. The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to insurance companies which are regulated by IRDA. Due to the restrictions in the type of investments that can be held by the fund, it may not be possible to explicitly follow an asset-liability matching strategy to manage risk actively in a conventional fund.

40.5 The expected payments towards contributions to the defined benefit plan is within one year.

40.6 The following payments are expected towards Gratuity in future years:

Year ended	Cash flow	Year ended	Cash flow
31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021	15.76	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022	21.34
31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023	18.66	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024	44.75
31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2025	27.36	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2026 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2030	187.45

40.7 The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 13.19 years (Previous Year 5.78 years).

## Note 41 Share Based Payments

## 41.1 Employee Stock Option Scheme of Borosil Renewables Limited (BRL) (Formerly Known as Borosil Glass Works Limited)

On 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017, Borosil Renewables Limited (Demerged Company) (Refer Note 47) introduced Borosil Employee Stock Option Scheme 2017 ('ESOS'), which was approved by the shareholders of BRL to provide equity settled incentive to specific employees of the Group. The ESOS scheme includes tenure based stock option awards. The specific Employees to whom the Options are granted and their Eligibility Criteria are determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. BRL had granted 3,63,708 options to the employees of the Company (Transferred from BRL to the Company pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement) on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017 with an exercise price of ₹ 200 per share and further, 90,927 options had granted to an employee of the Company (Transferred from BRL to the Company pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement) on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 with exercise price of ₹ 254 per share. Exercise period is 5 years from the date of respective vesting of options.

On account of Composite scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement, as described in Note No 47, the Board of Directors of BRL in its meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2020, approved modification/amendments of the existing 'Borosil Employee Stock Option Scheme 2017' with a view to restore the value of the employee stock options ('Options') pre and post arrangement by providing fair and reasonable adjustment and sought to provide revised exercise price to the existing Option-holder, to whom old employee stock options had been granted under the ESOS 2017.

The Nomination and Remuneration committee of the Board of BRL has approved adjusted exercise price with ₹ 72.25 per share for the options granted on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017 and ₹ 91.95 per share for the options granted on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.

The Company recognized total expenses of ₹ 70.34 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 71.89 Lakhs) related to equity settled share-based payment transactions for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 and corresponding liability has been recognised for an equivalent amount. The liability recognised on this account will be payable to the Borosil Renewables Limited on exercise of the option by the employees of the Company. During the previous year, total 90,927 Employee Stock options has been granted by the Borosil Renewables Limited to employees of the Company and there is no forfeiture / exercise / granted during the year.

## 41.2 Employee Stock Option Scheme of Borosil Limited (BL)

Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement ('the Composite Scheme') approved by the National Company Law Tribunal of Mumbai Bench ('NCLT') vide its order pronounced on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2020, 7 (seven) Employees of Borosil Glass Works Limited (Since renamed as Borosil Renewables Limited) who were granted 4,49,389 options under 'Borosil Employee Stock Option Scheme 2017' ('ESOS 2017'), were required to be issued equal number of options in the company, whether the same are vested or not under ESOS 2017.

Accordingly, with a view to restore the value of the employee stock options ('Options') pre and post demerger by providing fair adjustment in respect of Options granted under ESOS 2017, the Company has adopted and implemented a new employee stock option plan namely 'Borosil Limited - Special Purpose Employee Stock Option Plan 2020' ('ESOP 2020') in the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2020. In order to enable the Company to issue options as above mentioned.

Since the process of issue of said options by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company could not be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, the Company has not recognised any expenses with respect to the same for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.

## Note 42 Provisions

## Disclosures as required by Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:-

## 42.1 Movement in provisions:-

Particulars	₹ (In lakhs)			
	Provision for Doubtful Advances	Provision for Credit Impaired	Provision for Impairment on non current investment	Total
<b>As at 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018</b>	-	116.90	-	116.90
On account of scheme of arrangement (Refer note 47)	11.83	29.29	-	41.12
Provision during the year	12.36	40.65	335.71	388.72
Reversal of provision during the year	-	(30.96)	-	(30.96)
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019</b>	<b>24.19</b>	<b>155.88</b>	<b>335.71</b>	<b>515.78</b>
Provision during the year	155.55	91.32	-	246.87
Reversal of provision during the year	(3.43)	(335.71)	(339.14)	(678.28)
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020</b>	<b>179.74</b>	<b>243.77</b>	-	<b>423.51</b>

## Note 43 - Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment', segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements, and therefore, no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements.

## Note 44 - Related party disclosure

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

## 44.1 List of Related Parties:

Name of the related party	Country of Incorporation	% of equity interest	
		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
<b>(a) Holding Company (Refer Note 47.2):</b>			
Borosil Renewables Limited (Formerly known as Borosil Glass Works Limited) (upto 01.10.2018)	India	NA	100%
<b>(b) Subsidiary Companies (Refer Note 47.2)</b>			
Borosil Afrasia FZE (Refer Note 44.5) (w.e.f. 01.10.2018)	United Arab Emirates	NA	100.00%
Klasspack Limited (Formerly known as Klasspack Private Limited) (w.e.f. 01.10.2018)	India	79.53%	71.81%
Borosil Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Borosil Glass Limited) (w.e.f. 01.10.2018)	India	100.00%	100.00%
Acalypha Realty Limited (Formerly known as Borosil International Limited) (w.e.f. 01.10.2018)	India	100.00%	100.00%

## (c) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Shraoav Kheruka - Director (upto 11.02.2020)  
Mr. Shreevar Kheruka - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. 12.02.2020).  
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Chaudhary - Whole-time Director (w.e.f. 12.02.2020).  
Vivek Singh Jamwal - Chief Financial Officer (upto 31.07.2018)  
Ashwani Kumar Jain - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 29.01.2019 upto 20.07.2019)  
Anand Sultania - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 05.11.2019)  
Raghav Sharma - Company Secretary (upto 25.10.2018)  
Manoj Dere - Company Secretary (w.e.f. 03.04.2019)

(Continue from page 6...)

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-</b>				
- Non-current Borrowings	-	-	106.00	106.00
- Current Borrowings	4,340.87	4,340.87	5,486.56	5,486.56
- Trade Payable	3,465.11	3,465.11	3,685.01	3,685.01
- Other Financial Liabilities	6,234.56	6,234.56	5,647.26	5,647.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,030.54</b>	<b>14,030.54</b>	<b>14,884.83</b>	<b>14,884.83</b>

assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

**(a) Foreign exchange risk and sensitivity**

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

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

Unhedged Foreign currency exposure as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	Currency	Amount in FC		₹ in lakhs
		2019-20	2018-19	
Trade Receivables	USD	210,724	158.36	
Trade Payables	USD	549,923	414.15	
Trade Payables	EURO	209,805	174.65	
Trade Payables	JPY	3,525,000	24.55	
Trade Payables	AED	4,725	0.98	
Trade Payables	GBP	2,000	1.88	
Other Current Financial Assets	AED	51,336	10.53	

Unhedged Foreign currency exposure as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	Currency	Amount in FC		₹ in lakhs
		2019-20	2018-19	
Trade Receivables	USD	199,515	137.65	
Trade Payables	USD	834,666	578.50	
Trade Payables	EURO	258,213	203.09	
Trade Payables	CAD	784	0.41	
Investment in foreign subsidiary	AED	1,002,405	189.06	

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

Particulars	2019-20		2018-19	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
USD	(2.56)	2.56	(4.41)	4.41
EURO	(1.75)	1.75	(2.03)	2.03
AED	0.10	0.10	1.89	(1.89)
JPY	(0.25)	0.25	-	-
GBP	(0.01)	0.01	-	-
CAD	-	-	(0.00)	0.00
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in profit before tax</b>	<b>(4.46)</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>(4.55)</b>	<b>4.55</b>

**(b) Interest rate risk and sensitivity :-**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is having long term borrowings in the form of term loan from bank as well as Working Capital Loan during the previous year whereas, in the current year, the Company is having only short term borrowings in the form of working capital loan from bank. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with working capital loan due to floating rate of interest.

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

Particulars	2019-20		2018-19	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Working capital loan	(86.82)	86.82	(109.33)	109.33
Term Loan	-	-	(13.28)	13.28
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in profit before tax</b>	<b>(86.82)</b>	<b>86.82</b>	<b>(109.33)</b>	<b>109.33</b>

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

**(c) Commodity price risk:-**

The Company is exposed to the movement in price of key traded materials in domestic and international markets. The Company entered into contracts for procurement of material, most of the transactions are short term fixed price contract and hence Company is not exposed to significant risk.

**(d) Equity price risk:-**

The Company does not have any exposure towards equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the company.

**46.2 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, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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

- i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty, iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations, iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty, v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

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

**a) Trade Receivables:-**

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries are operate in largely independent markets. The Company has also taken security deposits in certain cases from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to some extent. Revenue of ₹ 8,317.18 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 4,048.00 lakhs) from a customer represents more than 10% of the company revenue for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020. The Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by Company's counter parties.

The Company has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix taken into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the days the receivables are due.

The following table summarizes the Gross carrying amount of the trade receivable and provision made.

Particulars	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance
Trade Receivable	7,976.24	243.77	8,200.34	155.88

**b) Financial instruments and cash deposits:-**

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

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

**46.3 Liquidity risk**

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

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

Particulars	Maturity					Total
	On Demand	0 - 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 months	More than 1 year	
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019</b>						
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-	106.00	106.00
Short term borrowings	5,486.56	-	-	-	-	5,486.56
Trade Payable	-	3,685.01	-	-	-	3,685.01
Other financial liabilities	-	4,889.00	673.75	278.51	-	5,647.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,486.56</b>	<b>8,354.01</b>	<b>673.75</b>	<b>278.51</b>	<b>106.00</b>	<b>14,884.83</b>
<b>As at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020</b>						
Short term borrowings	4,340.87	-	-	-	-	4,340.87
Trade Payable	-	3,455.11	-	-	-	3,455.11
Other financial liabilities	-	5,830.04	232.99	171.53	-	6,234.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340.87</b>	<b>9,285.15</b>	<b>232.99</b>	<b>171.53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,030.54</b>

**46.4 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.

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

**47.1** The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2018 approved a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement ("the Scheme") which provides for: (a) Amalgamation of Yifine Glass Works Limited (YGLW), Fennal Investment and Finance Private Limited (FIFPL) and Gujarat Borosil Limited (GBL) with the Borosil Glass Works Limited (BGWL), since renamed as Borosil Renewables Limited (Henceforth "BRL"), and (b) Demerger of the Scientific and Industrial products and Consumer products businesses of BRL and YGLW along with its investment (including investments in subsidiaries) ("Demerged Undertakings") have demerged into the Company, then wholly owned subsidiary of BRL. The appointed date is 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2018.

**47.2** National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (NCLT) (the appropriate authority) has approved the above Scheme vice its order pronounced on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2020. Certified copy of aforesaid NCLT order has been filed with the Registrar of Companies on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020, from which date the Scheme has become effective and accordingly, YGLW, FIFPL and GBL has ceased to exist w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2018. Further, Borosil Atrisia FZE, Kassa Pack Limited, Borosil Technologies Limited and Acalypha Realty Limited became the subsidiaries of the company.

**47.3** 25,75,00,000 Equity Shares of Re. 1 each & 2,80,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each of the Company held by Borosil Renewables Limited ("BRL") stood cancelled, accordingly, BRL ceased to be a holding Company and 11,40,58,637 Equity Shares of Re. 1 each of the Company issued to the shareholders of the BRL in the ratio of 1 equity share of Re. 1 each fully paid up against every 1 equity share of Re. 1 each fully paid up held in BRL by the shareholder as on the record date for this purpose. Above has resulted into increase in Paid up Equity Share Capital by ₹ 1,140.60 lakhs. Equity share suspense account represents shares to be issued to the shareholder of the demerged Company and accordingly the same has been considered while calculating EPS.

**47.4** The Scheme has been accounted for as per the accounting treatment approved by the NCLT read with applicable accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. All assets and liabilities of the demerged undertakings have been transferred to the Company and recorded at their respective carrying values in the books of accounts of the Company w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018. ₹ 8,881.07 lakhs have been recognised as Capital Reserve on account of said demerger and to give effect of the scheme, financial statements of the Company have been restated w.e.f. appointed date and accordingly figures for the previous year are not comparable to that extent.

**47.5** Following is the summary of total assets and liabilities transferred by the Borosil Renewables Limited on account of Demerger at Book value as at 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2018:-

Particulars	As at 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2018
<b>Assets:-</b>	
Property, Plant and Equipment	14,426.00
Capital Work-in-progress	431.09
Investment Property	158.52
Other Intangible Assets	107.18
Goodwill on Amalgamation	5,931.84
Non-current Financial Assets	31,325.60
Art Works	240.80
Other Non-current Assets	127.67
Inventories	12,418.72
Current Financial Assets	10,808.06
Other Current Assets	1,492.93
Assets held for Sale	388.60
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>77,857.01</b>
<b>Liabilities:-</b>	
Non-current Provisions	56.55
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	1,161.44
Current Financial Liabilities	12,791.17
Other Current Liabilities	249.17
Provisions	388.17
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>14,846.50</b>
<b>Net Assets Transferred (A)</b>	<b>63,210.51</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>	
Reserves Transferred	(53,164.48)
Cancellation of Investments of Demerged Undertakings in Resulting Company	(138.29)
Recognition of Deferred Tax	113.93
<b>Other Adjustments (B)</b>	<b>(53,188.84)</b>
<b>Consideration</b>	
Issue of Equity Shares to the Shareholders	1,140.00
<b>Total Consideration (C)</b>	<b>1,140.00</b>
<b>Capital Reserve</b>	<b>8,881.07</b>

**Goodwill:**  
Total Goodwill of ₹ 5,931.84 lakhs is recognised on acquisition of Yifine Glass Works Limited by Borosil Renewables Limited, which part of demerged undertakings and hence, transferred to the Company at its book value as on appointed date. The Goodwill is generated on account of expected synergies from the combining the operations. The said Goodwill is related to the Scientific and Industrial products and Consumer products businesses.

**Details of Acquisition related cost charged to the statement of Profit and loss**

Particulars	₹ in lakhs
Legal, advisory, valuation, professional or consulting fees, etc.	107.09
Stamp duty	1,600.00

**Note 48 Impairment testing of Goodwill**

**48.1** Goodwill is tested for impairment on annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including business plan, operating results, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is determined based on higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Company at which Goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not higher than the Company's operating segment.

**48.2** Goodwill is allocated to the following CGU for impairment testing purpose.

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019
Goodwill relating to Consumerware	1,815.14	1,815.14
Goodwill relating to Scientificware	4,116.70	4,116.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,931.84</b>	<b>5,931.84</b>

**48.3** The Company uses discounted cash flow methods to determine the recoverable amount. These discounted cash flow calculations use five year projections that are based on financial forecasts. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

**48.4** Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

**Note 49 Capital Management**

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

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

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Total Debt	4,340.87	6,130.57
Less:- Cash and cash equivalent	222.16	719.57
Less:- Current Investments	5,225.13	5,628.49
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Total Equity (Equity Share Capital plus Other Equity)	65,428.86	61,353.45
<b>Total Capital (Total Equity plus net debt)</b>	<b>65,428.86</b>	<b>61,353.45</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

**Note 50 Assets held for sale**

Description of the assets held for sale	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019
Property, Plant and Equipment	129.49	-
Investment Property	9.11	9.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>138.60</b>	<b>9.11</b>

**50.1** The Company has decided to sell Investment Property of ₹ 9.11 Lakhs and accordingly, these assets are classified as assets held for sale. The Company is making the efforts to dispose of the remaining assets held for sale and the Company expects to dispose it within a period of next one year hence, the same is continued to disclose as assets held for sale.

**50.2** During the year, the Company has transferred Property, Plant and Equipment amounting to ₹ 129.49 lakhs to Assets held for sale and expects to dispose it within a period of next one year.

**Note 51** The outbreak of COVID-19 virus continues to spread across the globe including India and has caused significant disruption to all businesses including that of our Company. The Company shut down all its plants as also its offices in Mumbai and other places following the nationwide lock-down by the Government of India in the last week of March 2020. This has an impact on the financial statements as the Company generates substantial revenue, particularly in its Scientific and Industrial division. In the last months of the financial year, in assessing the recoverability of Company's assets such as investments, trade receivable, inventories etc., the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial results and expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The management will continue to closely monitor the evolving situation and assess its impact on the operations of the Company. The actual effects of COVID-19 could be different from what is presently assessed and would be known only in due course of time.

**Note 52 Lease**  
The Company has operating leases of premises. All these lease arrangements are cancellable and hence Ind AS 116 "Leases" are not applicable to the Company.

**Note 53** The Management and authorities have the power to amend the Financial Statements in accordance with section 130 and 131 of The Companies Act, 2013.

**Note 54** Previous Year figures have been regrouped, rearranged and restated whenever necessary as refer note 47.

There are no audit qualifications in the financial statements of the Company for the last three years. Further, there is no change in the accounting policies in the last three years.

(Continue on next page)

**45.2 Fair Value valuation techniques used to determine fair value**

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

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

- i) Fair value of trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade payables, loans, borrowings, deposits and other financial assets and liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- ii) The fair values of non-current loans, fixed deposits and security deposits are approximate at their carrying amount due to interest bearing features of these instruments.
- iii) The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.
- iv) Fair values of quoted financial instruments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- v) The fair value of investments in unlisted equity shares is determined using a combination of direct sales comparison and income approach.
- vi) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis and/or direct sales comparison approach.
- vii) Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are stated at cost.

**45.3 Fair value hierarchy**

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

- i) **Level 1 :-** Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value (NAV) is published by mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.
- ii) **Level 2 :-** Inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.
- iii) **Level 3 :-** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is

