



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of M/s. CPL Industries Limited

Report on the Standalone Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M/s. CPL Industries Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Change in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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



- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as, a going concern.
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;



(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;

(d) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

(f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements, if any.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including a foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including a foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations



under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year. Hence, Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 regarding compliance with Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

Place: Kolkata

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2023



For Dattson & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No 311061E

  
CA. Subrata Gupta  
(Partner)  
M. No. 059740

UDIN:23059740BGYRJN5525

**ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 under the heading of "report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

- (i) The company has investments in the body corporate. In our opinion & according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made any investment during the year under audit.
- (ii) According to information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
  - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed dues, applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
  - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (iii) The Company has not raised any money through public issues during the year.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us & on the basis of our audit procedure, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (vii) All other clauses of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 are not applicable.

Place: Kolkata

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2023



For Dattson & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No 311061E

CA. Subrata Gupta  
(Partner)

M. No. 059740

UDIN:23059740BGYRJN5525

## **"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report**

### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting of CPL Industries Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining Internal Financial Controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate Internal Financial Controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Kolkata

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2023



**For Dattson & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Registration Number: 0311061E**

  
**CA. Subrata Gupta**  
**Partner**

**Membership No. : 059740**  
**UDIN:23059740BGYRJN5525**



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**  
CIN: L74210WB1982PLC035417  
REGISTERED OFFICE: 14, TARATALA ROAD, KOLKATA-700088  
**STATEMENT OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS**

Particulars	(Rs.in '00)			
	Quarter ended		Year ended	
	31.03.2023 Audited(@)	31.12.2022 Unaudited	31.03.2022 Audited(@)	31.03.2022 Audited
1 Revenue from operations	-	-	-	-
2 Other income	2,200	1,600	59	59
3 Total Income (1+2)	2,200	1,600	59	59
4 Expenses				
(a) Cost of materials consumed	-	-	-	-
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in progress	-	-	-	-
(d) Employee benefits expense	-	-	-	-
(e) Finance costs	-	-	-	-
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	-	-
(g) Other expenses	3,076	2,388	3,289	3,289
Total expenses	3,076	2,388	3,289	3,289
5 Profit before exceptional items and tax (3-4)	(876)	(788)	(3,231)	(3,231)
6 Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
7 Profit before tax (5+6)	(876)	(788)	(3,231)	(3,231)
8 Tax expense				
(a) Current tax	-	-	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
9 Profit for the year/period (7 - 8)	(876)	(788)	(3,231)	(3,231)
10 Other comprehensive income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	256,658	(457,462)	892,412	892,412
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	30,370	(458,250)	391,444	391,444
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	(226,288)	-	500,967	500,967
11 Total comprehensive income for the year/period (9+10)	(227,164)	-	497,737	497,737
12 Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value - Rs. 10/- each)	246,050	246,050	246,050	246,050
13 Other equity	1,267,897	-	1,495,061	1,495,061
14 Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) -Basic and Diluted * - In Rs.	0.00	(0.32)	(0.01)	(0.01)



Notes									
1. The above financial results were approved by Board of Directors at its meeting held on 16.05.2023									
2. Company has only one segment & hence no separate segment result has been given.									
3. The Auditors of the Company have conducted a Limited Review of the above results and have taken the same on record at their meeting held on 16.05.2023									

For CPL Industries Limited

Kolkata

Date: 16.05.2023

*Rangan Dasgutta*  
Rangan Dasgutta  
Director  
Din: 00138276



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

**Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023**

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

	Note	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment			
Capital work-in-progress			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	2	2,051,398	2,308,056
(ii) Loans			
Other non-current assets			
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,051,398</b>	<b>2,308,056</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments			
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	346	1,382
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above			
(iv) Loans			
Other current assets	4	160	
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>506</b>	<b>1,382</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,051,904</b>	<b>2,309,438</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	5	24,605	24,605
Other equity	6	1,267,897	1,495,061
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,292,502</b>	<b>1,519,666</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings			
Provisions			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	759,313	789,683
Other non-current liabilities			
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>759,313</b>	<b>789,683</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
(ii) Other financial liabilities	8	89	89
Other current liabilities			
Provisions	9		
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>759,402</b>	<b>789,772</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,051,904</b>	<b>2,309,438</b>

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the standalone Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Dattson & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 3110614

  
Subrata Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 059740




For and on behalf of the

Board of Director of

CPL Industries Limited

  
Subhankar Banerjee  
Director  
DIN: 00137649

  
Rangan Dasgupta  
Director  
DIN: 00138276



Place: Kolkata

Date: 16.05.2023

**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023**

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from service		-	-
Other Income	10	2,200	59
<b>Total income</b>		<b>2,200</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Other expenses	11	3,076	3,289
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>3,076</b>	<b>3,289</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>(876)</b>	<b>(3,231)</b>
<b>Tax expenses</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Prior Period Adjustment	12	-	-
<b>Profit after tax</b>		<b>(876)</b>	<b>(3,231)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<b>(a) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>			
(i) Changes in fair value of equity instruments		(256,658)	892,412
(ii) Tax relating to this item		(30,370)	391,444
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>(226,288)</b>	<b>500,967</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(227,164)</b>	<b>497,737</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	13		

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Dattson & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 311061E

Subrata Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 059740

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 16.05.2023

For and on behalf of the  
Board of Director of CPL Industries Limited

Subhankar Banerjee  
Director  
DIN: 00137649

Rangan Dasgupta  
Director  
DIN 00138276



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

**Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023**

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

		Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities:</b>			
Profit before tax		(876)	(3,231)
Prior Period Adjustment		-	-
		(876)	(3,231)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes:</b>			
Adjustment for:			
(Increase) / decrease in other non-financial assets		(160)	-
(Decrease) Increase in trade payables		-	-
Increase / (decrease) in provisions		-	-
(Decrease) in other financial liabilities		-	-
Increase in other non-financial liabilities		-	-
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>(1,036)</b>	<b>(3,231)</b>
Income taxes paid (net of refund)		-	-
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>(1,036)</b>	<b>(3,231)</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
<b>Net cash (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(A+B+C)</b>	<b>(1,036)</b>	<b>(3,231)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		1,382	4,612
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year</b>		<b>346</b>	<b>1,382</b>

**Notes:**

i) The above Standalone Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

ii) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financial activities are as under:

Particulars	Balance as on 31st March 2023	Balance as on 31st March 2022
Long term borrowings:	-	-
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

As at  
31st March 2023

As at  
31st March 2022

iii) Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:

Cash on hand	5	5
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	341	1,377
Bank deposits	-	-
	<b>346</b>	<b>1,382</b>

The accompanying notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the standalone Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Dattson & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 311001H

  
Subrata Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 059740



For and on behalf of the  
Board of Director of CPL Industries Limited

  
Subhankar Banerjee  
Director  
DIN: 00137649

  
Rangan Dasgupta  
Director  
DIN 00138276



Place: Kolkata  
Date: 16.05.2023

**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

**Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2023**

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

**(A) Equity**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	24,605	24,605
Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>24,605</b>	<b>24,605</b>

**(B) Other equity**

	Reserves and surplus			
	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Equity Instruments through OCI	Others
<b>As at 31st March 2021</b>	-	41,297	884,923	-
Profits for the year	-	(3,231)	-	(3,231)
Items of Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
- Changes in fair value of equity instruments	-	-	500,967	-
<b>As at 31st March 2022</b>	-	38,067	1,385,890	-
Profits for the year	-	(876)	-	(876)
Items of Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
- Changes in fair value of equity instruments	-	-	(226,288)	-
<b>As at 31st March 2023</b>	-	37,191	1,159,602	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>997,324</b>
				<b>(3,231)</b>
				<b>500,967</b>
				<b>1,495,061</b>
				<b>(876)</b>
				<b>(226,288)</b>
				<b>1,267,897</b>

This is the standalone Statement of Change in Equity referred to in our report of even date.





## CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

### Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹)-Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

#### **1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

##### **a. Background**

CPL Industries Limited ("the Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 & having its registered office in Kolkata, India. The Company is engaged in the business of Other support services to organizations. The CIN of the Company is L74210WB1982PLC035417.

##### **b. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. These financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company adopted Ind AS from 01 April 2018.

Up to the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 01 April 2017. Details of the exceptions and optional exemptions availed by the Company and principal adjustments along with related reconciliations are detailed in page no.25 - First-time Adoption of Ind AS.

##### **c. Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain items that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 - Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 - Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 - Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- \* **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- \* **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- \* **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are



recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 and Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

#### **d. Revenue recognition**

Revenue from services is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered in the periods in which the services are rendered on a prorated basis over the period or as per the terms of the contract.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive dividend has been established.

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.

#### **e. Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. For this purpose, cost includes deemed cost which represents the carrying value of property, plant and equipment recognised as at 01 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP.

Cost is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition. In respect of major projects involving construction, related pre-operational expenses form part of the value of assets capitalised. Expenses capitalised also include applicable borrowing costs for qualifying assets, if any. All upgradation / enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

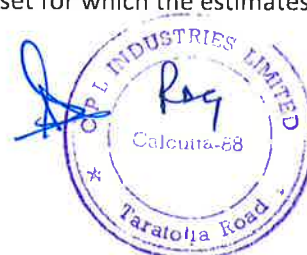
The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and Loss.

#### **f. Impairment of tangible assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of





future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

#### **g. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash-on-hand, current account bank balances and demand deposits with banks, having original maturity less than three months.

#### **h. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **i. Employee benefits**

There are only one employee on the rolls of the Company.

#### **j. Taxation**

Tax expenses comprises current and deferred tax.

##### Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted during the period, together with any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.



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 and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Income tax, in so far as it relates to items disclosed under other comprehensive income or equity, are disclosed separately under other comprehensive income or equity, as applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances related to the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement is recognised only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal tax during the period specified by the Income Tax Act, 1961. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss. 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.

#### **k. Provisions and contingent liabilities**

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of an obligating event that probably requires outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

A disclosure of a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure of contingent liability is made.

#### **l. Operating segments**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

Segments are organised based on business which have similar economic characteristics as well as exhibit similarities in nature of products and services offered, the nature of production processes, the type and class of customer and distribution methods.

Segment revenue arising from third party customers is reported on the same basis as revenue in the financial statements. Inter-segment revenue is reported on the basis of transactions which are primarily market led. Segment results represent profits before finance charges, unallocated expenses and taxes.

"Unallocated Expenses" represents revenue and expenses attributable to the enterprise as a whole and are not attributable to segments.

#### **m. Financial instruments**

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 and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.



Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is included 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.

#### **n. Financial assets**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

#### Recognition

Financial assets include investments, trade receivables, derivative instruments, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and other financial assets. Such assets are initially recognised at transaction price when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. The transaction price includes transaction costs unless the asset is being fair valued through the statement of profit and loss.

#### Classification

Management determines the classification of an asset at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on such classification.

Financial assets are classified as those measured at:

- (a) Amortised cost, where the financial assets are held solely for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and / or interest.
- (b) Fair value through other comprehensive income, where the financial assets are held not only for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and interest but also from the sale of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income.
- (c) Fair value through statement of profit and loss, where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets are classified for measurement at amortised cost. Investments may fall under any of the aforesaid classes. However, in respect of particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit and loss, an irrevocable election at initial recognition have been made to present subsequent changes in fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of an instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt



instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Impairment

At each reporting date a financial asset such as investment, trade receivable, loans and other financial assets held at amortised cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit loss is assessed and loss allowance is recognised if the credit quality of that financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the trade receivable does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

#### Reclassification

When and only when the business model is changed the Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively from the reclassification date as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through statement of profit and loss without restating the previously recognised gains, losses or interest and in terms of the reclassification principles laid down in the Ind AS relating to Financial Instruments.

#### De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired, or has been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Consequently, if the asset is one that is measured at

(a) Amortised cost, the gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss unless the asset represents an equity investment in which case the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves is reclassified within equity.

### **o. Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

#### Classification:

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

#### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company are recognised at the proceeds received.

#### Financial liabilities

Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at the value of the respective contractual obligations. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any discount or premium on redemption / settlement is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance cost over the life of the liability





using the effective interest method and adjusted to the liability figure disclosed in the balance sheet.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled and on expiry.

**p. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit and loss for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit and loss for the year attributable to shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential shares

**1A. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS:**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, information about the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are related to:

- (i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- (ii) Fair value of financial assets / liabilities
- (iii) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As described in the significant accounting policies, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. The Company is required to determine whether its intangible assets have indefinite or finite life which is a subject matter of judgement.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation, if required.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities and third parties. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty.



## **1B. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:**

### Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

On 28 March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. This amendment will come into force from 01 April 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

### Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers

On 28 March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after 01 April 2018. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements is expected to be insignificant.



# CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

## Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

No. of shares      Year ended 31st March 2023      Year ended 31st March 2022

### 2 Investments

#### Investments in equity instruments

##### Quoted

(Designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income)

IFB Industries Limited (Face value ₹ 10 per share, fully paid-up)	74,813	551,746	74,813	773,043
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##### Unquoted

(Designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income)

i) CPL Projects Limited (Face value ₹ 10 per share, fully paid-up)	80,000	41,533	80,000	41,540
ii) Nrupur Gases Pvt Ltd (Face value ₹ 10 per share, fully paid-up)	95,000	1,440,327	95,000	1,476,069
iii) Elisha Investments Ltd (Face value ₹ 10 per share, fully paid-up)	1,099,940	16,411	1,099,940	16,417
iv) IFB Appliances Ltd. (Face value ₹ 10 per share, fully paid-up)	100	1,381	100	988

#### Total non-current investments

	1,499,652			1,535,013
	2,051,398			2,308,056

#### Other disclosures for non-current investments:

- (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof  
(b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments, and

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
	551,746	773,043
	1,499,652	1,535,013
	2,051,398	2,308,056

#### Notes:

- i) As at the Balance Sheet date, none of the investments in equity instruments have been impaired.  
ii) The value of investments in unquoted equity shares have been taken on NAV for the year ended on 31.03.2022.  
iii) The investments in equity instruments are for long-term strategic purposes and not held for trading Under Ind AS 109, the Company has chosen to designate these investments as equity instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income as the management believes that this provides a more meaningful presentation for long-term investments than reflecting the changes in fair values immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for such period. Based on the aforesaid designation, changes in fair values are accumulated in Other Equity under the head "Equity instruments through OCI". The Company transfers the accumulated balance from this account to retained earnings when such equity instruments are derecognized.



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
<b>3 Cash and bank balances</b>		
<b>(a) Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	5	5
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	341	1,377
Fixed Deposit in Bank	-	-
	<b>346</b>	<b>1,382</b>
<b>(b) Other bank balances</b>		
	-	-
<b>4 Other assets</b>		
<b>(a) Non-current</b>		
	-	-
<b>(b) Current</b>		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Balances with government authorities (**) TDS 22-23	160	-
	<b>160</b>	<b>-</b>

Balances with government authorities primarily include amounts realisable from Income Tax authorities. These are expected to be realised within a (\*\*\*) period of one-year. Accordingly these balances have been classified as current assets.





5 Equity share capital

Authorized share capital  
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

As at		As at	
31st March 2023	31st March 2022	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Number	Amount	Number	Amount

4,250,000 425,000 4,250,000 425,000

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up  
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

4,250,000	425,000	4,250,000	425,000
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246,050 24,605 246,050 24,605

246,050	24,605	246,050	24,605
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(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add : Issued during the year

Balance at the end of the year

Number	Amount	Number	Amount
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246,050 24,605 246,050 24,605

246,050	24,605	246,050	24,605
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(b) No additional shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the last five years. Further, none of the shares were bought back by the Company during the last five years.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders	As at		As at	
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10 each:	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(a) Bijon Bhushan Nag	84,450	34.32%	84,450	34.32%
(b) Preombada Nag	87,850	35.70%	87,850	35.70%
	172,300		172,300	

(d) Disclosure of Share Holding of Promoters in Equity Shares

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year				
S. No.	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the Year
1	Bijon Nag	84,450	34.32%	NIL
2	Preymbada Nag	87,850	35.70%	NIL
3	BIKRAMJIT NAG	2,000	0.81%	NIL
4	Nurpur Gases Pvt Ltd	7,030	2.86%	NIL
5	PRITANJALI NAG	2,000	0.81%	NIL
Total		183,330	74.51%	NIL

(e) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Such holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings, however, no such preferential amounts exists currently. During this financial year the Company has not proposed/declared any dividend. However, if any dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors, it will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
<b>6 Other equity</b>		
(a) <b>Other reserves</b>		
Retained earnings	37,191	38,067
(b) Other comprehensive income	1,230,706	1,456,994
	<b>1,267,897</b>	<b>1,495,061</b>

**Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserves, dividends and other distributions made to the shareholders.

Particulars	Year ended March 2023	31st March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year		41,297
Add: Profit for the year	38,067	(876)
		(3,231)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>37,191</b>	<b>38,067</b>

**Other comprehensive income**

The Company has elected to recognize changes in fair value of certain investments in equity instruments in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated within

"Equity instruments through OCI" under other equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity instrument is derecognized.

Particulars	Year ended March 2023	31st March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,456,994	956,027
Add: Changes in fair value of equity instruments through OCI, net of tax	(226,288)	500,967
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,230,706</b>	<b>1,456,994</b>



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

**7 Deferred tax liabilities, net**

Deferred tax liability:

Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI

**Total deferred tax liabilities**

Deferred tax assets

**Total deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax liabilities, net

**i) Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31st March 2022:**

Particulars	As at 01 April 2021	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March 2022
<b>Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:</b>				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961				
Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI	398,239	-	391,444	789,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>398,239</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>391,444</b>	<b>789,683</b>

**ii) Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31st March 2022:**

Particulars	As at 01 April 2022	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March 2023
<b>Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:</b>				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipments as per books				
Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI	789,683	-	(30,370)	759,313

**Total**

**789,683**

**(30,370)**

**759,313**

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

**8 Other Financial Liabilities**

Others

As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
89	89
<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>

**9 Provisions**

Provision for Taxation

-	-
-	-



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023**

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

**10 Other Income**

	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
Interest Income	-	59
Service Renderd	2,200	-
	<b>2,200</b>	<b>59</b>

**11 Other expenses**

Postage	29	-
Bank Charges	3	0
Filling Fees	131	164
Demat Charges	-	22
General Expenses	59	6
Annual Custody Fees(NSDL)	106	298
Professional Fees	26	24
Professional Tax	25	25
Auditor's remuneration (refer note (a) below)	89	372
Listing Fees	578	295
RTA Charges	59	34
LLR Fees	71	-
Secreterial Audit Fees	100	100
Salary (Staff)	1,800	1,950
	<b>3,076</b>	<b>3,289</b>

**(a) Auditor's remuneration**

Statutory Audit Fees	89	89
Other Audit Fees	-	283
	<b>89</b>	<b>372</b>



# CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

	Year ended 31st March 2023	Year ended 31st March 2022
<b>12 Tax expense</b>		
(a) <b>Income tax in the statement of profit and loss:</b>		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-
(b) <b>Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income comprises:</b>		
Deferred tax on fair value gains on investments in equity instruments through OCI	-30,370	391,444
	<b>-30,370</b>	<b>391,444</b>
<b>13 Earnings per equity share (EPS)</b>		
<b>Net Profit before Dividend</b>		
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	(876)	(3,231)
Number of equity shares outstanding during the year	246,050	246,050
Face value per share	10	10
Earnings per share		
- Basic earnings per equity share	(0.00)	(0.01)
- Diluted earnings per equity share	(0.00)	(0.01)
<b>14 Related party disclosures</b>		
Information on related party transactions as required by Ind AS - 24 - Related Party Disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2023		
i) List of related Party		
a. <b>Associates</b>		
<b>Name of the Company</b>	<b>Percentage of holding 31st March 2023</b>	<b>Percentage of holding 31st March 2022</b>
Elisha Investments Limited	28.20%	28.20%
b. <b>Key Management Personnel</b>		
<b>Name of the person</b>	<b>Designation</b>	
Subhankar Banerjee	Director	
Rangan Dasgupta	Director	
Nupur Somani	Director	
ii) <b>Transactions with related parties</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31st March 2023</b>	<b>31st March 2022</b>
No related party transactions are there.		



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

**15 Fair value measurement**

**(a) Category wise classification of financial instruments:**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
<b>A. Financial assets:</b>		
i) <b>Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
Investments in unquoted mutual funds		
ii) <b>Measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)</b>		
Investments in quoted equity instruments (refer note (i) below)	551,746	773,043
Investments in unquoted equity instruments (refer note (i) below)	1,499,632	1,535,013
iii) <b>Measured at cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	346	1,382
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	-	-
Bank deposits (with original maturity of more than 12 months)	-	-
Derivative instruments	-	-
Loans to employees	-	-
Security deposits	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Others	160	-
iv) <b>Measured at cost</b>		
Investment in equity shares of subsidiary company		
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,051,904</b>	<b>2,309,438</b>
<b>B. Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
Borrowings (including current maturities)		
Trade payables	-	-
Securities deposits (repayable on demand)	89	89
Other financial liabilities		
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Notes:</b>		

These investments are not held for trading. Upon application of Ind AS - 109 - Financial Instruments, the Company has chosen to measure these investments in quoted equity instruments at FVTOCI irrevocably as the management believes that presenting fair value gains and losses relating to these investments in the Statement of Profit and Loss may not be indicative of the performance of the Company.

**C. Fair value hierarchy**

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amounts that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly market between market participants at the measurement date. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent in all the years. Fair value of financial instruments referred to in note (a) above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and lowest priority to unobservable entity specific inputs.



The categories used are as follows:



- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(a) For assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as at Balance Sheet date, the classification of fair value by category and level on inputs used is given below:

As at 31st March 2022:

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
i) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Investments in unquoted mutual funds	-	-	-
ii) Designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)			
Investments in quoted equity instruments	773,043	-	-
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	-	-	1,535,013

As at 31st March 2023:

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
i) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Investments in unquoted mutual funds	-	-	-
ii) Designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)			
Investments in quoted equity instruments	551,746	-	-
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	-	-	1,499,632

(b) Computation of fair values

Investments in mutual funds are short-term investments made in debt or liquid funds whose fair value are considered as the net asset value (NAV) declared by their respective fund houses on a daily basis. Thus the declared NAV is similar to fair market value for these mutual fund investments since transactions between the investor and fund houses will be carried out at such prices.

Designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (cont'd)

Computation of fair values (cont'd)

Investments in equity instruments represents long term strategic investments made in certain listed or unlisted companies. For listed companies, fair value is based on quoted market prices of such instruments as on the Balance Sheet date on the recognized stock exchange (where traded volume is more during last six months). For investments in unquoted securities, the management ascertained their fair value by using the valuation technique, like Book Value discounted at an appropriate rate which involves various judgements and assumptions.

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities measured at cost/amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would be eventually received or settled. Management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts due to the short term maturities of these instruments. For long-term borrowings at fixed/floating rates, management evaluates that their fair value will not be significantly different from the carrying amount.



## CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

### Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

#### 16 Financial risk management

Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks, like credit risks, market risks and liquidity risks. Company's senior management is responsible for establishing and monitoring the risk management framework within its overall risk management objectives and strategies approved by the Board of Directors. Such risk management strategies and objectives are established to identify and analyze potential risks faced by the Company, set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and assess risk management performances. Any change in Company's risk management objectives and policies need approval of it's Board of Directors.

##### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables.

##### i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risks is managed by each business unit in accordance with the credit policy, procedures and controls relating to credit risk management. Credit quality of each individual customer is assessed based on financial positions, past trends, market reputation, prevailing market and economic conditions, expected business and anticipated regulatory changes. Based on this evaluation, credit limit and credit terms are decided for each individual customer. Exposure to customer credit risk is regularly monitored through credit locks and release.

Impairment of trade receivables is based on expected credit loss model (simplistic approach) depending upon the historical data, present financial conditions of customers and anticipated regulatory changes.

##### ii) Other financial instruments

Credit risks from other financial instruments includes mainly cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks. Such risks is managed by the central treasury department of the Company in accordance with Company's overall investment policy approved by its Board of Directors. Investments of surplus funds are made in short term debt/liquid mutual funds of rated fund houses having the highest credit rating and in short term time deposits of reputed banks with a very strong financial position. Investment limits are set for each mutual fund and bank deposits. Risk concentration is minimized by investing in a wide range of mutual funds/bank deposits. These investments are reviewed by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

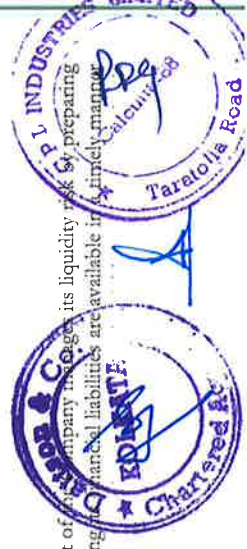
The Company has no exposure to credit risk relating to its cash and cash equivalents. Credit risk for other financial instruments are monitored by the central treasury department in accordance with its overall risk management policies. Impairment of such assets is computed per expected credit loss model (general approach) assessed on the basis of financial position, detailed analysis and expected business of the counterparty to such financial assets.

##### (b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risks comprises of three types - interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include long term borrowings, investments in mutual funds or equity instruments and derivative instruments.

##### (c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its contractual obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The central treasury department of the Company manages its liquidity risk by preparing and continuously monitoring business plans or rolling cash flow forecasts which ensures that the funds required for carrying on its business operations and meeting its financial liabilities are available in a timely manner.





and at an optimal cost. The Company plans to meet the contractual obligations from its internal accruals and if required, also from fund based and non-fund based credit limits with banks. Additionally, surplus funds generated from operations are parked in bank deposits which can be readily liquidated when required.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts reported are on gross and undiscounted basis.

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities	Upto 1 year	1 year to 3 year	3 year to 5 year	Total
<b>As at 31st March 2022</b>				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	89	-	-	89
<b>As at 31st March 2023</b>				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	89	-	-	89

**(d) Capital management**

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, other equity reserves and long term borrowed capital less cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support corporate expansion strategies and to maximise shareholder's value. If the company makes short term borrowings to meet its working capital requirements, such short term borrowings are generally squared off as on the Balance Sheet date.



**17 First time adoption of Ind AS**

These are the Company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 has been applied consistently in preparing the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as on 1 April 2018 (the Company's date of transition), the comparative information presented in these standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 and in preparing these standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. In preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard Rules), 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous Indian GAAP to Ind AS has impacted the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the foot notes to first time adoption.

Ind AS 101 has set out certain mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions to be applied for transition from the existing Indian GAAP to Ind AS. The Company has adopted the following in preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet.

**(a) Optional exemptions**

Designation of previously recognized equity instruments - Ind AS 101 - permits the entity to designate its existing equity instruments on the basis of the facts and circumstances existing as on the transition date. The Company has elected to apply this exemption for its long term, strategic investments in equity shares.

**(b) Mandatory exceptions**

i) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities - Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition. Alternatively such first time adopter can apply such de-recognition provisions retrospectively from a date of Company's choice, if adequate information required to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and liabilities de-recognized previous to the date of transition was initially available at the time of such transactions. The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provision of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition.

ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets - Ind AS 101 provides that classification and measurement of financial assets recognized earlier under the previous Indian GAAP should be based upon facts and circumstances existing as on the transition date. The Company has assessed the same accordingly.

iii) Estimates - An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made at the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2018 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

**iv) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023**

There are no material differences between the standalone statements of cash flows prepared under previous GAAP and Ind AS.

**c. Deferred tax**

Erstwhile Indian GAAP required recognition of deferred tax on timing differences while Ind AS 12 requires deferred tax to be recognized for temporary differences. Accordingly, the Company has recognized deferred tax on all adjustments made on transition to Ind AS with corresponding adjustments in other equity.



**CPL INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹) Rupees in Hundred, unless otherwise stated

**18 Additional Regulatory Information**

- \* Additional Regulatory Information pursuant to Clause 6L of General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet as given in Part I of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are given hereunder to the extent relevant and other than those given elsewhere in any other notes to the Financial Statements.

**a Ratio**

Particulars	Formula	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current assets/ Current liabilities	5.71	15.61	-63	Very Poor Performance due to downward Market condition after COVID
Debt Equity Ratio	Total debt/ Shareholder's Equity	0.59	0.52	13	Very Poor Performance due to downward Market condition after COVID
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	0.00	0.00	0	
Return on Equity Ratio	[Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)] / Avg. Shareholders Equity	0.00	-0.13	-100	Very Poor Performance due to downward Market condition after COVID
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Sales/ Average Inventory	0.00	0.00	0	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales/ Average Account	0.00	0.00	0	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases/ Average Tr	0.00	0.00	0	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales/ Working Capital	5.27	0.05	11525	Due to increase in revenue
Net Profit Ratio	% Net Profit/ Net Sales	-0.40	-55.05	-99	Very Poor Performance due to downward Market condition after COVID
Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes (EBIT) / Capital Employed	0.00	0.00	-69	Very Poor Performance due to downward Market condition after COVID
Return on Investment	Investment Income generated from invested funds/Average invested funds in treasury investments	0.00	0.00	0	

- b The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- c The Company does not have enjoyed any Working Capital limit from the Banks or from Financial institutions.
- d The Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a willful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when the financial statements are approved.
- e The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
- f The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the stipulated time limit.
- g The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restrictions on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- h The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(intermediaries), with the understanding that the intermediary shall;
- i. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries),  
or  
ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- i The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall;
- i. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate beneficiaries),  
or  
ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- j The Company does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- k The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- l Previous year's figures have been re-grouped, re-worked and re-arranged wherever considered necessary.

