

P G BHAGWAT LLP

Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAT - 9949

HEAD OFFICE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Classic Industries and Exports Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), The Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit (including Other Comprehensive Income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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,

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as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. 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 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 Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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.

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- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) 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".
- g) As required by section 197 (16) of the Act; in our opinion and according to information and explanation provided to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act and remuneration paid to directors is not in excess of the limit laid down under this section.
- h) 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, 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 Financial Statements – Refer Note 2.34 to the Financial Statements.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2023
 - (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 to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts to the financial statements, if any, 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 to us, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts to the Financial Statements, if any, no funds

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have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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.

(c) Based on the information and explanation given to us and audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations made by the management and as mentioned under sub-clause (vi)(a) and (vi)(b) above contain any material misstatement.

(v) The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.

(vi) The requirement to the use of accounting software for maintaining Company's books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is deferred to financial years commencing on or after April 1, 2023, therefore reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for financial year ended on March 31, 2023.

For **P G BHAGWAT LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101118W/W100682





Purva Kulkarni

Partner

Membership Number: 138855

UDIN: 23138855BGTQUJ2510

Pune

May 04, 2023

P G BHAGWAT LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading, "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:

- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;

(b) The Property, Plant & Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 2.01 Property, Plant & Equipment to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations provided to us there are no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Hence reporting under clause 3(i) (e) of the order is not applicable.
- ii. (a) Except for inventory lying with third parties, the other inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion and based on the policy adopted by the management, the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees during the year, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The management of the company has provided us with the annual returns or statements, which they have represented to us have been filed by the company with their banks or financial institutions. In our opinion, these annual returns or statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

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- iii.(a) The company has not made or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (b) In terms of the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and records examined by us, loans provided, and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans provided during the year are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of the loans granted in earlier years, the repayment terms are on demand, hence reporting with respect to regularity of repayment of principal and/or interest amounts is not applicable.
- (d) In respect of the loans granted in earlier years, the repayment terms are on demand, hence there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) In respect of the loans and advances in the nature of loans granted which has fallen due during the year, no renewal or extension were granted or no fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) During the year, The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, except following –

Particulars	All Parties	Promoters under section 2(69) of the Act	Related Parties under section 2(76) of the Act
Aggregate amount of loans/advances in nature of loans			
- Repayable on demand (A)	-	-	102.00 Millions
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	-	-	-
Total (A + B)	-	-	102.00 Millions
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loans to the total loans	-	-	100.00%

- iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly

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reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues of Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. Millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	0.21	AY 2013-14	CIT(A), Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax and Interest	10.66	AY 2018-19	CIT(A), Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS Defaults	0.17	From AY 2009-10 to AY 2023-24	Assistant Commissioner of TDS CPC
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	508.22	From 01.01.2007 to 31.12.2014	CESTAT

- viii. In terms of the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and records examined by us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Hence reporting under clause 3(viii) of the order is not applicable.
- ix. (a) As the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender as at the balance sheet date, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not availed any term loan.

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- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, report in the form ADT-4 as specified under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has not been filed. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Therefore reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, the Company is not Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable.
- (d) Based on information and explanation given to us and as represented by the management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during current financial year and had not incurred cash losses during immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation by statutory auditors during the year hence reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

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- (xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in respect of ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Special Account in compliance with sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **P G BHAGWAT LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101118W/W100682

Purva Kulkarni

Purva Kulkarni

Partner

Membership Number: 138855

UDIN: 23138855BGTQUJ2510

Pune

May 04, 2023



Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under the heading, "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of Classic Industries and Exports Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements 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") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 with reference to the Financial Statements.

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Meaning of Internal Financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements 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 with reference to the Financial Statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 with reference to the Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, 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 with reference to the Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **P G BHAGWAT LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101118W/W100682

P. Kulkarni

Purva Kulkarni

Partner

Membership Number: 138855

UDIN: 23138855BGTQUJ2510



Pune

May 04, 2023

Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
I.	ASSETS			
	1. Non-current assets			
	a. Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	1,129.20	1,181.63
	b. Capital work-in-progress		1.67	13.73
	c. Intangible assets	2.01	2.91	4.35
	d. Financial assets			
	i. Investments	2.02	6,910.34	4,150.92
	ii. Other financial assets	2.03	22.71	23.03
	e. Non-current tax assets (net)	2.04	39.28	38.70
	f. Other non-current assets	2.05	11.09	7.52
	Total Non-current assets		8,117.20	5,419.88
	2. Current assets			
	a. Inventories	2.06	1,058.25	1,116.36
	b. Financial assets			
	i. Trade Receivables	2.07	815.16	955.83
	ii. Cash and cash equivalents	2.08A	167.44	276.53
	iii. Bank Balances other than (ii) above	2.08B	202.34	122.08
	iv. Loans	2.09	102.00	107.50
	v. Other financial assets	2.10	117.97	402.09
	c. Other current assets	2.11	40.79	93.76
	Total current assets		2,503.95	3,074.15
	Total Assets		10,621.15	8,494.03
II.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	1. Equity			
	a. Equity share capital	2.12	104.80	104.80
	b. Other equity	2.13	8,496.06	6,322.27
	Total Equity		8,600.86	6,427.07
	LIABILITIES			
	2. Non-current liabilities			
	a. Financial liabilities			
	i. Lease Liabilities	2.14	0.34	0.32
	b. Provisions	2.15	13.08	10.54
	c. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	2.16	1,012.05	607.62
	Total non-current liabilities		1,025.47	618.48
	3. Current liabilities			
	a. Financial liabilities			
	i. Lease Liabilities	2.17	0.02	0.02
	ii. Trade Payables			
	a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.18	25.16	31.38
	b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.18	754.62	1,077.90
	iii. Other financial liabilities	2.19	96.18	92.33
	b. Other Current Liabilities	2.20	27.14	168.50
	c. Provisions	2.21	73.13	65.92
	d. Current tax liabilities (net)	2.22	18.57	12.44
	Total current liabilities		994.82	1,448.49
	Total liabilities		2,020.29	2,066.97
	Total equity and liabilities		10,621.15	8,494.03

Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Note 1

As per our separate report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Firm Registration Number: 101118W / W100682
Chartered Accountants,

Purva Kulkarni
Purva Kulkarni
Partner
Membership No.: 138855
Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2023



Onkar Kanwar
Onkar Kanwar
Director
DIN: 00058921

Rupak Saxena
Rupak Saxena
Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Kapur
Naveen Kapur
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00024538

Neha Mishra
Neha Mishra
Company Secretary
Place: Gurgaon
Date: May 04, 2023

Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Statement of Profit And Loss for year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
INCOME			
I. Revenue from operations	2.23	6,884.33	6,536.04
II. Other Income	2.24	166.57	117.22
III. Total Income		7,050.90	6,653.26
IV. EXPENSES			
a. Cost of material consumed	2.25	4,885.67	4,429.53
b. Change in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	2.26	(27.18)	(17.57)
c. Employee benefits expenses	2.27	872.41	774.96
d. Finance cost	2.28	4.53	4.99
e. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2.01	145.58	149.60
f. Other expenses	2.29	808.96	795.99
IV. Total Expenses		6,689.97	6,137.50
V. Profit before Tax (III-IV)		360.93	515.76
VI. Tax expense:			
a. Current tax		89.76	144.71
b. Tax Prior Years		-	1.18
c. Deferred tax		(9.73)	(9.02)
		80.03	136.87
VII. Profit for the period (V - VI)		280.90	378.89
Other Comprehensive Income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
(i) Re-measurements on defined benefit plans		(6.93)	(5.37)
(ii) Income tax effect		1.74	1.35
		(5.19)	(4.02)
B. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
(i) Fair valuation gain/(loss) adjustments on equity instruments designated as FVTOCI		2,313.99	(588.77)
(ii) Income tax effect		(415.91)	40.66
(iii) Loss on Sale of Equity Investment			
		1,898.08	(548.11)
VIII. Other comprehensive income for the year (VIIA+VIIB)		1,892.88	(552.13)
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+ VIII) (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		2,173.78	(173.24)
X. Earnings per equity share:			
Nominal value of share Rs.10/- (Rs.10/-)	2.30	26.80	36.15
- Basic/ Diluted			

Significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Note 1

As per our separate report of even date attached

For P G BHAGWAT LLP

Firm Registration Number: 101118W / W100682

Chartered Accountants

Purva Kulkarni

Purva Kulkarni

Partner

Membership No.: 138855

Place: Pune

Date : May 04, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Onkar Kanwar

Onkar Kanwar

Director

DIN: 00058921

Rupak Saxena

Rupak Saxena

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Kapur

Naveen Kapur

Whole Time Director

DIN: 00024538

Neha Mishra

Neha Mishra

Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon

Date : May 04, 2023

Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid:

	No. of shares	Amount
As at 31st March, 2022	1,04,80,000	104.80
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01st April 2022	-	-
Issued during the year 2022-23	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	1,04,80,000	104.80

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	FVTOCI Reserve on equity instruments	
Balance as at 1st April 2021	13.08	4,581.10	1,901.31	6,495.50
Profit for the year	-	378.90	-	378.90
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	(4.02)	-	(4.02)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(548.11)	(548.11)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	374.88	(548.11)	(173.23)
Balance as at 31st March 2022	13.08	4,955.98	1,353.20	6,322.27

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	FVTOCI Reserve on equity	
Balance as at 1st April 2022	13.08	4,955.98	1,353.20	6,322.27
Profit for the year	-	280.90	-	280.90
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	(5.18)	-	(5.18)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,898.08	1,898.08
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	275.72	1,898.08	2,173.79
Balance as at 31st March 2023	13.08	5,231.70	3,251.28	8,496.06

Significant accounting policies & other notes

Note 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our separate report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For P G BHAGWAT LLP

Firm Registration Number: 101118W / W100682

Chartered Accountants

Purva Kulkarni

Purva Kulkarni

Partner

Membership No.: 138855

Place: Pune

Date : May 04, 2023



Onkar Kanwar

Onkar Kanwar

Director

DIN: 00058921

Rupak Saxena

Rupak Saxena

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurgaon

Date : May 04, 2023

Naveen Kapur

Naveen Kapur

Whole Time Director

DIN: 00024538

Neha Mishra

Neha Mishra

Company Secretary

Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	360.93	515.76
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	135.45	149.60
Impairment Allowance	10.13	-
Finance cost	4.53	4.99
Interest income	(19.28)	(26.86)
Liabilities written back	(0.76)	(0.95)
(Gain)/Loss on Fair Valuation of Preference Shares	(16.25)	(4.29)
(Gain)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	(0.28)	3.42
Share of Profit from Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	(63.56)	(13.83)
Book Debts Written Off	-	2.39
Balances write off	0.70	-
Dividend Received from Trade & Non-Trade Investments	(58.19)	(63.64)
Net Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	3.88	(0.82)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	357.30	565.77
Changes in working capital		
Increase / (decrease) in Trade Payables	(332.61)	189.29
Increase / (decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	0.21	23.79
Increase / (decrease) in Current Lease Liabilities	-	0.00
Increase / (decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(141.36)	54.97
Increase / (decrease) in Non Current Provisions	2.54	(3.03)
Increase / (decrease) in Non Current Lease Liabilities	0.02	0.02
Increase / (decrease) in Current Provisions	0.28	20.85
Decrease / (increase) in Inventories	58.10	(59.07)
Decrease / (increase) in Trade Receivables	139.98	(28.48)
Decrease / (increase) in Non Current Other Assets	(4.37)	0.35
Decrease / (increase) in Non Current Other Financial Assets	0.32	15.49
Decrease / (increase) in Current Other Financial Assets	156.51	(1.30)
Decrease / (increase) in Other Current Assets	52.98	43.06
Cash generated /(used) in operations	289.90	821.71
Income tax paid	(84.20)	(155.87)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	205.70	665.84
Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including Capital work in progress and intangibles assets, intangible under development, Right-of-use asset and capital advance (net)	(75.48)	(101.86)
Sale/ (Purchase) of non current investment	(429.17)	(450.00)
Proceeds from sale/ disposal of Investments	-	59.31
Proceeds from sale/ disposal of fixed assets	0.54	0.94
Net proceeds/ (Additions) from/ (to) Fixed Deposits	(80.28)	(56.30)
Dividend Received from Trade & Non-Trade Investments	58.19	63.64
Interest received	20.48	10.96
Received from Sunrays LLP	189.97	(0.00)
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	(315.75)	(473.31)



Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Cash flow from Financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings (Net)	-	-
Loans (advanced to) / repaid by related parties	5.50	(107.50)
Interest paid	(4.54)	(4.99)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	0.96	(112.49)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(109.09)	80.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	276.53	196.48
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	167.44	276.53
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer Note 2.08A)		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	167.33	228.50
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	-	47.73
Cash on hand	0.11	0.30
Total cash and bank balances at end of the year	167.44	276.53

Significant accounting policies & other notes

Note 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our separate report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For P G BHAGWAT LLP

Firm Registration Number: 101118W / W100682

Chartered Accountants

Purva Kulkarni

Purva Kulkarni

Partner

Membership No.: 138855

Place: Pune

Date : May 04, 2023



Onkar Kanwar

Onkar Kanwar

Director

DIN: 00058921

Rupak Saxena

Rupak Saxena
Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Kapur

Naveen Kapur

Whole Time Director

DIN: 00024538

Neha Mishra

Neha Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon

Date : May 04, 2023

Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

General Corporate Information

Classic Industries and Exports Limited (the "Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and sale of Tubes, Tyre Building Machines and other ancillary machines which are complex in nature. The company's operations are in India and comprise of three manufacturing plants - located in Pune, Cochin and Chennai respectively.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting & preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified), as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements were approved by board of directors and authorised for issue on 4th May 2023.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under a historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:-

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy 1.18 on financial instruments)
- ii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years if the revision effects such periods. Also key sources of estimation uncertainty is mentioned below:

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets:

As described in the significant accounting policy, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

ii) The 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 liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 input are not available, the Company engages third party valuers, where required, to perform the valuation. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs, used in determining the fair value of various assets, liabilities and share based payments are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

iii) Actuarial valuation:

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognized in the statement of profit or loss and in other comprehensive income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to financial statements.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Direct costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for use and include inward freight, and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of tangible asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of tangible assets measured as the difference between amount realised and net carrying value which are carried at cost are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided when the assets are ready for use on the straight line method, on a pro rata basis, over the estimated useful lives of assets, in order to reflect the period over which the depreciable asset is expected to be used by the Company. The management estimates the useful lives for the other fixed assets as follows.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life
Banbury Body/Chamber, Fire Hydrant	5 years
Dumping Mill and Sheeting Mill	7 years
Other components of Banbury unit	7 years
Batch off unit	10 years
Vehicle	4 years
Other Plant & Machinery	2 to 10 years
4 Axis Engraving machine S NO:2012-H245-06 -ER 005	30 years
Air Conditioner 2 Ton	10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Lease Premium on land is depreciated (amortized) over the period of lease.

Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income/Other Expenses'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as change in accounting estimates.

1.3 Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

The Company amortized intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful Life
Intangible Assets	1 - 5 years

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Research and development costs and software development costs incurred under contractual arrangements with customers are accounted as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.4 Impairment of Tangible And Intangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units 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 to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. 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 cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) 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 cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value (net of allowances) after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. The cost comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including appropriate production overheads in the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Trade discounts or rebates are deducted in determining the costs of purchase.

In case of raw materials, stores & spares, work in progress, manufactured finished goods and traded goods, cost (net of tax credits wherever applicable) is determined on a moving weighted average basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

1.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Assessment is also done at each Balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

1.7 Leases

Effective from 1 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019. On evaluation of the lease arrangements, the company has identified lease arrangements which qualifies as lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 for which a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability has been created. For lease arrangements which does not qualify as lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116, the same is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as lease payments as an operating expense.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a Right of use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements under which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases and low value leases. For short-term leases and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

ROU assets are depreciated from the date of commencement of the lease on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. For leases under which the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the date of commencement of the lease in determining the present value of lease payments. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment as to whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 10.40% p.a.

1.8 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include wages & salaries, provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

(iii) Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

1.9 Government Grants, Subsidies And Export Incentives

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants / subsidy will be received.

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Revenue grant is recognised as an income in the period in which related obligation is met.

Export incentives earned in the year of exports are treated as income.

1.10 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees. The Indian Rupee is the functional currency of the Company. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is 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 statement of profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or statement of profit and loss, respectively).

1.11 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value.

1.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as finance cost. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.13 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset. When a performance obligation is satisfied, an entity shall recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer and to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Conversion income is recognized as and when the services are rendered, as per the relative terms of the agreement with the parties concerned.

In the case of sale of moulds, performance obligation is satisfied at a point of time and the transfer of control normally coincides with the clearance of material for despatch. In the case of sale of tyre building machinery, the performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time. Revenue is recognised under the input method based on the ratio of actual costs incurred on the contract up to the reporting date to the estimated total cost of the contract as assessed and certified by the management.

A percentage of the consideration in respect of contract with customers is received as an advance at the time of origination of contract. In the case sale of moulds, the remaining amount is received at the time of completion of contract and satisfaction of all performance obligations. In the case of tyre building machine, a major portion of the remaining consideration is received at the time of delivery of the machine, and the balance amount is received upon successful installation and commissioning.

Revenue from services has been recognised as and when the service has been performed.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

Dividend income on investments is accounted for when the right to receive the payment is established. Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the lease as per the terms of the base contract or such other systematic method as considered appropriate.

1.14 Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is measured by the amount of tax expected to be paid to the taxation authorities on the taxable profits after considering tax allowances and exemptions and using applicable tax rates and laws.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and quantified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are 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. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by the best estimate of the outflow of economic benefits required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. When no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as a contingent liability. A disclosure for a contingent liability is also made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Provisions are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, only when such reimbursement is virtually certain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Warranty provisions

The estimated liability for warranty is recorded when products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of obligations and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failure. The timing of outflows will vary as and when the obligation will arise being typically up to three years. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

1.16 Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

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.

Contingent assets is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

1.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

1.18 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity 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 profit or 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 or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.19 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.

1.19.1 Classification of financial asset

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (FVTPL) (except for investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

1.19.2 Amortised cost and Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt 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.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the Other Income.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive the dividends is established and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

1.19.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instrument that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the fair value through other comprehensive income criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss is included in the other income line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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1.19.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets, and financials guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instruments.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

1.19.5 De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

1.19.6 Foreign Exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationship.

1.20 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

1.20.1 Classification as debt or equity

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.

1.20.2 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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.20.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.



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1.20.3.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

1.20.3.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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 financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

1.20.3.3 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at:

- amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments; and
- amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies of Ind AS 115.

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the other income.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

1.20.3.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

1.21 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in other equity under securities premium as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.22 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net loss / profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the number of shares used for basic EPS with the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless they have been issued at a later date. The diluted potential equity shares have been adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value i.e. average market value of outstanding shares.

In calculating diluted earnings per share, the effects of anti dilutive potential equity shares are ignored. Potential equity shares are anti-dilutive when their conversion to equity shares would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

1.23 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain judgements and estimates that may effect the application of accounting policies, reported amounts and related disclosures.

These judgments and estimates may have an impact on the assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and income and expense items for the period under review. Actual results may differ from these judgements and estimates.

All assumptions, expectations and forecasts that are used as a basis for judgments and estimates in the financial statements represent as accurately an outlook as possible for the Company. These judgements and estimates only represent the interpretation of the Company as of the dates on which they were prepared.

Important judgments and estimates relate largely to provisions, pensions, tangible and intangible assets (lives, residual values and impairment), deferred tax assets and liabilities and valuation of financial instruments.

1.24 Specify others, if any.

Segment reporting

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for the Company. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Expenses, net of income, which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "Common unallocable charges, net".

Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associate with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

1.25 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions as permitted in Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

1.26 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2023, as below:

a) Amendment to Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

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

b) Amendment to Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

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

c) Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 2.01
FY 2022-23

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation/Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments	Impairment Allowance	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023
(A) Property, Plant and Equipment										
Right of Use- Land	44.37	-	-	44.37	5.92	0.50	-	-	6.42	37.95
Buildings	493.43	12.51	-	505.94	171.83	17.94	-	-	189.77	316.17
Plant & Machinery	2,115.45	52.13	(1.07)	2,166.51	1,379.80	98.91	(1.07)	3.93	1,481.57	684.94
Moulds	165.75	15.39	-	181.34	105.79	6.14	-	6.20	118.13	63.21
Electrical Installations	68.23	0.98	-	69.22	62.79	1.39	-	-	64.18	5.04
Furniture & Fixtures	11.52	0.62	-	12.14	7.91	1.54	-	-	9.45	2.69
Office Equipments	8.42	0.40	-	8.82	5.72	0.39	-	-	6.11	2.71
Vehicles	16.49	6.96	(2.72)	20.73	7.03	3.26	(2.46)	-	7.83	12.90
Computers	26.59	2.27	-	28.86	23.46	2.70	-	-	26.16	2.70
Servers	4.31	-	-	4.31	2.70	0.72	-	-	3.42	0.90
Total	2,954.58	91.45	(3.79)	3,042.24	1,772.94	133.49	(3.53)	10.13	1,913.03	1,129.20
(B) Intangible Assets										
Computer Software	30.31	0.51	-	30.82	25.97	1.95	-	-	27.92	2.91
Technical Knowhow	32.95	-	-	32.95	32.95	-	-	-	32.95	-
Total	63.27	0.51	-	63.78	58.92	1.95	-	-	60.87	2.91

Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023
Opening balance	13.73
Additions	73.66
Capitalisation/Deletions	85.72
Closing balance	1.67





Note No. 2.01
FY 2021-22

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation/Amortisation			Net Block			
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2022	As at 01.04.2021	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments	Impairment Allowance	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022
(A) Property, Plant and Equipment										
Right of Use- Land	44.37	-	-	44.37	5.42	0.50	-	-	5.92	38.44
Buildings	468.38	28.06	(3.01)	493.43	155.10	17.78	(1.05)	-	171.83	321.60
Plant & Machinery	2,059.36	61.30	(5.20)	2,115.45	1,270.42	112.70	(3.33)	-	1,379.80	735.66
Moulds	152.25	13.50	-	165.75	100.02	5.78	-	-	105.79	59.96
Electrical installations	66.35	1.89	-	68.23	61.38	1.41	-	-	62.79	5.45
Furniture & Fixtures	10.86	0.66	-	11.52	6.76	1.14	-	-	7.91	3.61
Office Equipments	7.99	0.43	-	8.42	5.28	0.44	-	-	5.72	2.70
Vehicles	17.78	6.61	(7.90)	16.49	11.69	2.74	(7.41)	-	7.03	9.47
Computers	25.68	1.03	(0.11)	26.59	19.93	3.62	(0.09)	-	23.46	3.13
Servers	4.31	-	-	4.31	1.97	0.73	-	-	2.70	1.61
Total	2,857.32	113.48	(16.22)	2,954.57	1,637.98	146.84	(11.88)	-	1,772.94	1,181.63
(B) Intangible Assets										
Computer Software	27.82	0.40	-	28.22	22.15	2.76	-	-	25.97	3.86
Technical Knowhow	35.04	-	-	35.04	34.02	-	-	-	32.95	0.49
Total	62.87	0.40	-	63.27	56.16	2.76	-	-	58.92	4.35

Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022
Opening balance	9.35
Additions	116.05
Capitalisations/Deletions	111.67
Closing balance	13.73

Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Additional Disclosures pertaining to Financial Year 2022-23

1 Ageing schedule for Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) and Intangible assets under development

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in Capital Work in Progress			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	
1. Projects in Progress	1.44	0.23	-	1.67

2 All the immovable properties held by the Company are having title deeds in the name of the Company.

3 There has not been any proceeding initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

4 During the year the Company assessed assets required to be impaired as disclosed in Note 2.01 of the financial statements. During the evaluation for impairment of assets it came to our notice that the bladder of some standard size has become obsolete consequently resulting in redundancy of related Moulds & Plant and Machinery that were used for producing the same.

Additional Disclosures pertaining to Financial Year 2021-22

1 Ageing schedule for Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) and Intangible assets under development

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in Capital Work in Progress			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	
1. Projects in Progress	12.59	1.14	-	13.73

2 All the immovable properties held by the Company are having title deeds in the name of the Company.

3 There has not been any proceeding initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
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2.02 Investments		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Particulars			
A.	Investments in Equity Instruments- Quoted Investment in equity instrument designated as at fair value through OCI (fully paid): 1,86,96,005 [Previous Year 2022 - 1,79,03,505] Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each fully paid up in Apollo Tyres Limited (ATL) representing 2.94% [Previous Year 2022 - 2.82%] of the paid up capital of ATL	5,980.85	3,419.57
B.	Investment in Preference Instruments - Unquoted Investment in 0.01% Optionally Convertible Preference Shares 10,20,000 [Previous Year 2022 - 7,50,000] 0.01% Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Apollo International Limited (AIL)	632.54	454.29
C.	Investment in subsidiary - Unquoted Investment measured at ammortised cost: a) 3,47,525 [Previous Year 2022 -1,00,000] Equity Shares of USD 1/- each fully paid up in CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd (Formerly known as CATL Singapore Pte Ltd) representing 100% [Previous Year 2021 - 100%] of the paid up capital	26.84	6.96
	b) 1,00,01,000 [Previous Year 2022 - 1,00,01,000] Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up in Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited representing 100% [Previous Year - 100%] of the paid up capital	100.10	100.10
D.	Investment in Capital of Limited Liability Partnership : Partners capital account in Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	170.00	170.00
		6,910.33	4,150.92

Aggregate book value of:			
Quoted investments	5,980.85		3,419.57
Unquoted investments	929.48		731.35
Aggregate market value of:			
Quoted investments	5,980.85		3,419.57
Unquoted investments	929.48		731.35
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments:			
Quoted investments	-		-
Unquoted investments	-		-

Footnotes:

(1) Investment in Capital of Partnership Firm: In Sunrays Global Consultants LLP

Name of Partners	Capital Balance	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Classic Industries and Exports Limited	170.00	170.00
Harish Bahadur	0.00	0.00

Name of Partners	Share of Profit/ Loss (%)	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Classic Industries and Exports Limited	99.999%	99.999%
Harish Bahadur	0.001%	0.001%



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.03 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Unsecured, Considered Good		
i. In Fixed deposit with bank with maturity for more than 12 months from date of Deposit	6.08	5.70
ii. Security Deposits	16.63	17.33
	22.71	23.03

2.03.01 Balance with banks in Deposit Accounts (having maturity period of more than 12 months) includes Rs. Nil (Rs.Nil) held as security against Bank Guarantees.

2.04 Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Unsecured Income Tax (Net)	39.28	38.70
	39.28	38.70

2.05 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Capital advance	6.34	7.13
Prepaid expenses	4.75	0.39
	11.09	7.52

2.06 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value-		
Raw materials	845.78	927.04
Work in progress	78.03	61.28
Finished goods	71.20	60.77
Packing Materials	8.98	14.70
Store and spares parts	54.26	52.57
	1,058.25	1,116.36

2.06.01 Inventories written down to net realisable value during the year ended 31 March 2023 is Rs. 14.07 Millions (Rs. 5.78 Millions) recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the year.

2.06.02 Method of valuation of inventories - Refer Note 1.5 of Significant Accounting Policies.

2.06.03 Inventory of Raw Materials includes Goods in Transit of Rs. 54.75 Millions (Rs. 93.29 Millions)

2.07 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Trade receivables considered good - secured		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	815.16	955.83
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk		
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	815.16	955.83
Less : Provision of loss allowance	815.16	955.83

Further classified as:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Debts due by companies in which directors are interested	701.46	638.73
Debts due from others	113.70	317.10
	815.16	955.83

2.07.01 Refer Note 2.36 for Detailed Ageing of Financial Year 2022-23 and Financial Year 2021-22



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.08A Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Balance with banks		
a. In Current Accounts	167.33	228.50
b. Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	-	47.73
Cash on hand	0.11	0.30
	167.44	276.53

2.08A.01 Balance with banks in Deposit Accounts (having maturity period of less than 3 months) includes Rs Nil (Rs.Nil) held as security against Bank Guarantees.

2.08B Bank Balances other than cash and cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
In Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from date of Deposit	202.34	122.08
	202.34	122.08

2.08B.01 Balance with banks in Deposit Accounts (having maturity period more than 3 months but less than 12 months) includes Rs.Nil (Rs.Nil) held as security against Bank Guarantees.

2.09 Loans

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current:		
Loans Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured:		
i) Inter corporate Deposit	102.00	107.50
ii) Loans to related parties	-	-
Loans Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Loans Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	102.00	107.50

2.09.01 Loans to related parties represents the repayable on demand advanced to its related concerns Rs.102.00 Millions (Rs.107.50 Millions). The details of loans advanced to each party have been disclosed in Note No.2.33 - Related party transactions.

2.10 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Unsecured considered Good:		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.89	0.33
Interest accrued on other deposits	0.17	0.17
Interest receivable on loans	21.56	23.31
Insurance Claim Receivable	0.49	-
Guarantee commission receivable	0.03	0.30
Advances to employees	1.00	1.08
Security deposit	16.99	173.65
Share of profit receivable from Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	76.84	203.25
	117.97	402.09

2.10.01 Interest receivable on loans represents Rs 21.56 Millions (Rs.23.31 Millions) receivable from related parties.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.11 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Advances to suppliers	28.71	47.20
Prepaid expenses	11.61	13.46
Discount Receivable	-	0.03
Balance with statutory authorities	0.47	33.07
	40.79	93.76

2.12 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Authorised : 15,770,000 [Previous year 2022- 15,770,000] Equity shares of INR 10/- each with voting rights	157.70	157.70
Issued and Subscribed and Fully paid: 10,480,000 [Previous year 2022 -10,480,000] Equity shares of INR.10/- each, fully paid up	104.80	104.80

The Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of INR 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

2.12.01 Reconciliation of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Amount of shares as at the beginning of the quarter	1,04,80,000	104.80	1,04,80,000	104.80
Amount of shares as at the end of the quarter	1,04,80,000	104.80	1,04,80,000	104.80

2.12.02 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Sunrays Properties & Investments Co. Pvt Ltd. (Holding Company) - No. of Shares	1,04,79,994	1,04,76,800
Sunrays Properties & Investments Co. Pvt Ltd. (Holding Company) - Percentage Holding	99.99%	99.97%

2.12.03 Details of shares held by Promoters

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Sr. No	Promoter Name	No. of Shares as on 31st March 2023	No. of Shares as on 31st March 2022
1	Sunrays Properties & Investments Co. Pvt Ltd. (Holding Company)	1,04,79,994	1,04,76,800
2	Harish Bahadur (Nominee)	1	1
3	Kewal Krishan Malhotra (Nominee)	1	1
4	Pardeep Kumar (Nominee)	1	1
5	Kaushalendra Prakash Sharma (Nominee)	1	1
6	Rajan Sabharwal (Nominee)	1	1
7	Anuj Sood (Nominee)	1	1
8	Osiatic Consultants and Investments Private Limited	-	3,194

No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.13 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
A. Capital reserve		
Opening balance	13.08	13.08
Add: Transfer		-
Closing balance	13.08	13.08
B. Retained earnings		
Opening balance	4,955.98	4,581.10
Add: Net profit/ (loss) for the current year	280.90	378.90
Add: Re-measurement on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	(5.18)	(4.02)
Closing Balance	5,231.70	4,955.98
C. Investments FVTOCI reserve on equity instruments		
Opening balance	1,353.20	1,901.31
- Fair valuation changes for the year	2,313.99	(588.77)
- Tax effect on fair valuation changes for the year	(415.91)	40.66
Closing balance	3,251.28	1,353.20
	8,496.06	6,322.27

2.13.01 Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

Capital reserve: Capital reserve was created on account of acquisition of the Pune unit of Apollo Tyres Limited in the year 2007.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings comprise of the company's prior years' undistributed earnings after taxes.

Reserve on equity instruments: This reserve is created by way of transfer of the changes (gain/ loss) arising on fair valuation of the equity instruments and is an item of other comprehensive income.

2.14 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Lease liability	0.34	0.32
	0.34	0.32

2.15 Long term provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	7.93	7.91
Provision for Warranty Charges	5.15	2.63
	13.08	10.54

2.15.01

Provision for warranty charges on sale of tubes & bladders and tyre building machines has been made in the books of account as per the estimate of the management.

Particulars	Tubes & Bladders		Tyre Building Machine & Mould	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening Balance (including current portion)	36.36	16.58	6.88	10.77
Add: Provision made during the year	35.96	24.20	3.70	2.20
Less: Current portion reclassified from long term	(35.96)	(36.36)	(1.17)	(4.25)
Less: Provision utilised during the year	(0.40)	-	-	-
Less: Provision written back during the year	(35.96)	(4.42)	(4.26)	(6.09)
Balance classified as Long Term	0.00	(0.00)	5.15	2.63
Provisions:				
Current	35.96	36.36	1.17	4.25
Non-current	-	-	5.15	2.63



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.15.02 Reconciliation of Warranty Provision

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening Balance (including current portion)	43.24	27.34
Add: Provision made during the year	39.65	26.40
Less: Provision utilised during the year	(0.40)	-
Less: Provision written back during the year	(40.21)	(10.50)
	42.28	43.24

2.15.03

Provision for commissioning expenses represents provision created in respect of expenses to be incurred towards the commissioning of tyre building machines sold and pending commissioning as at the year end.

Particulars	Tyre Building Machines	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening Balance (including current portion)	-	0.40
Add: Provision made during the year	1.60	-
Less: Current portion reclassified from long term	(1.60)	-
Less: Provision written back during the year	-	(0.40)
Balance classified as Long Term	-	-
Provisions:		
Current	1.60	-
Non-current	-	-

2.16 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Assets		
In respect of timing difference of expenses	(834.08)	(23.35)
Liability		
In respect of timing difference of depreciation	1,846.13	630.97
	1,012.05	607.62

2.16.01 Deferred tax relates to the following:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Deferred tax assets		
On others	10.64	10.88
On Loss as per Income Tax Act	8.27	-
On Voluntary Retirement Scheme	14.45	12.47
On re-measurements gain/(losses) of post employment benefit obligations	33.36	23.35
Deferred tax liabilities		
On property, plant & equipment	88.00	93.17
On fair valuation (loss)/gain adjustments on preference instruments designated as FVTPL	4.70	1.00
On fair valuation (loss)/gain adjustments on equity instruments designated as FVTOCI	952.71	536.80
	1,045.41	630.97
Net Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	1,012.05	607.62

2.16.02 Reconciliation of deferred tax

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening balance of Deferred tax liability/ (asset)	607.62	658.64
Tax liability recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(9.73)	(9.02)
Tax liability recognized in OCI:		
On re-measurements gain/(losses) of post-employment benefit obligations	(1.74)	(1.35)
On Fair valuation (loss)/gain adjustments on equity instruments designated as FVTOCI	415.91	(40.66)
Closing balance of Deferred tax liability/ (asset)	1,012.05	607.62



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.16.03 Reconciliation of tax charge

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Profit before tax	360.93	515.76
Income tax expense (at rates applicable - 25.168%)	90.84	129.81
Tax effects of:		
Exempt Income	(16.00)	(3.48)
Excess/ deficit provision of Income Tax in earlier years written back/ provided	-	1.18
Impact of deferred tax created at a different rate	(0.39)	(0.08)
Interest under 234B and 234C	1.92	1.03
Expenses disallowed	3.66	8.41
Income tax expense	80.03	136.87
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	80.03	136.87

2.17 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Current lease liability	0.02	0.02

2.18 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Trade Payables		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	25.16	31.38
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	754.62	1,077.90
	779.78	1,109.28

2.18.01 The company has taken steps to identify the suppliers who qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Intimations have been received from some of the suppliers regarding their status under the said Act as at the year end, based on which, principal amount unpaid to such suppliers as at the year end aggregating to Rs. 25.19 Millions (PY 2022-Rs.31.38 Millions) has been included under Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities. In the opinion of the management, the impact of interest, if any, which may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is not expected to be material. Refer Note-2.35a for MSME Act Disclosures.

2.18.02 Trade payables includes Rs. 547.30 Million (PY 2022- Rs 658.02 Million) payable to related party.

2.18.03 Refer Note 2.35b for detailed ageing for Financial Year 2022-23 and Financial Year 2021-22.

2.19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Capital creditors :		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.03	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.81	0.19
Employee related payable	21.54	19.98
Accrued expenses	68.56	70.60
Other payables	2.24	1.56
	96.18	92.33

2.20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Statutory dues payable	14.11	6.43
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers:		
From related parties	9.95	150.00
From others	1.32	10.85
Earnest Money Deposit	1.76	1.22
	27.14	168.50



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.21 Short term provisions

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for gratuity	29.75	21.03
Provision for leave encashment (unfunded)	4.66	4.28
Provision for warranty charges	37.12	40.61
Provision for commissioning expenses	1.60	-
	73.13	65.92

2.22 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Provision for Taxation (Net)	18.57	12.44
	18.57	12.44



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.23 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Revenue from contract with customers:		
Sale of products:		
Sale of tubes & bladders	5,192.45	4,403.43
Sales of moulds, machine and machine components	634.82	771.63
Sale of compounds	804.94	1,091.69
Sale of services:		
Conversion Charges	135.67	182.33
Other services	23.88	13.70
Other operating revenues:		
Sale of scrap	48.82	51.29
Sale of raw material	39.05	16.88
Loading & unloading charges	3.20	5.09
Freight Reimbursement	1.49	-
	6,884.32	6,536.04

2.24 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Rental income	0.12	0.12
Interest income on fixed/ other deposits	9.20	8.53
Interest Income on loans to related parties	10.01	18.32
Interest on Security Deposit	0.07	0.02
Export Incentive Received	4.66	4.08
Guarantee commission income	0.02	0.28
Dividend Income from non-current investments	58.19	63.64
Unclaimed Liabilities written back	0.76	0.95
Gain on foreign currency transactions and translations (net)	-	1.14
Gain on sale/disposal of fixed assets	0.28	-
Gain on fair valuation of Investments - Preference Shares	16.25	4.29
Other non operating income	3.44	2.02
Share of Profit from Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	63.56	13.83
	166.56	117.22

2.25 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Inventory at the beginning of the period	994.31	952.81
Add: Purchases	4,800.39	4,471.03
	5,794.70	5,423.84
Less: Inventory at the end of the period	909.02	994.31
	4,885.68	4,429.53



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.26 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Opening Inventory		
- Work in progress	61.28	61.22
- Finished goods	60.77	43.26
Less: Closing Inventory		
- Work in progress	78.03	61.28
- Finished goods	71.20	60.77
Net decrease/(increase)	(27.18)	(17.57)

2.27 Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	764.26	684.86
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	61.45	57.05
Staff welfare expenses	46.70	33.05
	872.41	774.96

2.28 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Interest- on lease liability	0.03	0.03
Interest on unwinding of Deposits	0.02	0.04
Interest- Others	0.39	0.18
Other borrowing cost	4.09	4.74
	4.53	4.99

2.01 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Depreciation	132.99	146.34
Amortization	1.95	2.76
Depreciation on right of use asset	0.50	0.50
Impairment Allowance	10.13	-
	145.57	149.60



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.29 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Power and fuel	372.15	333.39
Consumption of stores and spare parts	149.90	155.20
Mixing Charges	-	0.11
Legal and professional charges	38.70	37.69
CSR Expenses	12.67	14.24
Rent	7.38	5.59
Repairs and Maintenance		
Buildings	4.60	3.29
Machinery	31.46	19.34
Others	10.09	21.28
Rates and taxes	3.28	5.75
Insurance	14.43	13.13
Freight & forwarding	67.01	72.32
Sales Promotion Expenses	0.73	2.95
Transportation Charges	-	0.00
Warehousing & custom clearing charges	0.14	1.10
Travelling and conveyance expenses	50.60	46.86
Postage, telegram & stationery	2.24	1.83
Auditors remuneration	1.07	1.04
Director's sitting fees	0.36	0.24
Loss on foreign currency transactions and translations (net)	5.59	-
Warranty charges	1.26	25.93
Commissioning Charges	1.60	-
Communication expenses	2.57	2.29
Security charges	9.31	9.96
Miscellaneous expenses	21.10	16.60
Book Debts Written Off	-	2.39
Balances write off	0.70	-
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets	-	3.42
Research & Development	0.03	0.05
	808.97	795.99

2.29.01 Payments to the auditor:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
a. Audit fee	1.00	1.00
b. For certification fees	0.00	0.01
c. Reimbursement of expenses	0.07	0.03
	1.07	1.04

2.30 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
Profit for the year	280.90	378.89
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	1,04,80,000	1,04,80,000
Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted)	26.80	36.15



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.31 Employee benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss - (Refer Note 2.27)

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Employers' Contribution to provident fund	31.59	29.10
Employers' Contribution to Employee State Insurance	0.73	1.19
Total	32.32	30.29

(B) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

Liability for employee defined benefits plan has been determined by an Actuary, appointed for the purpose, in conformity with the principle set out in the Indian Accounting Standard -19 the details of which are as under. The liability is fully funded through an approved trust with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
i) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	7.38%	7.22%
Rate of increase in Salary	5.50%	5.50%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	16.91	18.06
Attrition rate	3.00%	3.00%
ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	124.45	107.88
Interest cost	8.99	7.33
Current service cost	9.42	8.84
Benefits paid	(6.26)	(4.69)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	6.04	5.09
Present value of obligation at the end of the year*	142.64	124.45
*Included in provision for employee benefits (Refer note 2.21)		
iii) Change in fair value of assets		
Fair value of plan assets - opening	103.42	93.60
Actual return on plan assets	7.49	6.92
Mortality Charges	(0.91)	(0.83)
Employer's contribution	9.14	8.42
Benefits paid	(6.26)	(4.69)
Fair value of plan assets - closing	112.88	103.42
iv) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	9.42	8.84
Interest cost	8.99	7.34
Expected return on plan assets	7.47	6.37
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss*	10.94	9.81
*Included in Employee benefits expense (Refer Note 2.27).		
v) Expense / (income) recognized as OCI in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Remeasurements during the year due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	(1.41)	(3.66)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	7.46	8.75
Actual return on plan assets less Interest on plan assets	0.88	0.28
Total	6.93	5.37
vi) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	142.64	124.46
Fair value of plan assets	112.88	103.42
Net liability/ (asset) recognized in Balance Sheet	29.76	21.04
Included in Short term Provisions (Refer note 2.21)		
vii) Expected Contribution to the fund in the next year		
Gratuity	6.22	7.38
viii) Sensitivity Analysis		
Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future escalation rate. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:		
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate		
0.5% increase	-2.96%	-3.28%
0.5% decrease	3.18%	3.53%
Rate of increase in salary		
0.5% increase	3.22%	3.58%
0.5% decrease	-3.03%	-3.35%
ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Year		
0-1 Years	36.42%	33.60%
1-2 Years	1.88%	2.83%
2-3 Years	4.00%	1.82%
3-4 Years	2.65%	3.94%
4-5 Years	3.17%	2.77%
5 Years and onwards	51.88%	55.04%

The above disclosure are based on information specified by the Independent actuary and relied upon by the auditors.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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(C) Defined benefit plans - leave encashment

i) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Opening Balance	12.20	11.25
Charged during the year	0.39	0.94
Net liability recognised in Balance Sheet	12.59	12.20
Included in non-current provision (Refer Note 2.15)	7.93	7.91
Included in current provision (Refer Note 2.21)	4.66	4.28

The above disclosure are based on information specified by the independent actuary and relied upon by the auditors.

2.32 Leases

(i) Operating leases where Company is a lessee:

Effective from 1 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019. On evaluation of the lease arrangements, the company has identified lease arrangements which qualifies as lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 for which a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability has been created. For lease arrangements which does not qualify as lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116, the same is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as lease payments as an operating expense.

a) Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

i) The company has 2 leased premises at Kochi which has a remaining lease period of 72 years and 74 years respectively for which right-of-use asset has been created. The schedule for obligation towards minimum lease payments over the lease term in respect of the aforesaid leases is set out below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Within one year	0.02	0.02
After one year but not more than five years	0.09	0.09
More than five years	13.33	13.35
	13.44	13.46

The present value of above obligation is set out as under:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Within one year	0.02	0.02
After one year but not more than five years	0.08	0.08
More than five years	0.26	0.25
	0.36	0.35

ii) The lease liability are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Non Current	0.34	0.32
Current	0.02	0.02
	0.36	0.34

iii) The company has leased premises at Pune and Chennai which have remaining lease period of 67 years and 83 years respectively. In this regard, no payments for the said premises is to be paid in future as the entire consideration on entering into the lease agreements were discharged upfront. Hence, on account of the same no separate lease liability is created. However, owing to the nature of the arrangement, the asset so capitalised in earlier periods has now been disclosed as right-of-use asset.

iv) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised is 10.40%.

v) The right-of-use asset and depreciation charge on the above has been disclosed under Note 2.01 of the Financial Statements. Interest expense on lease liabilities are disclosed under Note No.2.28 of the Financial Statements.

vi) Total cash outflow pertaining to above leases during the year is Rs. 0.02 Millions.

b) Future minimum rentals payable under cancellable operating leases are as follows:

The company has taken on rent certain office premises, most of which contain a renewal option on a periodic basis at the option of the company, with the renewal periods ranging between 2 to 5 years. Such arrangements are cancellable with insignificant penalty. Expenses towards such rental arrangements amount to Rs.7.38 Million (Rs.5.59 Million) have been charged to the Statement of profit and loss, since it does not partake the character of lease as laid down in Ind AS 116 - 'Leases'.

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Within one year	1.53	1.34
After one year but not more than five years	5.33	5.41
More than five years	2.73	2.54
	9.59	9.29

Description of significant operating lease arrangements:

The company has given refundable interest free security deposits under the lease/ rental agreements. All agreements contain provision for renewal at the option of either party. All agreements provide for restriction on sub lease.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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2.33 Related Party Disclosures:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

Particulars	Name of the Party
Holding company	Sunrays Properties and Investments Co. (P) Ltd.
Subsidiaries	CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd (Formerly known as CATL Singapore Pte Ltd) Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Step - Down subsidiaries	Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria
Firms in which company has substantial interest	Sunrays Global Consultants LLP
Companies in which directors are interested	Apollo Tyres Limited Apollo Vredestein B. V Artemis Medicare Services Ltd. Apollo Tyres (Hungary) Kft Apollo Tyres Global R&D B.V. Constructive Finance Private Limited Apollo Tyres South Africa (Pte) Ltd. PTL Enterprises Limited Lato Realtors Private Limited Landmark Farms and Housing Pvt Ltd Polar Energy Infratech Private Limited Milers Global Private Limited Swamganaga Consultancy Private Limited OSK Holdings Private Limited Bharat Gears Limited Sunrays Medi Equipment Private Limited Fortune Propmart Private Limited Sunlife Trade Links Private Limited Apollo Radle Tyres Limited Apollo Automotive Tyres Limited UFO Moviez Limited
Company in which Holding has Invested	Chakratech Limited
Other Related Party	Apollo Logisolutions Ltd Jaisal Limited (U.K.) Apollo International Ltd
Trusts in which Director and/or relatives of director are interested	Neeraj Family Trust Shalini Family Trust Kanwar International Trust Kanwar Family Trust Artemis Education & Research Foundation Artemis Health Sciences Foundation Apollo Foundation Trust BST Emp. Co-op Thrift & Credit Society Ltd
Firms in which Directors and Relatives of Directors have substantial Interest	OSK Consultants LLP O & T Consultants LLP

Particulars	Name of the Party
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Naveen Kapur (Whole Time Director) Mr. K Radhakrishna Pillai (Manager) (Upto 14/09/2022) Mr Rupak Saxena (CFO) Ms. Neha Mishra (Company Secretary) (From 01/07/2022) Ms. Mona Bhandari (Company Secretary) (Upto 30/06/2022)
Directors	Mr. Onkar Kanwar (Director) Mr. Sunil Tandon (Director) Ms.Devlina Chakravarty (Director) Mr. Tapan Mitra (Non Executive Director) Mr. Harsh Bahadur (Non Executive Director) (From 22.03.2023)
Relative of KMP	Mrs. Taru Kanwar (President)

Note: Related parties and their relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.



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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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(B) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Sales		
Apollo Tyres Limited	5,056.91	4,510.48
Apollo Vredestein B. V	-	9.31
Apollo Tyres (Hungary) Kft	102.76	115.49
Conversion Income		
Apollo Tyres Limited	106.28	178.12
Other Services		
Apollo Tyres Limited	26.66	13.70
Dividend Income		
Apollo Tyres Limited	58.19	63.64
Interest Income		
Apollo Logisolutions Ltd	1.55	10.39
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited	8.46	7.92
Guarantee commission Income		
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited	0.02	0.28
Reimbursement of Expenses Incurred		
Apollo Tyres Limited	3.04	5.00
Reimbursement of Expenses paid		
Apollo Tyres Limited	12.93	12.60
Management and Other Expenses		
Apollo Tyres Limited	1.69	1.69
Purchases of Raw Material		
Apollo Tyres Limited	862.19	584.74
CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd	912.13	988.48
Rent Received		
Apollo Tyres Limited	0.12	0.12
Rent Paid		
Apollo Tyres Limited	1.08	1.08
Inter corporate deposits given		
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd	-	107.50
Security deposit received back		
Apollo Logisolutions Ltd.	150.00	-
Inter corporate deposits Received Back		
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd	5.50	-
Investments made		
Apollo Tyres Limited	247.29	-
Apollo International Limited	162.00	450.00
CIAEL Singapore PTE LTD	19.88	-
Medical Expenses		
Mrs. Taru Kanwar	11.82	-
Remuneration		
Salary - Mrs. Taru Kanwar	93.99	82.75
Salary - Mr. Naveen Kapur	37.27	34.43
Salary - Mr. Rupak Saxena	5.18	5.15
Salary - Mrs. Neha Mishra (From 01/07/2022)	0.42	-
Directors Sitting Fee		
Mr. Onkar Kanwar	0.06	0.03
Mr. Harish Bahadur	0.01	0.03
Mr. Tapan Mitra	0.10	0.07
Ms. Devlina Chakraverty	0.06	0.04
Mr. Sunil Tandon	0.13	0.07



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Professional Fees		
K. Radhakrishna Pillai (From 14/09/2022)	5.75	11.00
Ms. Mona Bhandari (Upto 30/06/2022)	0.07	0.26
CSR Donation		
Apollo Tyres Foundation	12.67	14.24
Share of Profit		
Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	63.56	13.83

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Other benefits to key management personnel		
Leave Liability		
Mrs. Taru Karwar (President)	3.12	2.81
Mr. Naveen Kapur (Whole Time Director)	0.72	0.68
Mr. Rupak Saxena	0.11	0.10
Gratuity Liability		
Mrs. Taru Karwar (President)	47.42	39.39
Mr. Naveen Kapur (Whole Time Director)	2.53	1.99
Mr. Rupak Saxena (CFO)	0.32	0.18

(C) Amount due to/from related party as on:

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Investments (as per Financial Statements)		
Apollo Tyres Limited *	5,980.85	3,419.57
Apollo International Limited *	632.54	454.29
CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd	26.84	6.96
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	100.10	100.10
Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	170.00	170.00
Trade Payable		
Apollo Tyres Limited	200.90	263.30
CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd	346.40	394.72
Advances from Customers		
Apollo Tyres Limited	-	150.00
Trade Receivables		
Apollo Tyres Limited	693.17	590.15
Apollo Vredestein B.V.	-	9.50
Apollo Tyres Limited (Hungary) Kft.	8.22	38.97
CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd	-	0.13
Loans Recoverable		
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	102.00	107.50
Directors Sitting Fees payable		
Mr. Harish Bahadur	0.01	-
Mr. Tapan Mitra	0.01	-
Mr. Sunil Tandon	0.01	-
Security deposits given		
Apollo Logisolutions Ltd	-	150.00
Interest Receivable		
Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	6.82	6.82
Apollo Logisolutions Ltd	-	9.35
Premedium Pharmaceutical Private Ltd.	14.74	7.13
Guarantee Commission receivable		
Premedium Pharmaceutical Private Ltd.	0.03	0.30
Share of profit receivable		
Sunrays Global Consultants LLP	76.84	203.25

* Amounts as per Fair Value as on 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.34 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent Liabilities

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:		
i) On account of dispute under Central Excise Act, 1944 (excludes interest thereon)	528.02	528.02
ii) On account of disputes pending disposal under Income tax Act, 1961	10.87	21.94
iii) TDS and TCS Traces Defaults	0.17	0.19
b) Compensation claim by employee under Employee State Insurance Act, 1948	-	-
c) Bank Guarantee to Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB)	0.60	0.60
d) Incremental statutory bonus liabilities for the FY 2014-15 not provided for pursuant to Kerala High Court stay order	5.95	5.95
e) Corporate Guarantee to Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary) (FY 2021-22 - Rs. 40 Mns Outstanding)	-	40.00
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of capital advances)	13.46	17.76
Total	559.07	614.46

2.35a Dues to micro and small enterprises

Dues to Micro Small & Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the company. This has been relied upon by the auditors. According to the records available with the Company certain amount have been identified as dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'), but amounts are not due beyond the appointed day during the year. The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	25.19	31.38
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	0.02	0.02

2.35b Ageing Schedule for Trade Payables

1. For Financial Year 2022-23

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due Date of Payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
i) Micro, small and medium enterprises	16.90	8.26	-	-	-	25.16
ii) Others	726.65	27.32	0.36	-	0.09	754.62
iii) Disputed - Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. For Financial Year 2021-22

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due Date of Payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
i) Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	30.50	0.88	-	-	31.38
ii) Others	955.19	119.17	1.60	0.24	1.70	1,077.90
iii) Disputed - Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.36 Ageing schedule for Trade Receivable

1. For Financial Year 2022-23

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due Date of Payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	668.08	144.36	1.54	0.31	0.56	0.31	815.16
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. For Financial Year 2021-22

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due Date of Payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	709.72	210.90	34.09	0.86	0.13	0.13	955.83
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vii) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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2.37 Disclosure on Undisclosed Income

There have not been any transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments such as Search or Survey or any other relevant provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961

2.38 Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities -

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act.

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	12.67	14.24
	<u>12.67</u>	<u>14.24</u>
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act for current financial year	12.67	14.24
Total	<u>12.67</u>	<u>14.24</u>
Excess spent during the previous year available for set off	-0.29	-0.29

a. Nature of CSR Activities:-

The activities have been implemented through Implementing Agency Apollo Tyres Foundation having CSR Registration Number -CSR00000622

Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the ACT	Amount spent for the project (In
Skill building & income generation project for women	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	1.38
Park development and maintenance	Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, Ecological Balance	0.06
Development and maintenance of End of Life Tyres (ELT) play structure in Govt. schools	Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, Ecological Balance	0.22
Classroom setup & beautification in Govt. Primary School	Rural Development	0.28
Maintenance of water well	Rural Development	0.11
Skill building & income generation project for women	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	4.72
Gram Samruddhi Project	Livelihood Enhancement Projects	3.40
General health program in community	Promoting Health Care Including Preventive Health Care	2.00
Blanket distribution to under privileged rural community	Eradicating Poverty	0.50
Total		<u>12.67</u>

b. Details of Related Party Transactions

The Company made a donation of Rs. of Rs.12.67 million to Apollo Tyres Foundation Fund during Financial Year 2022-23. This donation was in line with the Company's CSR obligation of Rs. 12.67 Million for Financial Year 2022-23.

2.39 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

2.40 Disclosures on Delay in Registration of Charges

There has been no delay in registration of charges during the year.

2.41 Disclosure regarding willful defaulter

The company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender

2.42 Disclosure regarding transactions with struck off companies

The company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

2.43 Disclosure regarding compliance with Number of Layers of Companies

The company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

2.44 Compliance with Approved Schemes of Arrangement

No scheme of arrangements were filed or approved during the year under purview.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.45 Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As on March 31, 2023	As on March 31, 2022	Variation Increase/ (Decrease)	Variation % Increase/ (Decrease)
1. Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.52	2.12	0.39	18.60%
2. Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00%
3. Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	0.04	0.06	-0.02	-35.73%
4. Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	4.47	4.06	0.41	10.07%
5. Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales	Average accounts receivables	7.77	6.87	0.91	13.18%
6. Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases	Average accounts payables	5.08	4.37	0.72	16.43%
7. Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales	Working capital	4.56	4.02	0.54	13.46%
8. Net Profit Ratio	Net profit	Net sales	0.04	0.06	-0.02	-29.61%
9. Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	0.04	0.07	-0.04	0.00%

2.45.01 There are no outstanding borrowings as on 31st March 2023.

2.45.02 The decrease in Return on Equity Ratio and Net Profit Ratio is due to decrease in profit mainly on account of increase in Raw material prices and employee benefit expenses

2.46 Segment reporting

The Company follows Ind AS 108, 'Segment Reporting' which requires disclosure of segment information for the operating segments of the Company. The Company has identified its operating segments as Job Work for Tyre Industry, Manufacturing of Tubes, sale of Tyre Building Machines and Moulds. Hence no separate segment information has been furnished herewith.

Segment Revenue

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Job Work Income for Tyre Industry	135.67	182.33
Manufacturing of Tubes & Compound Mould	6,000.45	5,512.83
Tyre Building Machine	378.28	598.76
Unallocated Income	280.29	186.57
	<u>256.21</u>	<u>172.96</u>
	<u>7,050.90</u>	<u>6,653.25</u>
Segment Result		
Job Work for Tyre Industry	135.67	182.23
Manufacturing of Tubes & Compound Mould	366.87	417.69
Tyre Building Machine	100.70	188.53
	<u>127.59</u>	<u>81.83</u>
	<u>730.83</u>	<u>870.26</u>
Unallocated Expenses	628.11	527.46
	<u>360.93</u>	<u>515.75</u>
Total Profit/ Loss Before Tax		
Income Taxes	80.03	136.87
	<u>280.90</u>	<u>378.88</u>
Net Profit		

	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Segment Assets		
Job Work for Tyre Industry	-	25.26
Sale of rubber for Tyre Industry Mould	2,311.03	2,498.00
Tyre Building Machine	623.31	652.48
Unallocated Assets	5.16	22.14
	<u>7,691.66</u>	<u>5,296.16</u>
	<u>10,621.15</u>	<u>8,494.03</u>
Segment Liabilities		
Job Work for Tyre Industry	-	-
Sale of rubber for Tyre Industry Mould	903.69	1,225.82
Tyre Building Machine	18.45	30.05
Unallocated Liabilities	170.05	169.02
	<u>928.10</u>	<u>642.08</u>
	<u>2,020.29</u>	<u>2,066.97</u>



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

There are no significant non-cash expenses, included in segment expenses, other than depreciation and amortization expenses in respect of segment assets.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and revenues from transactions with customers amounting to 10 percent or more of Company's revenues from product sale.

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Revenue from top customer	5,189.85	4,702.27
Revenue from customers contributing 10% or more to the Company's revenues from product sale	5,189.85	4,702.27

Secondary Segment (Geographical)

The Company's operations are located in India, and its overseas operations does not meet the criteria required of reportable segment, and hence has not been disclosed. All other assets and liabilities of the Company are located in India.

2.47 Particulars of loans given, Investments made, guarantee given or security provided

Particulars	Nature	Amount (Mns)	Purpose of Recipient
CIAEL Singapore Pte Ltd	Investment in subsidiary	19.88	Expansion of business of Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Apollo Tyres Limited	Investment in equity shares	247.29	Capital Appreciation
Apollo International Limited	Investment in Optionally Convertible Preference Shares	162.00	Not Applicable

2.48 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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.

No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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.

2.49 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short term nature of these financial instruments.

The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security and term deposits are not significantly different from the carrying amount.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.

The carrying values of non-current security deposits and non-current term deposits are not significant and therefore the impact of fair value is not considered for above disclosure.



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.50 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	Hierarchy (Level)	As at	
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Investments in Equity instruments FVTOCI	1	5,980.85	3,419.57
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss			
Investments in Preference Instruments FVTPL	3	632.54	454.29

Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Particulars	Fair value as at		Significant unobservable inputs	Input Value		Sensitivity
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	
Unquoted optionally convertible preference share	632.54	454.29	Risk-adjusted discount rate	12.59%	13.26%	2023: An increase of 5% would decrease the fair value by Rs. 16.24 Millions and a decrease of 5% would increase the fair value by Rs. 16.81 Millions
						2022: An increase of 5% would decrease the fair value by Rs. 2.59 Millions and a decrease of 5% would increase the fair value by Rs. 2.67 Millions
			Terminal growth rate	5.00%	5.00%	2023: An increase of 5% would decrease the fair value by Rs. 16.24 Millions and a decrease of 5% would increase the fair value by Rs. 16.81 Millions
						2022: An increase of 5% would decrease the fair value by Rs. 2.59 Millions and a decrease of 5% would increase the fair value by Rs. 2.67 Millions

Category wise classification of financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Investments in Equity instruments FVTOCI	2.02	5,980.85	3,419.57
		5,980.85	3,419.57
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through Profit or Loss			
Investments in Preference Instruments FVTPL	2.02	632.54	454.29
		632.54	454.29
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost			
Non Current:			
i. Investments	2.02	296.94	277.06
ii. Other financial assets	2.03	22.71	45.97
Current:			
i. Trade Receivables	2.07	815.16	973.34
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	2.08A	167.44	276.53
iii. Bank Balances other than (ii) above	2.08B	202.34	122.08
iv. Loans	2.09	102.00	107.50
v. Other financial assets	2.10	117.97	379.14
		1,724.56	2,181.62
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Non Current:			
i. Lease Liabilities	2.14	0.34	0.32
Current:			
i. Lease Liabilities	2.17	0.02	0.02
ii. Trade Payables	2.18	779.78	1,126.78
iii. Other financial liabilities	2.19	96.18	92.33
		876.32	1,219.45



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Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.51 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, foreign currency risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. We are exposed to market risk primarily due to fluctuations in interest rates as described fully below. We do not hold nor issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

(i) Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currency mainly in US Dollar and Euros, which are subject to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, are also subject to reinstatement risks. The Company presently does not hedge its exposures in foreign currency due to the impact in the statement of profit or loss not being material on account of such fluctuations.

Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities which expose the Company to currency risk are disclosed below.

Particulars	Foreign Currency (FC)	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
		Amount In FC	Amount In INR	Amount In FC	Amount in INR
Financial liabilities:					
Trade Payables	USD	3.54	291.00	6.47	491.45
Trade Payables	EUR	0.05	4.82	0.02	1.35
Capital Creditors	USD	-	-	-	-
Capital Creditors	EUR	0.00	0.35	-	-
Financial assets:					
Trade Receivables	EUR	0.10	8.68	0.57	48.09
Trade Receivables	USD	0.00	0.20	0.41	30.47

Sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the rupee against the relevant foreign currencies.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant.

Particulars	Impact in Statement of Profit and Loss for 1% change	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
INR/USD (Net Payable)	2.91	4.91
INR/EUR (Net Payable)	0.05	0.01
INR/EUR (Net Receivable)	0.09	0.48
INR/USD (Net Receivable)	0.00	0.30

There are no hedged foreign currency receivables or payables as at Balance Sheet date.

The particulars of unhedged items as at Balance Sheet date is as under:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupees	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupees
Payables:				
USD	3.54	291.00	6.47	491.45
EURO	0.06	5.17	0.02	1.35
Receivables				
USD	0.00	0.20	0.41	30.47
EURO	0.10	8.68	0.57	48.09

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk as the company borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's Investments.

Interest rate sensitivity

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and investments. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate exposure. The company's cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and investments as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 were Rs.375.86 Millions and Rs.404.30 Millions respectively. The company invest primarily in highly liquid, money market funds and bank fixed deposits. Because of the short-term nature of the majority of the interest-bearing securities the company holds, the company believes that a 10% fluctuation in the interest rates applicable to our cash and cash equivalents and investments would not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations. The company doesn't have any liabilities with having impact for Interest Rate Sensitivity.

Interest rate risk exposure

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Variable rate borrowing	-	-
Total borrowings disclosed under financial liabilities	-	-

Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss in interest rates:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Interest rates – change by 100 basis points (100 bps)	-	-



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(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy customers.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, and accounts receivables. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents, time deposits, with banks having good reputation, good past track record, and who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process, and reviews their credit-worthiness on a periodic basis. Accounts receivables of the Company are typically unsecured. Management reviews the creditworthiness of customers based on their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company perform ongoing credit evaluations of their customers' financial condition and monitor the creditworthiness of their customers to which they grant credit terms in the normal course of business.

At 31st March, 2023, the company did not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk which had not been adequately provided for. The carrying amount of the financial assets recorded in the financial statements, grossed up for any allowances for losses, represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Assets under credit risk			As at	As at
Particulars	Note No.		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Non Current:				
Financial assets -				
i. Investments	2.02		6,910.34	4,150.92
ii. Other financial assets	2.03		22.71	45.97
Current:				
Financial assets -				
i. Trade Receivables	2.07		815.16	973.34
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	2.08A		167.44	276.53
iii. Bank Balances other than (ii) above	2.08B		202.34	122.08
iv. Loans	2.09		102.00	107.50
v. Other financial assets	2.10		117.97	379.14

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India, and outside India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company is exposed to a concentration of customer risk with respect to its trade receivable balances. At the reporting date, trade receivable balance from related party is 86.05% (86.82% in financial year 2021-22) of total receivables. The receivables from related party is subject to minimal credit risk.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The provision for expected credit loss takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and Company's historical experience for customers.

The allowance for life time expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and as at 31st March, 2022 is assessed as Rs. Nil/- (Rs. Nil/-).

Particulars	As at	As at
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	-	-
Impairment loss reversed	-	-
Balance at the end	-	-

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter due to difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities for the company.

The company has sound financial strength represented by its aggregate current assets as against aggregate current liabilities and its strong equity base and working capital debt. The Company's current assets aggregate to Rs. 2,503.95 Millions (Rs. 3,074.15 Millions) including inventory, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and bank balances against aggregate current liability of Rs. 994.82 Millions (Rs.1,448.49 Millions) and non current liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,025.47 Millions (Rs.618.48 Millions) on the reporting date. While the Company's total equity stands at Rs. 8,600.86 Millions (Rs.6,427.07 Millions). The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for its short term, medium term and long term funding requirement.

As at year-end, the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities as summarised below:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2023				
Non current:				
i. Lease Liabilities	-	0.08	0.26	0.34
ii. Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current:				
i. Lease Liabilities	0.02	-	-	0.02
ii. Trade Payables	779.78	-	-	779.78
iii. Other financial liabilities	96.18	-	-	96.18
As at 31st March, 2022				
Non current:				
i. Lease Liabilities	-	0.10	0.23	0.32
ii. Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current:				
i. Lease Liabilities	0.02	-	-	0.02
ii. Trade Payables	1,109.28	-	-	1,109.28
iii. Other financial liabilities	92.33	-	-	92.33



Classic Industries and Exports Limited

Notes forming part of financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated.)

2.52 Capital management

The capital structure of the company consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company which comprises issued share capital and accumulated reserves disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The company's capital management objective is to achieve an optimal weighted average cost of capital while continuing to safeguard the company's ability to meet its liquidity requirements (including its commitments in respect of capital expenditure) and repay loans as they fall due.

The Company has not distributed any dividend to its shareholders. The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Total debt comprises of non-current borrowing which represents term loans and current borrowing from banks and other financial institutions. Company does not have any borrowings as on 31st March 2023. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Particulars		As at	
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Total equity	(i)	8,600.86	6,427.07
Total debt	(ii)	-	-
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	8,600.86	6,427.07
Gearing ratio	(ii) / (i)	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March, 2022.

2.53 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest millions. Previous year figures, unless otherwise stated are given within brackets and have been re-grouped and recast wherever necessary to be in conformity with current year's layout.

As per our separate report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For P G BHAGWAT LLP
Firm Registration Number: 101119W/W100682
Chartered Accountants



Purva Kulkarni
Purva Kulkarni
Partner

Membership No.: 138855
Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2023

Onkar Kanwar

Onkar Kanwar
Director
DIN: 00058921

Rupak Saxena
Rupak Saxena
Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Kapur
Naveen Kapur
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00024538

Nabar Mishra
Nabar Mishra
Company Secretary

Place: Gurgaon
Date: May 04, 2023