

05.06.2025

To,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
"Exchange Plaza",
Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East) Mumbai 400 051

BSE Limited
Floor- 25, P J Tower,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai 400 001

SYMBOL:- EPIGRAL**Scrip Code: 543332**

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Notice of Eighteenth (18th) Annual General Meeting along with Annual Report of the Company for F.Y. 2024-25.

In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 & rules framed thereunder and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time and Circulars issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") and Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), we wish to inform that **Eighteenth (18th) Annual General Meeting ("AGM")** of the Members of the Company is scheduled to be held on **Saturday, 28th June, 2025 at 10:30 a.m.** through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the business, as set out in the Notice of AGM.

In reference to above, we are submitting herewith the Annual Report for the F.Y. 2024-25 along with the Notice of 18th AGM, which is being sent to the Members only through electronic mode. The same is also available on Company's website at www.epigral.com.

Further to inform that the Company has fixed **Saturday, 21st June, 2025** as the "**Cut-off date**" for the purpose of remote e-voting, for ascertaining the eligibility of the Shareholders to cast their votes electronically in respect of the businesses to be transacted at the AGM.

The remote e-Voting facility would be available during the following period:

Commencement of remote e-Voting	Tuesday, 24 th June, 2025 at 09:00 a.m.
Conclusion of remote e-Voting	Friday, 27 th June, 2025 at 05:00 p.m.



Epigral Limited
(formerly known as **Meghmani Finechem Limited**)
Epigral Tower, Behind Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road
Prahaldnagar, Ahmedabad 380015, Gujarat, India.

T +91 79 2970 9600
E info@epigral.com
W epigral.com

The Company has fixed **Saturday, 21st June, 2025** as “**Record date**” to determine the entitlement of the shareholders to receive dividend for the Financial Year 2024-25, if approved by the Members at the AGM, subject to deduction of tax at source (‘TDS’), the details of which is provided in the Notice of the AGM.

You are requested to kindly take the same on your record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For EPIGRAL LIMITED

(formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

M. No. A22307



Epigral Limited

(formerly known as **Meghmani Finechem Limited**)

Epigral Tower, Behind Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road
Pralhadnagar, Ahmedabad 380015, Gujarat, India.

T +91 79 2970 9600

E info@epigral.com

W epigral.com

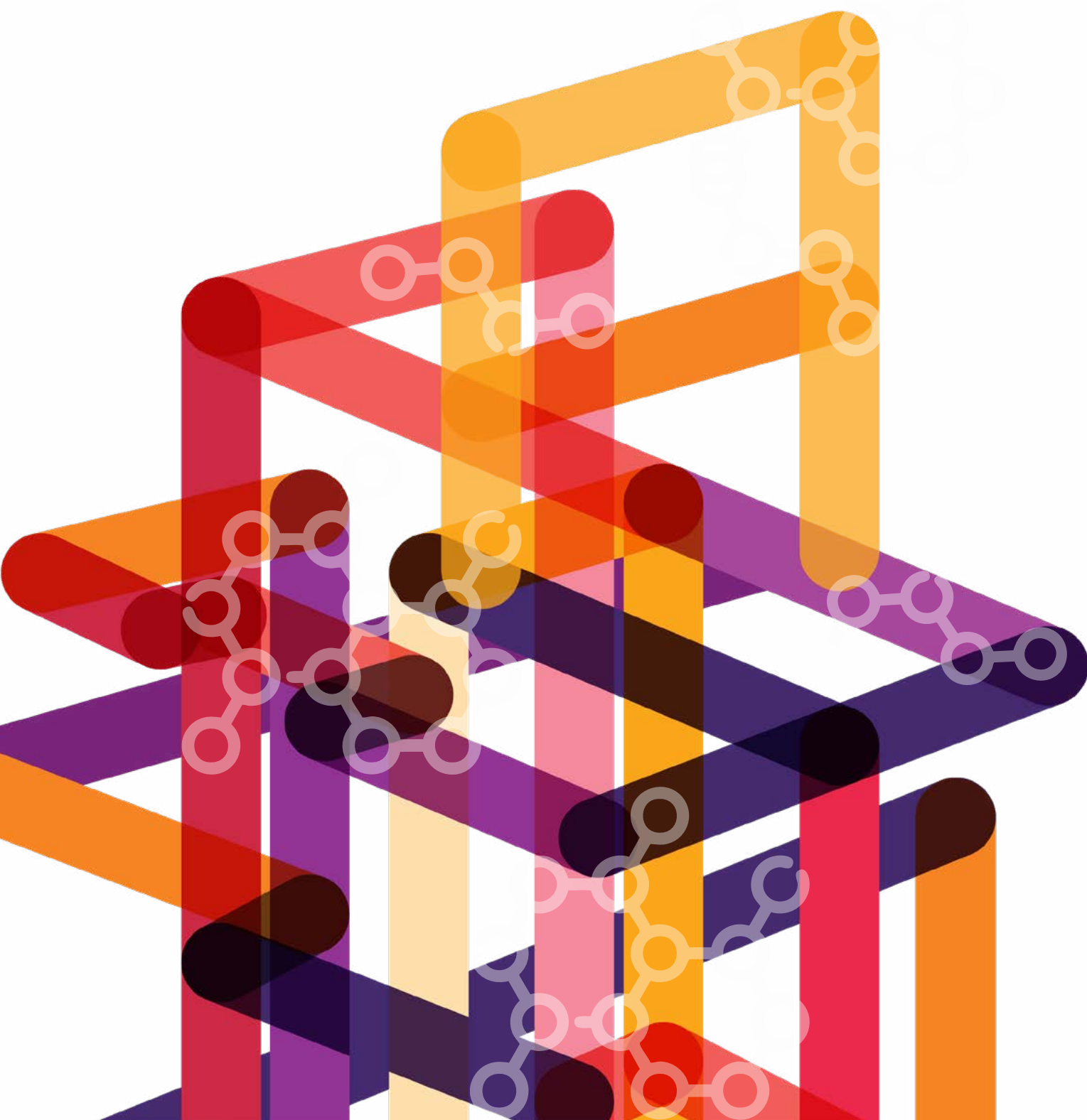
EPIGRAL

Epigral Limited

(Formerly Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Annual Report 2024-25

CREATING A MULTI-YEAR GROWTH PLATFORM



Forward-looking statement

In this Annual Report we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and take informed investment decisions. This report and other statements - written and oral - that we periodically make contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes' and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realized, although we believe we have been prudent in assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information.

CONTENTS

- 04 Corporate snapshot
- 06 Historical performance insights
- 08 5 Strategies by which we seek to grow our business
- 10 How we have leveraged the power of efficiency to build a sustainable enterprise
- 14 Chairman's strategy audit
- 20 Epigral's performance review for FY 2024-25
- 22 Creating sustainable value for stakeholders
- 24 Creating a multi-year growth platform
- 26 Excellence driver: Finance
- 28 Excellence driver: Products
- 31 Environment, social and governance
- 40 Profile of our Board
- 42 Management discussion and analysis
- 51 Robust risk management at Epigral
- 53 Director's report
- 135 Financial statements
- 291 AGM-Notice



Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Maulik Patel (DIN: 02006947)
Chairman & Managing Director

Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (DIN: 01998162)
Executive Director

Mr. Karana Patel (DIN: 01727321)
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

Mr. Ankit Patel (DIN: 02180007)
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

Mr. Darshan Patel (DIN: 02047676)
Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

Mr. Manubhai Patel (DIN: 00132045)
Independent Director

Mr. Sanjay Asher (DIN: 00008221)
Independent Director

Mr. Kanubhai Patel (DIN: 00008395)
Independent Director

Mr. Raju Swamy (DIN: 03032679)
Independent Director

Ms. Priyanka Chopra (DIN: 10011547)
Independent (Woman) Director
(Appointed with effect from 28.02.2025)

Ms. Nirali Parikh (DIN: 05309425)
Independent (Woman) Director
(Ceased with effect from 28.02.2025)

Audit Committee

Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman
Mr. Kanubhai Patel, Member
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member

Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Mr. Raju Swamy, Chairman
Mr. Manubhai Patel, Member
Mr. Sanjay Asher, Member

Shareholders' / Investors' Grievance Committee

Mr. Kanubhai Patel, Chairman
Mr. Manubhai Patel, Member
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member
Mr. Kaushal Soparkar, Member

Risk Management Committee

Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman
Mr. Sanjay Asher, Member
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member

Company Secretary

Mr. Kamlesh Mehta (Upto 22.04.2024)
Mr. Gaurang Trivedi (with effect from 23.04.2024)

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Sanjay Jain

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

MUFG Intime India Private Limited
C 101, 247 Park, L. B. S. Marg, Vikhroli (West),
Mumbai – 400083.
Tel: +91 22 4918 6270
Fax: +91 22 4918 6060

Principal Bankers

State Bank of India

Overseas Branch, ISCON Elegance,
Near Prahladnagar Crossroads, SG Highway,
Ahmedabad – 380015

ICICI Bank Limited

JMC House, Opp. Parimal Garden,
Ambawadi, Ahmedabad – 380 009

HDFC Bank Limited

Ground Floor, Astral Towers, Nr. Mithakhali Six Road,
Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380 009

Standard Chartered Bank

Abhijeet- II, Ground Floor, Near Mithakhali Six Road,
Ahmedabad – 380006

Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited

7th Floor, B-Wing, Venus Amadeus, Jodhpur Cross
Roads, Ahmedabad – 380015

Axis Bank Limited

2nd Floor, 3rd Eye One Building, Panchvati Circle, CG
Road, Ahmedabad 380009

Registered office

'Epigral Tower', Behind Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road,
Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad - 380 015, Gujarat, India.

Plant Location

Plot No.CH1/CH2, CH1 + 2B, GIDC Industrial Estate,
Dahej, Tal. Vagra, Dist. Bharuch 392 130, Gujarat, India.

Mumbai office

304 A | B, Alpha Building, Main Street, Hiranandani
Business Park, Powai, Mumbai – 400076

Hyderabad office

113, Regus Mid-Town, Level 1, Midtown Building, Road
No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034, Telangana
(India).

Statutory Auditor

S R B C & CO LLP
Assurance Services, 21st Floor, B Wing, Privilon,
Ambli BRT Road, Behind ISKCON Temple,
Off S. G. Highway, Ahmedabad – 380 059.

Internal Auditor

C N K Khandwala & Associates
Chartered Accountants, 2nd Floor, "HRISHIKESH",
Vasantbaug Society, Opposite Water Tank, Gulbai
Tekra, Ahmedabad – 380006

Investor Services e-Mail Id

helpdesk@epigral.com
ir@epigral.com



5

key messages of this report

- 1 The Company resisted the full impact of a slowdown in the global and Indian chemicals sector
- 2 The Company's resilience was derived from prudent location, market and product selection
- 3 The Company leveraged a culture of operational efficiency to sweat assets better
- 4 The Company raised ₹333 Cr through a Qualified Institutional Placement. ₹30 Cr was allocated for capex and the rest for debt repayment, strengthening the Balance Sheet.
- 5 The Company continued to reinvest earnings in larger capacities, embarking on the next round of its growth journey

This is where we were

1st Company in India to produce sustainable bio-based Epichlorohydrin with a capacity of 50,000 TPA

India's largest CPVC Resin capacity at 75,000 TPA

1st Company in India to manufacture the Chlorotoluenes value chain

4th largest producer of Caustic Soda in India with a capacity of 4,00,000 TPA

3rd largest producer of Caustic Potash in India with a capacity of 21,000 TPA

6th largest producer of Chloromethanes in India with a capacity of 50,000 TPA

5th largest producer of Hydrogen Peroxide in India with a capacity of 60,000 TPA

This is where we are headed

Expanding our CPVC Resin capacity from 75,000 TPA to 1,50,000 TPA to become the world's largest plant for the product

Epichlorohydrin capacity to reach 1,00,000 TPA, following the addition of 50,000 TPA, making it India's largest plant for the product





CREATING A MULTI-YEAR GROWTH PLATFORM

Epigral weathered the challenge in the chemicals sector in FY 2024-25.

The Company outperformed the sector with an increase in revenues and profits.

This outperformance was the result of a conscious decision by the Company: to build an operating platform that would be responsible, profitable and sustainable.

We are optimistic that this outperformance represents the start of a multi-year growth journey that is directed to enhance value for all the Company's stakeholders in a sustainable way.



CORPORATE SNAPSHOT

Epigral Limited.
The Company's
transformed
identity reflects its
dedication
to its founding
vision — to become
a global, multi-product
chemical
conglomerate.

Our core ethos

Our purpose at Epigral is to create a meaningful impact by fostering integral partnerships and delivering exceptional solutions. Through collaboration and excellence, we catalyse sustainable growth that not only benefits our stakeholders but also elevates industries and communities, ensuring lasting advantages for all involved.

Enhance to exceed

Our core values define our approach: united in a spirit of empathy and responsiveness, we work cohesively to transform ideas into reality. With care and consideration for each other, our partners and the environment, we navigate challenges with agility, embracing change and pursuing excellence to bring about positive, meaningful change in all that we do.

Our values**Together:**

Teamwork,
passion and
relationships

Agile: On time,
OTIF and Faster

Caring for:

Quality,
colleagues and
EHS

Make it happen:

Keep promises,
own the outcome

**Together, in caring and an agile
manner, we make it happen**

Origins

Meghmani Finechem Limited (MFL), originally established in 2007 as a subsidiary of Meghmani Organics Limited (MOL), transitioned into an independent, publicly listed company on August 18, 2021. The Company underwent a rebranding exercise in 2023, adopting the name Epigral Limited.

The Chlor-Alkali operations commenced in 2009, marking the beginning of its industrial journey. The Company expanded its Chlor-Alkali production capacity from 1,67,000 TPA in 2015 to 4,21,000 TPA, alongside a capacity of 2,35,000 TPA of its Derivatives & Specialty segment by FY 2024-25. This consistent expansion highlights the Company's commitment towards forward-thinking investments while protecting the strength and stability of its Balance Sheet.

Promoters

A dynamic new generation of leadership guides Epigral Limited under Mr. Maulik Patel, who has served as Chairman and Managing Director since 2017. He works alongside a team of experienced industry experts, driving the Company forward.

Manufacturing facility

Epigral Limited operates a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility spread over 60 hectares in Dahej, Gujarat. This integrated complex encompasses production units, water reservoirs, treatment systems, a testing centre and a thermal power plant, leveraging strategic advantages in location, logistics and talent. To support its growth trajectory over the next five to seven years, the Company has also secured additional land in the Dahej PCPIR region.

Situated within the Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR)

designated by the Gujarat government, the facility benefits from a proximity to raw material sources and key customers. The strategic location offers seamless access to multiple transportation networks, including road, rail and sea ports such as Hazira, Nhava Sheva, Mundra, Dahej, and Ankleshwar ICD.

Research and Development center

Based in Changodar, Ahmedabad, the Company's R&D center is a hub of innovation, driving advancements in the Company's specialty chemicals business.

Equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, the team focuses on developing new molecules within the Chlorotoluene ecosystem and advanced specialty intermediates. It is recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Ministry of Science & Technology

The Company's R&D efforts enable the discovery of innovative compounds with diverse applications, particularly in the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries, supporting the development of active ingredients.

Product offering

The Company offers a diverse portfolio of products, including CPVC Resin, CPVC Compound, Chlorotoluenes Value Chain, Epichlorohydrin, Chloromethanes, Hydrogen Peroxide, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Hydrogen and Caustic Potash. These products cater to over 15 downstream industries, playing a vital role in sectors that drive national economic growth and individual well-being.

Workforce

As of March 31, 2025, Epigral comprised 1,079 full-time professionals with an average age of 36 years.

Operational capacity

Epigral's extensive manufacturing capacity enables significant economies of scale, strengthening its competitive position. As of March 31, 2025, the Company had established the following production capacities:

Caustic Soda: 400 KTPA
Caustic Potash: 21 KTPA
CPVC Resin: 75 KTPA
CPVC Compound: 35 KTPA
Epichlorohydrin: 50 KTPA
Chlorotoluene value chain
Chloromethanes: 50 KTPA
Hydrogen Peroxide: 60 KTPA
Captive power plant: 132 MW
Wind-Solar Hybrid power plant: 18.34 MW

Accreditations

Epigral's manufacturing excellence is highlighted by a range of certifications. The Indian Chemical Council (ICC) has recognized the Company's commitment to responsible practices and awarded the Responsible Care certificate. Epigral holds ISO certifications for Quality Management (ISO 9001), Environmental Management (ISO 14001), Health and Safety Management (ISO 45001), and Energy Management (ISO 50001), reflecting its adherence to globally recognized standards. The Company is also REACH-registered and certified by Star-K Kosher, Halal India, and the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

Credit rating

Crisil upgraded Epigral Ltd's long-term bank facilities to 'Crisil AA/Stable' from 'Crisil AA-/Positive' and reaffirmed 'Crisil A1+' rating on short-term facilities. The upgrade reflects Epigral's strong business profile, driven by its growing focus on Derivatives and Specialty products.

Historical performance insights

Revenue

(₹ in Cr)



Value impact

The Company recorded a 33% growth in revenues, increasing from ₹1,936 Cr to ₹2,565 Cr (highest ever) in FY 2024-25. This growth was primarily driven by volume growth in the Derivatives and Specialty businesses. Overall, sales volume grew by 11% during the year.

EBITDA

(₹ in Cr)



Value impact

The Company reported a 48% increase in EBITDA, reaching ₹711 Cr in FY 2024-25, driven by an improved product mix and better plant utilization.

Net profit

(₹ in Cr)

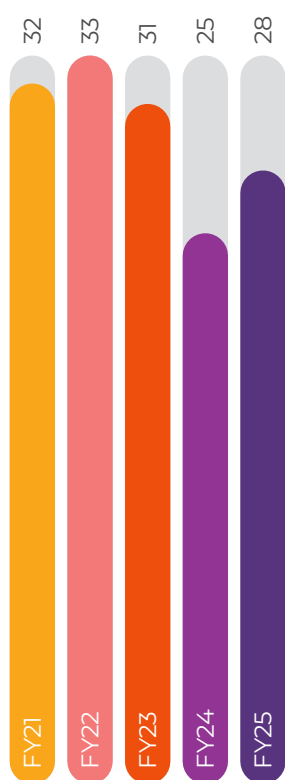


Value impact

Net profit rose by 82% to ₹357 Cr (highest ever) in FY 2024-25, in line with the improvement in EBITDA.



EBITDA margin (%)



Value impact

The Company reported a 293 bps increase in EBITDA margin to 28% in FY 2024-25, driven by value-added product realisations.

RoCE (%)



Value impact

The Company reported a 773 bps increase in RoCE to 25% in FY 2024-25, on account of a robust improvement in earnings.

Net Debt/EBITDA (X)



Value impact

Net Debt/EBITDA improved to 0.7x in FY 2024-25 from 2.0x in the previous year, driven by a 48% increase in EBITDA and a reduction in debt.

Net worth (₹ in Cr)



Value impact

Net worth increased by 52% to ₹1,904 Cr in FY 2024-25, compared to ₹1,254 Cr in the previous year. This increase was on account of a higher net profit and funds raised through QIP during FY 2024-25.



5 strategies by which we seek to grow our business across the medium-term





Strategy 1

Enhance capital expenditure visibility into FY 2026-27

The Company has charted out a multi-year capital expenditure programme

This programme will entail a capital expenditure of ₹780 cr until FY 2026-27

This programme has achieved financial closure, enhancing implementation predictability

This programme reflects our strategic clarity across the medium-term

This will ensure sustainable revenue growth across the foreseeable future



Strategy 2

Increase the role of value-added Derivatives in the revenue mix

The Company embarked on the strategy to de-commoditise a few years ago

The Company sought to increase the captive consumption of Chlorine

The Company sought to increase the manufacture of value-added Derivatives instead

The Company increased the proportion of Derivatives in the revenue mix to 54% in FY 2024-25

The Company intends to increase revenues from Derivatives to 70% by FY 2027-28



Strategy 3

Build world-scale plants across selective products

The Company is engaged in building global scale facilities

The Company will fulfil growing customer needs and achieve desired economies

The Company is among the largest Chlorine-based integrated specialty chemical complexes in India

The Company's CPVC unit (post expansion) will be the largest in the world for that product

The Company's ECH manufacturing facility is the first of its kind in India and the largest in the country



Strategy 4

Moderate debt and create a long-term growth platform

The Company made a Qualified Institutional Placement of equity shares in FY 2024-25

The inflow of ₹333 cr empowered the Company to prepay debt

The Company's debt-equity ratio strengthened from 0.8 to 0.3 FY 2024-25

The Company now has a larger borrowing room to fund capital expenditure

The Company's credit rating improved to AA from AA-



Strategy 5

Seeding long-term growth

The Company seeded prospects of long-term growth in FY 2024-25

The Company acquired a 100-acre land that is proximate to its existing complex

This land will service the Company's growth needs for more than a decade starting from the end of this decade

The Company will prospect a different chemistry in this second location – a new growth foundation

The Company expects to grow its chloro-toluene basket of products starting this year

The Company set up a state-of-the-art R&D laboratory in FY 2023-24 to establish itself as a core specialty chemical manufacturer

How we have leveraged the power of efficiency to build a sustainable enterprise

Our culture of efficiency-based excellence

Scale

The Company has invested in capacities that are already among the largest in the world or India. This provides the Company with operating economies and the capacity to fulfil a customer growing requirements

Locational integration

All the Company's manufacturing facilities are centred in one manufacturing complex; this moderates logistic cum people costs, time and carbon footprint, the basis of the Company's competitiveness

Portfolio integration

The end product manufactured by the Company becomes the raw material for another product manufactured by the Company – and so on – resulting in a longer value chain and lower resource costs

Shared utilities and common services

The Company's manufacturing complex has invested in utilities and services, which are shared by its various manufacturing units within the complex, enhancing overall compliance and competitiveness

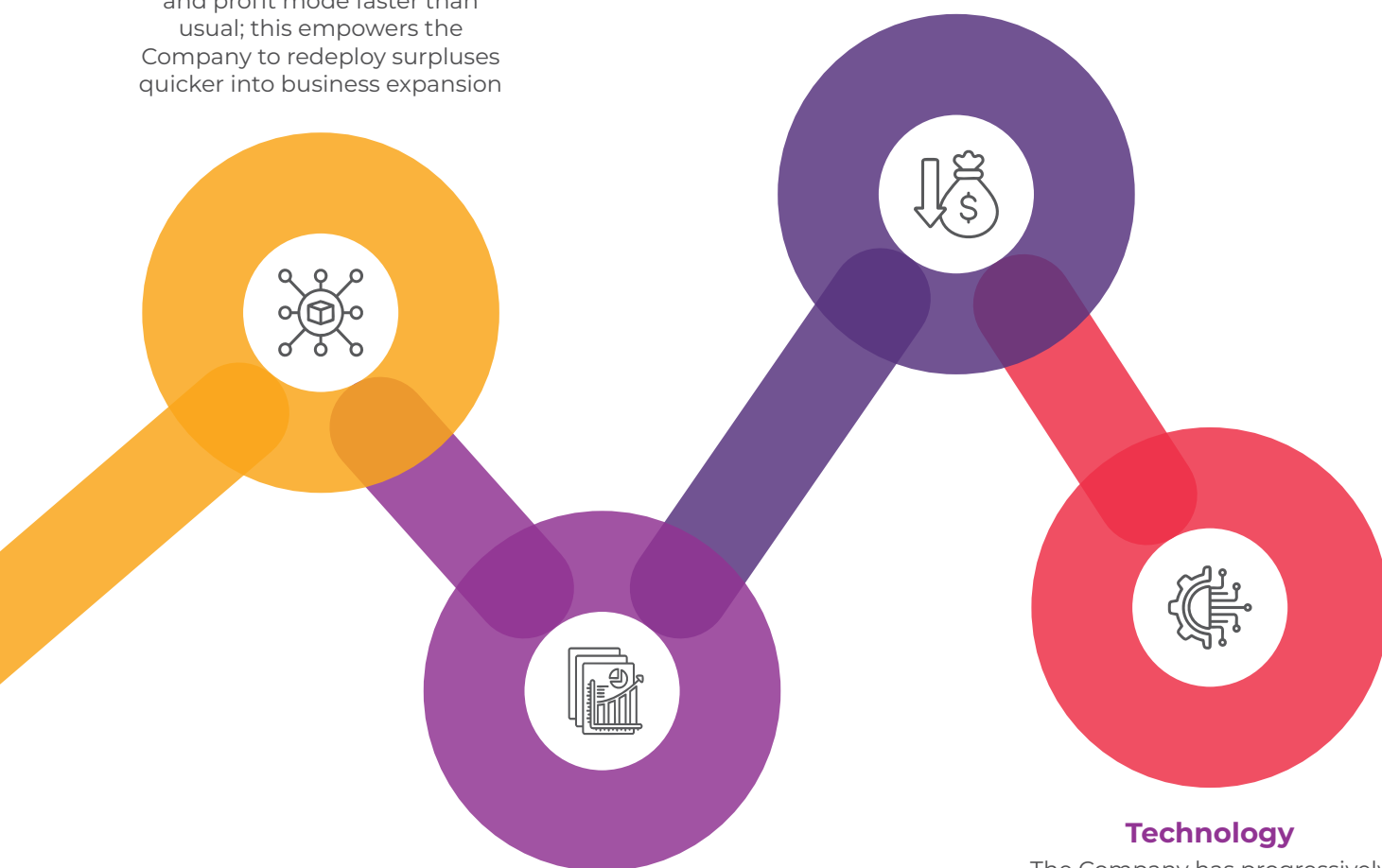


Quicker commissioning

The Company commissions units faster than the sectorial average; this makes it possible for projects to get into revenue and profit mode faster than usual; this empowers the Company to redeploy surpluses quicker into business expansion

Lower funds cost and quality assurance

The Company expects that its superior credit rating (AA) could translate into a lower cost of funds, strengthening overall competitiveness. The Company has invested in a quality lab and pilot plant to ensure superior product standards and enhance reliability as a supplier.

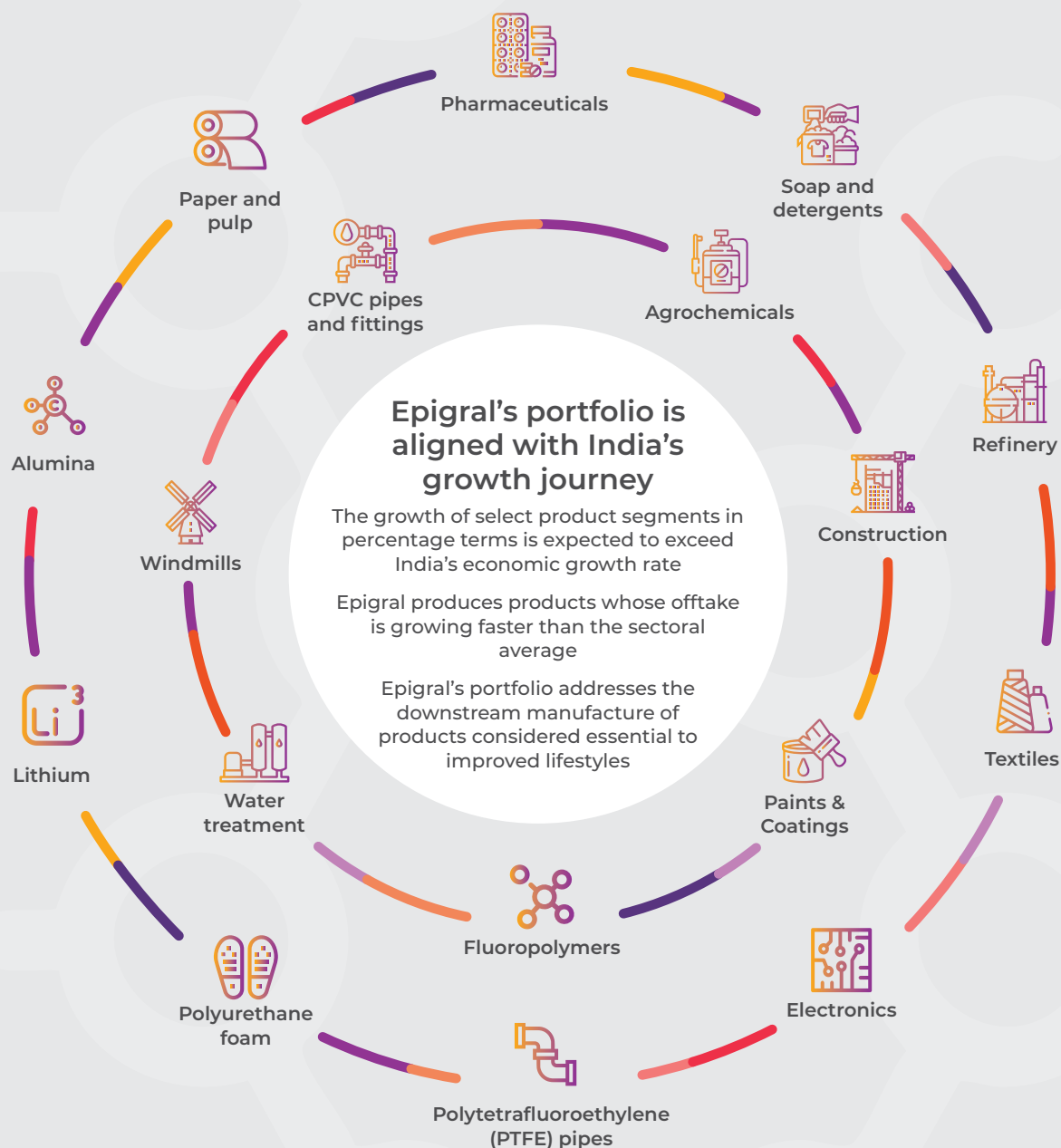


Resource availability

The Company restructured its Balance Sheet, repaying debt and moderating its debt-equity ratio. This has translated into an improvement in credit rating (upgraded from AA- to AA) that could, in turn, empower the Company to raise investable resources quicker

Technology

The Company has progressively deepened its investment in digitalized automation; this has helped increase capacity utilisation, moderate waste and strengthen resource yield; these have made the Company one of the most competitive chemical producers in India



Epigral is investing ahead of the demand curve...

Growing business investments (Rs. Cr)

2,558

Investments in the ten years ending FY 2024-25

2000

Investments to be made in the five years ending FY 2029-30

Projected year-on-year capital spending (Rs. Cr)

416

FY 2022-23

405

FY 2023-24

195

FY 2024-25

450

FY 2025-26E

500

FY 2026-27E

Epigral invested in niche spaces

FY 2022-23

Commissioned:

Epichlorohydrin 50,000 TPA (Q1FY23); CPVC Resin 30,000 TPA (Q2FY23); additional Caustic Soda 1,06,000 TPA with 36 MW Captive Power Plant (Q2FY23)

Announced:

Expanding CPVC Resin capacity by 45,000 TPA (total capacity to become 75,000 TPA); set up 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid power plant for captive energy consumption

FY 2023-24

Commissioned:

18.34 MW Hybrid Power Plant and inaugurated an R&D centre in Ahmedabad

Announced:

CPVC Compound capacity of 35,000 TPA

FY 2024-25

Commissioned: CPVC Resin 45,000 TPA (total capacity stood at 75,000 TPA); commissioned CPVC Compound facility and commissioned India's 1st Chlorotlouenes Value Chain facility

Announced: Expanding CPVC Resin capacity by 75,000 (total capacity to become 1,50,000 TPA, the world's largest capacity). Expanding ECH capacity by 50,000 TPA (total capacity to become 1,00,000 TPA, India's largest capacity)

This commitment to niche investing is transforming Epigral's revenue mix

25

% of revenues derived from Derivatives & Specialty businesses, FY 2021-22

30

% of revenues derived from Derivatives & Specialty businesses, FY 2022-23

45

% of revenues derived from Derivatives & Specialty businesses, FY 2023-24

54

% of revenues derived from Derivatives & Specialty businesses, FY 2024-25

>70

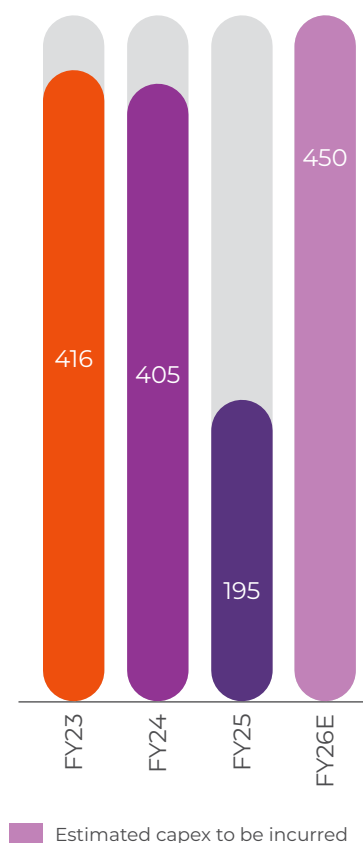
% of revenues derived from Derivatives & Specialty businesses, FY 2027-28 (estimated)

CHAIRMAN'S STRATEGY AUDIT

The Company is emerging as a contrarian play: Performing better even in a sectorial downtrend



Capex spending (₹ in Cr)



Overview

In this strategic and tactical overview, I would like to present an overview of how we performed in the last financial year, the initiatives we embarked upon to address prospects in the medium-term and how we are seeding our business with long-term initiatives.

This overview summarises where we are, where we are headed and how our Company is likely to evolve in the long-term.

Performance overview

Every performance needs to be appraised against its context.

There were two overarching contexts for our performance during the last financial year.

The first was that the global chemicals market continued to be in an extended downtrend. This downtrend was marked by a sustained dumping of chemical products by Chinese manufacturers, a need for manufacturers to liquidate inventory and the absence of positive triggers that could reverse this sectorial sentiment.

The second was the performance of the Indian economy. India's GDP grew at 6.5% in FY 2024-25, compared to a revised 9.2% in FY 2023-24. This growth decline was the result of weaker consumer spending that manifested most visibly in the second quarter of the financial year under review. During this quarter, India's GDP growth was 5.6% compared with 8.1% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Against these twin challenges, Epigral reported a 33% growth

in revenues, reaching ₹2,565 Cr — the highest ever in its history. This milestone was accompanied by the Company's highest-ever EBITDA of ₹711 Cr. Epigral also recorded a peak cash profit of ₹489 Cr, marking a 53% increase over the previous financial year.

While this growth was lower than the Company's previous peaks of 87% in FY 2021-22 and 41% in FY 2022-23, it outpaced the broader specialty chemicals sector, which grew at a more moderate pace during the year. This relative outperformance highlights Epigral's enduring competitive edge, strong execution capabilities, and robust business model in a challenging macro environment.

Rationale for outperformance

The big question that most analysts ask is the rationale for the outperformance and whether the Company is likely to sustain this across the foreseeable future.

My answer was and will always be this: this outperformance by the Company is not something that manifested circumstantially and fleetingly during the last financial year and likely to disappear across the foreseeable future. My optimism is derived from the optimism that the roots of the Company's outperformance go deep: they have been drawn from a differentiated business model, prudent investments, a frugal mindset and a commitment to generate superior capital efficiency. As long as these factors remain relevant within the chemicals sector – as I am confident they will – your Company is likely to retain its competitive advantage.

The roots of our competitive advantage are derived from an understanding of what kind of company we are and would like to remain. At Epigral, we desire to be a company that is respected by all stakeholders as a model organisation to engage with.

Our customers must experience enhanced competitiveness arising out of our business offerings; our employees must derive pride, remuneration, career advancement and engagement stability; our investors must generate a superior return on employed capital over alternative investment opportunities; our community must benefit from our presence; our government must benefit through taxes and livelihood creation; our vendors must benefit through the sustained outsourcing of products and services. The ability to mean something distinctive for all stakeholders continues to be – and likely to remain – our desired objective.

To be able to enhance stakeholder value in a sustainable manner, we recognize the need to generate consistently superior financials. In turn, this is derived from a strategic differentiation: the desire to be the best over being the biggest (at any cost). We believe that this competence will be progressively measured by capital efficiency, or in other words, a superior EBITDA margin over the prevailing sectorial average and a Return on Capital Employed considerably higher than the cost of capital within the Indian economy or higher than returns otherwise available to Indian investors.

Strategic pedigree

Years ago, when we embarked on charting out a differentiated journey for ourselves, we recognized the need to be a unique value-added player. This sounded more difficult than usual: we were at that time largely known by our Chloralkali product portfolio. This represented the commodity end of the chemicals sector; the realisations that one enjoyed within the space were often influenced by sharp price swings. In some years, one reported a surplus; in other years, one barely scraped a profit (if at all).

Our existing production capacities

ECH

50 KTPA (against a FY 2024-25 demand of ~110 KTPA, projected to reach 500 KTPA by FY 2034-35).

CPVC

75 KTPA (against a FY 2023-24 demand of ~240 KTPA, projected to reach 500 KTPA by FY 2029-30).

CHAIRMAN'S STRATEGY AUDIT

The first point that we sought to resolve was that of predictability. If we desired to emerge as a model corporate citizen, we would need to be predictable and sustainable; we would need to moderate our profit swings; we need to present a stable face to our stakeholder community. That desire for sustainability influences everything else within our Company – the selection of space or niche, the selection of products, the cost at which we commissioned manufacturing facilities, the sizing of manufacturing capacities, the customer we would sell to (if at all), the integrated nature of our business model and the location of our manufacturing units. This is a critical point: these disparate factors did not influence the kind of company that we became; the nature of the Company that we desired to become influenced our business decisions instead.

The result of this strategic differentiation is that Epigral emerged as a company that selected to do business differently from peers in the chemical industry. The Company was driven by responsible thrift – not thrift as a means to cut corners and generate a lower cost of capacity creation, but thrift as a means of commissioning quality assets through an innovative approach that made it possible to enter the business and manufacture thereafter at a cost lower than the sector.

This competitive head start was thereafter supplemented by the manufacture of products that were import substitutes, ability to market products with speed, enhance capacity utilisation and generate superior economies, in-sell within the Company (end product becoming the raw material for another business), manufacturing all products within an integrated manufacturing facility that made it possible to

moderate logistics and carbon footprint costs and commission shared facilities that could feed a range of downstream units.

The overarching point is that our outperformance during the last financial year was not just about what we achieved in the last financial year; it was about what we did in the decade leading to the present. The outcome was the result not of a short-term price arbitrage; it was about an enduring discipline to build a holistically efficient company.

Our key capacity expansions

Chloromethanes (50 KTPA):

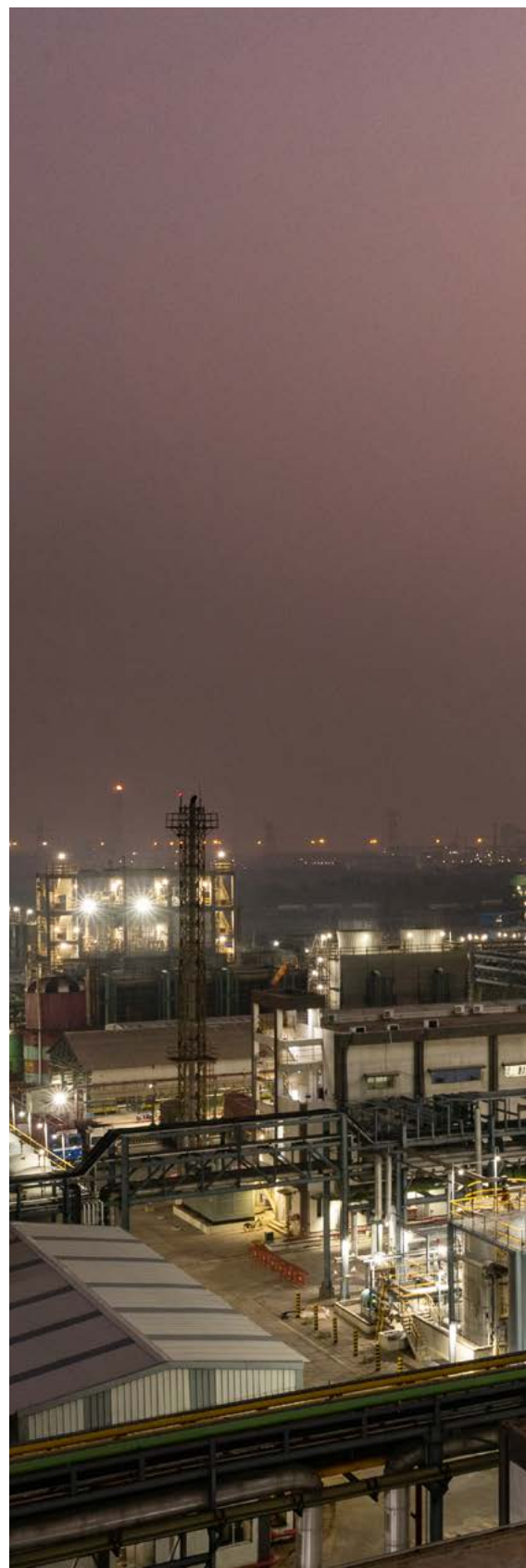
Commissioned in FY 2019-20

Hydrogen Peroxide (60 KTPA):

Commissioned in FY 2020-21.

Epichlorohydrin (50 KTPA), CPVC Resin (30 KTPA), and additional capacity of Caustic Soda 106 KTPA: Commissioned in FY 2022-23.

CPVC Resin (45 KTPA, expanded to 75 KTPA), CPVC Compounding Facility (35 KTPA) and Chlorotoluenes value chain facility: Commissioned in FY 2024-25.





This investment discipline is likely to be sustained. Epigral has earmarked an annual capex of ₹4 Bn over FY 25-27E. The Company's operational capacity is set to increase from 611 KTPA in FY 2023-24 to ~800 KTPA by FY 2026-27; production is projected to grow at a CAGR of ~8% to 12% from FY 2023-24 to FY 2026-27. The capacity expansion is likely to be driven by ECH (50 KTPA capacity), CPVC Resin (75 KTPA capacity), CPVC Compounds (35 KTPA capacity) and the Chlorotoluenes value chain. The complement of these capacity expansions is expected to widen Epigral's agrochemical and pharmaceutical value chain.

This sustained capacity expansion will correspondingly enhance Epigral's in-house Chlorine consumption and improve Caustic Soda sales. During the last financial year, the Company utilized 72% of its Chlorine captively, a majority of which went to manufacture Derivatives & Specialty chemicals; once ECH, CPVC and Chlorotoluene expansions achieve their desired capacity utilisation, the Company's captive Chlorine consumption is projected to reach around 95%.

Taking the business ahead

The one consistent attribute of our business is capital allocation prudence. We have not only demonstrated a competence in how we will mobilise the right quantum of resources at the lowest possible cost; we will also allocate that capital into products and capacities likely to generate an EBITDA margin in the high twenties percentage.

This is reflected in our capital spending consistency: we invested in capital expenditure in excess of ₹50 Cr in each financial year since 2015-16; we invested ₹889 Cr in the five years ending FY 2019-20; we invested

CHAIRMAN'S STRATEGY AUDIT

₹1,670 Cr in the five years ending FY 2024-25. We intend to invest ₹800 Cr in the next two years ending FY 2026-27. Each capital spending round has been accompanied by guardrails: raw material availability from within, import substitution product and a readily available market leading to a high EBITDA margin and a consolidated RoCE band of 23-25% as the Company moves strategically towards consuming Chlorine manufactured in-house to produce value-added derivatives.

Looking ahead

At Epigral, we recognize that we are playing on the India consumption story. The larger the population of mid-income consumers, the larger the consumption market of the country. Within this reality, there are a number of products that will encounter increased consumption; within these there is another larger proportion of products that are being imported. At Epigral, our objective is not just to manufacture these products from a limited perspective; the objective is to enter these product niches, create customer engagements, scale manufacturing capacities and emerge as the undisputed market leader.

This strategy has been showcased in the manufacture of CPVC Resin, a specialized specialty chemical used in the manufacture of temperature-resistant residential pipes. The Company entered this segment with a manufacturing capacity of 30,000 TPA, added 45,000 TPA in the next expansion phase (commissioned in April 2024 within 15 months of entering the segment) and has now proposed to double the expanded capacity to 150,000 TPA. When commissioned by the first half

of FY 2026-27, Epigral would have emerged as the world's largest CPVC Resin manufacturer, servicing a domestic market growing at ~12% per annum.

At Epigral, we could have been content – or even preoccupied – with this resin product expansion. However the Company pushed the multi-products frontier; it ventured into the manufacture of CPVC Compound (utilising resin as raw material). This product manufacture commenced during the last financial year (June 2024 with a 35,000 TPA capacity) and moved the Company one step closer to CPVC pipe manufacturers, liberating them of the investment to commission a CPVC Compound capacity as a preparatory step leading to pipes manufacturing. We believe that this forward integration - resin to compound – will deepen our recall as a value-added solution provider among customers. Besides, the Company commissioned a pilot plant of pipes & fittings manufacture – not as much to market pipes as much to validate resin and compound quality and provide customers with quality assurance.

At Epigral, the ECH manufacturing capacity that had been commissioned in 2022-23 was scaled during the last financial year. The capacity utilisation of this product's manufacture increased from 50% to ~85%. This product is emerging as a faithful proxy of India's wind energy revolution (manufacture windmill blades) among other sectors like automotive and construction. The Company is banking on the disproportionate growth coming out of this category; it has proposed to double its ECH capacity to 100,000 TPA by the first half of FY 2026-27.

Restructuring the Balance Sheet

At Epigral, we implemented a decisive initiative during the last financial year. The Company mobilized ₹333 Cr through a qualified institutional placement of its equity shares. This translated into a dilution of 264 bps of the promoter's stake to 68.9%. This inflow helped the Company repay debt on the one hand even as it generated a reasonable surplus during the year that enhanced



Concurrently with the restructuring of the Balance Sheet, the Company seeded its growth journey with the acquisition of 100 acres of land proximate to its existing 165 acre integrated manufacturing complex. We believe that in a rapidly transforming India, this new land facility will empower the Company to commence the manufacture of products of a different chemistry, empowering the Company to create a new revenue platform.



net worth. The result is that the gearing of the Company at the close of the last financial year stood an improved 0.3x compared with 0.8x at year-start. Besides, the net debt-EBITDA ratio of the Company improved from 2.0x to 0.7x during the course of the last financial year. This restructuring – net worth of ₹1,904 Cr and a long term debt of ₹535 Cr as on March 31, 2025 – provides the Company with a platform from which to plan disproportionate growth across the coming years. The Company's credit rating was upgraded to AA from AA-, reflecting Epigral's strong business profile, driven by its continued focus on the Specialty and Derivative business.

Concurrently with the restructuring of the Balance Sheet, the Company seeded its growth journey with the acquisition of 100 acres of land proximate to its existing 165 acre integrated manufacturing complex. We believe that in a rapidly transforming India, this new land facility will empower the Company to commence the manufacture of products of different chemistries, empowering it to create new revenue platforms.

Optimism

At Epigral, we are optimistic of our future, based on some realities.

One, based on the proposed manufacture of a range of products across the foreseeable future, we expect to increase the captive consumption of Chlorine to ~95% by 2028. This will help the Company widen its value chain and maintain margins. During the year under review, the Company remained the largest integrated Chlorine consumer in the country. The in-house consumption of Chlorine increased 26% and the

captive consumption of Chlorine increased to 72% during the year under review. We have observed that the increase in the captive consumption of Chlorine strengthens operational flexibility, enhances business stability, and supports smoother plant operations. This integration enables consistent production planning and the Company's growth trajectory.

Two, the Company is competitive in all its product segments. During the year under review, the Company generated 93% of its revenues from within India. This makes the Company less dependent on the prospects of the international market. The fact that the Company has been generating attractive margins even while focusing only on one market and during a downtrend in the chemicals sector represents a validation of its strategic discipline, product selection and operational efficiency.

Three, the Company's focus on value-addition is paying off. Epigral is emerging as the largest producer of ECH and CPVC in India; it is a first-mover in the Chlorotoluene Value Chain. During the year under review, the Company's volume growth of 11% corresponded to a revenue growth of 33%. It would be pertinent to communicate that the Company's attractive margins and capital efficiency were derived from holistic efficiency and enhanced capacity utilisation as opposed to increased realisations.

Four, the Company entered the Chlorotoluene value chain during the last financial year. This business is expected to scale during the current financial year. As this business grows, there will be product linkages and shared manufacturing competencies

within the large family of Chloro-Toluene products. This is expected to enhance synergies and margins.

Five, the Company acquired a 100-acre freehold industrial plot in Dahej to drive greenfield capacity expansion.

Outlook

If there is a conclusion one would like to leave with shareholders, it is this: the Company is emerging as a contrarian play, performing better even in a sectorial downtrend. The Company has formulated a strategic direction in the pursuit of stakeholder value-creation. This strategic discipline will progressively unfold. This will warrant periodic investments for which the Company has created an under-borrowed Balance Sheet. The Company will manufacture import substitution specialty chemicals with a growing consumption appetite and enjoying attractive margins.

The complement of these realities indicates that we will enhance volumes and value in a sustainable manner, marked by profitable growth, enriching our stakeholders.

Maulik Patel

Chairman and Managing Director

ANALYSIS

Epigral's performance review for FY 2024-25

Overview

In FY 2024-25, the Company reported its highest revenue of ₹2,565 Cr, EBITDA of ₹711 Cr and the highest production volume.

This represented the outcome of a focused revenue mix derived from an increase in the proportion of value-added import substitute products, operational synergies, timely projects commissioning, growing consumption of basic chemicals manufactured within and rising economies of scale. These realities translated into a counter-cyclical resistance, higher-than-industry margins and robust cash flows.

The business encountered a range of challenges in FY 2024-25

Market downturn

Epigral encountered a challenging chemicals market - an extensive and intensive downtrend. This sector was marked by excess product inventory, relatively low demand from downstream sectors and weaker realizations.

Shift in business model

Epigral continued to recalibrate its business away from basic chemicals towards niche derivatives and specialty chemicals, protecting it from the full brunt of the sectoral slowdown.

Portfolio diversification

Epigral engaged in disciplined capital allocation, deployed in existing and proposed products. The Company focused on the manufacture of import substitute products, delivery to customers at a cost competitive to the landed cost of imports, increase the portfolio comprising products resistant to demand/realization swings and protect its clean environment record.

Depressed realizations

There was a decline in the demand and realizations of most chemicals during the last financial year. In view of this, there was a need to examine the markets and manufacture select products with lower impact.

Strategic validation

The Company's consistent focus on the manufacture of derivatives and specialty chemicals was validated again during the year under review. The sectorial weakness notwithstanding, your Company performed creditably in terms of growing offtake and protecting its pricing power. The Company's holistic discipline was reflected in its EBIDTA margin, which was 293 bps higher than in the previous year; receivables were at 28 days of sales equivalent compared to 33 days in the previous year.

The ECH unit, commissioned in FY 2022-23, operated throughout FY 2024-25, marking its second year of operations. The year presented challenges related to capacity broadening, market acceptance, price-value enhancement, and increasing customer wallet share — all of which were successfully addressed as the year progressed.

In response to the rising demand for CPVC, introduced in FY 2022-23, the Company leveraged the demand-

supply gap and expanded capacity within 15 months of commissioning, ensuring consistent supply to customers.

The Company increased the captive consumption of Chlorine and Hydrogen to produce value-added specialty chemicals and derivatives, reducing its exposure to basic chemicals, improving realizations, and strengthening its risk profile. This transition accelerated during the review period, with revenues from derivatives and specialty chemicals rising from 30% in FY 2022-23 to 45% in FY 2023-24 and 54% in FY 2024-25. The shift is expected to continue, with derivatives and specialty chemicals projected to grow every year, enhancing capital efficiency.

The Company commissioned an 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid power plant, meeting ~8% of its energy requirements and reducing power costs by approximately 30% per unit compared to grid rates.

The Company strengthened customer service by scaling output from units commissioned in the previous year. Epigral's

overall plant operated at a 81% capacity utilization as against 78% in FY 2023-24.

The Company increased exports as a share of total revenues from 4.0% in FY 2022-23 to 4.5% in FY 2023-24, rising to 6.6% in FY 2024-25. Previous investments in port infrastructure were leveraged to position the Company as a consistent global supplier across market cycles. This geographic diversification is expected to reduce a dependence on India or any single country, broadening the revenue mix and enhancing realizations stability.

The Company reinvested ~40% of its cash profit in capital investments, including new chemistries, increased CPVC Resin volumes and the Chlorotoluene project. The new investments carried an attractive debt-equity ratio of 40:60, lowering the break-even point and improving prospective profitability. The operations were aligned with ISO 45000 and 50001 certifications.

Outlook

The Company believes that when chemical markets improve, it will be attractively placed to capitalize on the improved sentiment. This optimism is derived from the understanding that it has performed creditably during the downtrend and should perform better when conditions turn favourable. The Company will continue to increase the proportion of revenues from Derivatives & Specialty chemicals through organic and fresh capital outlays, strengthening margins, cash flows, surplus and sustainability.

Driving growth: Creating sustainable value for stakeholders

Overview
Epigral is de

Epigral is dedicated to enhanced stakeholder value through prudent resource allocation across six key Capitals.

INPUTS

Financial Capital

Total Equity: ₹1,904 Cr
Gross debt: ₹585 Cr
Capital expenditure: ₹195 Cr

Manufactured Capital

Manufacturing facilities: **1**
Safe person-hours (employee +
contractors): **5.3** Mn

Intellectual Capital

R&D centre professionals: 25
R&D capex: ₹25 Cr

Human Capital

Total employees: **1,000+**
New joiners: **200+**

Social and Relationship Capital

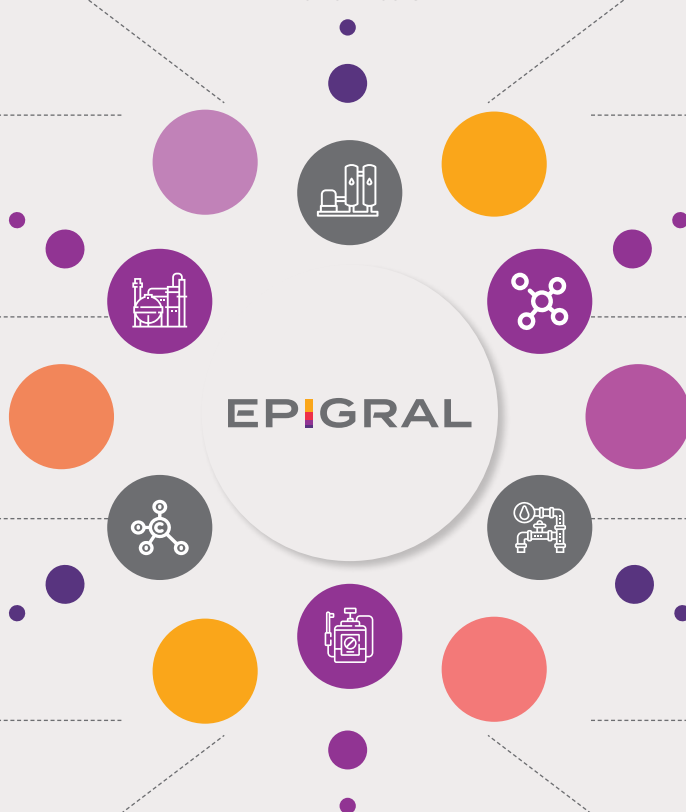
Customers: **400+**
Countries: **20+**
CSR expenditure: **₹8.68 Cr**

Natural Capital

Solar energy capacity: **18.34** MW
Energy used: **19.6** GJ / ton of production
Water consumed: **5.42** KL / ton of production

BUSINESS

- Chlor-Alkali
- Derivatives and Speciality chemicals



Integrated product basket; rising captive consumption

Moving towards Derivatives & Speciality products

Entering new and large value chains

Servicing high growth downstream sectors

Locational integration; shared common utilities and infrastructure

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



VALUE GENERATED

Consistent growth, profitable growth, responsible operations

Growth higher than the sectorial average

Recognized as a mid-cap growth proxy within the country's chemical sector

For our people

Epigral strives to provide equal opportunities to all employees, capacity building, training and a safe workplace

For Suppliers

The Company ensures an optimum supply chain with competent suppliers for seamless operations. Epigral also engages and collaborates with its suppliers closely for knowledge enhancement, process improvements and product applications

For customers

Epigral enhances customer value through the manufacture of products generally imported into India; helps secure their supply chains; provides quality products manufactured responsibly

For communities

Epigral contributes towards community improvement around the Company

Epigral has invested in responsible processes and practices with no adverse environment fallout

OUTCOMES, FY 2024-25

Financial Capital

Revenue: ₹2,565 Cr

EBITDA: ₹711 Cr

Profit after tax: ₹357 Cr

Debt-equity ratio: 0.3x

EPS: ₹84.4,

Dividend/share: ₹6

Credit rating: AA/Stable and A1+ from CRISIL

Manufactured Capital

Among the 4 largest manufacturers across 90% of its the product portfolio

1st Company to produce sustainable bio-based ECH

1st in India to manufacture the Chlorotoluenes value chain

Largest CPVC Resin and CPVC Compound manufacturer under the initiative of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat

Human Capital

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR): 0.2

Training, person-hours 13.09 hours/employee

100% participation in employee engagement survey by a global analytics and advisory firm

Social and Relationship Capital

Diverse customer mix across sectors

Low customer concentration risk

Natural Capital

Water saving: 6,86,825 KL

Emissions avoided: 53,001 tCO₂e

Waste recycled: 92.62%

Epigral: Creating a multi-year growth platform

Snapshot



Focusing on efficiency

At Epigral, the operative word is efficiency. This indicates the generation of more from less, the basis of profitability and sustainability. This efficiency is derived from strategic initiatives.

Portfolio mix

The Company is moving from legacy Caustic Soda-driven revenues to Chlorine derivatives and Specialty chemicals marked by value-addition. This represents enhanced capital efficiency, resistance to market cycles and increased corporate respect.

Integration

The Company's integration – locational and portfolio – makes it possible to widen the value chain, maximise revenues from basic raw material, moderate logistic costs and strengthen working capital efficiency.

Capital expenditure

Over the past three years (FY 2022-25), the Company invested approximately ₹10.2

Bn in capital expenditure to broaden its portfolio and revenues. The Company's long-term objective is to achieve a 70:30 revenue mix, a larger revenue portion coming from value-added Derivatives and Specialty chemicals and a declining revenue portion from Chlor-Alkalis. Epigral adds capacities approximately every two years, ensuring that prior investments reach advanced capacity utilization before committing to the next expansion round.

Timely commercialisation

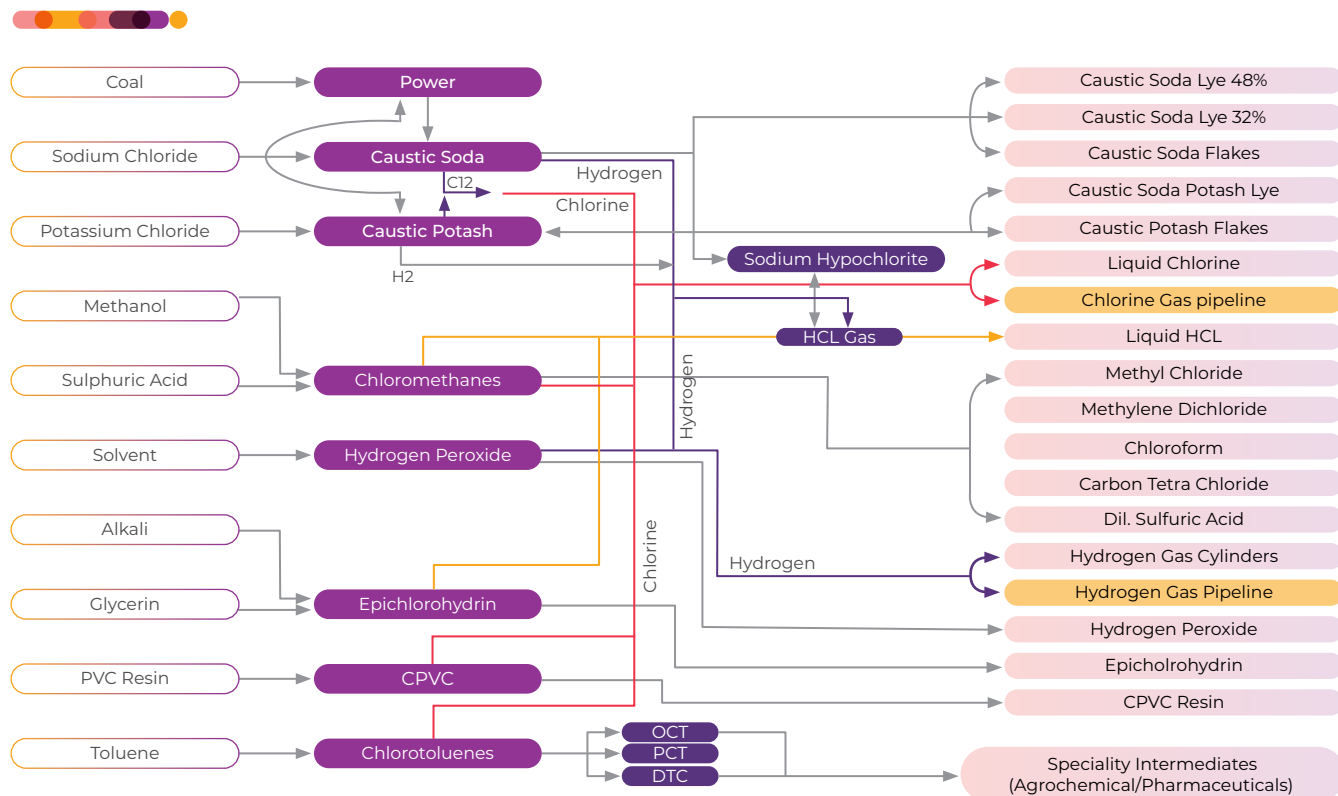
This strategic expansion began with the commercialization of a 50 KTPA Chloromethnes facility in FY 2019-20, 60 KTPA Hydrogen Peroxide facility in FY 2020-21, followed by the commissioning of 50 KTPA

Epichlorohydrin (ECH) and CPVC Resin capacity (initially 30 KTPA, expanded to 75 KTPA in Q1FY25) in FY 2022-23. In late Q1FY25, Epigral strengthened its product portfolio with a 35 KTPA CPVC compounding facility and a Chlorotoluenes value chain facility commissioned in Q4FY25.

Capacity utilisation

The Company remains committed to a superior sweating of its manufacturing assets reflected in rising capacity utilisation. This empowers the Company to amortise fixed expenses effectively, widening margins. Besides, a higher capacity utilisation (and output) helps service customers on-time and in-full, strengthening relationships.

Fully integrated complex



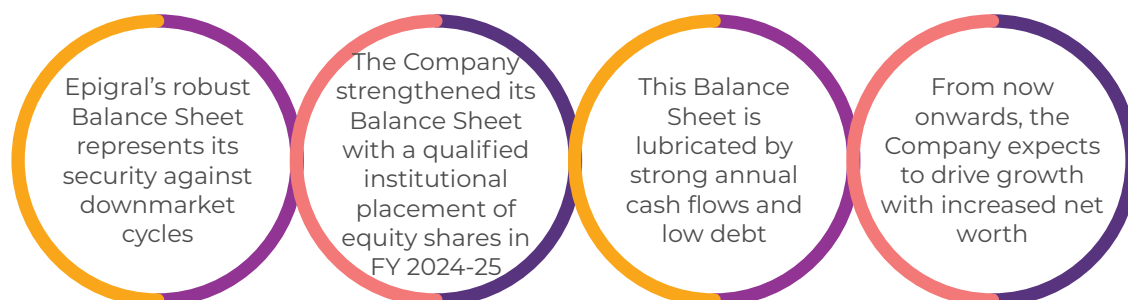
Key customers



EXCELLENCE DRIVER: FINANCE

Epigral has created a robust financial foundation to sustain its growth ambition

Snapshot



Overview

The Company's Balance Sheet has been secured through product value-addition, comfortable terms of trade, import substitution, timely projects commissioning and relatively low debt. This has translated into attractive margins and capital efficiency, among the highest margins in India's chemicals sector.

Capital discipline: The Company has selected high-potential products (multi-year growth runway, large downstream market and low substitution) with internal resource linkages from the same manufacturing facility. This linkage – whereby the Company is a producer and supplier – has helped widen margins (that would otherwise have been shared with vendors).

Solution: The Company offers complementary value-added products. This has helped provide a family of products and position itself as a preferred solutions provider. The result is that the Company has developed a brand for single-point convenience for customers.

Capital efficiency: The Company's EBITDA margin strengthened from 25% to 28% during the year under review while Return on Capital Employed increased from 17% to 25%. These measures are among the highest in India's chemicals sector.

Capital spending: The Company has invested in manufacturing capabilities at a capital cost lower than the prevailing industry average. This has been derived from the use of the existing complex to manufacture new products (obviating fresh land costs) and use of shared facilities (obviating fresh expenditure for a standalone facility).

Restructuring: The Company moderated its debt, repaying ₹249 Cr of long-term debt during the year under review. This repayment was facilitated by a qualified institutional placement of equity shares aggregating ₹333 Cr. This repayment strengthened the Balance Sheet: the Company's Net debt-equity ratio strengthened from 0.8x to 0.3x during the year under review.



Funds mobilization competence

90

Months of debt
tenor, as on
March 31, 2024

**79**

Months of debt
tenor, as on
March 31, 2025

8.45

Average cost (%)
of long-term debt
as on March 31,
2024

**7.01**

Average cost (%)
of long-term debt
as on March 31,
2025

Captive investable resource

319

₹ Cr, cash profit,
FY 2023-24

**489**

₹ Cr, cash profit,
FY 2024-25

Enhanced fiscal efficiency

7.0

Revenue per
rupee of working
capital deployed,
FY 2023-24

**5.9**

Revenue per
rupee of working
capital deployed,
FY 2024-25

Improving liquidity

5.3

X, Interest cover,
FY 2023-24

**10.2**

X, Interest cover,
FY 2024-25

Working capital efficiency

33

Days of
receivables,
FY 2023-24

**28**

Days of
receivables,
FY 2024-25

Repayment discipline

255

₹ Cr, debt repaid,
FY 2023-24

**344**

₹ Cr, debt repaid,
FY 2024-25

Balance Sheet integrity

2.0x

Net debt/EBITDA,
FY 2023-24

**0.7x**

Net debt/EBITDA,
FY 2024-25

Attractive margins

25

% EBITDA margin,
FY 2023-24

**28**

% EBITDA margin,
FY 2024-25

EXCELLENCE DRIVER: PRODUCTS

Epigral: Deepening our leadership through market relevance

Overview

Epigral manufactures products that are generally not manufactured in India at scale, are imported and likely to experience consistent demand growth and leave the Company with adequate margins and surpluses that can be redeployed in growing the manufacturing capacity – a virtuous cycle.

Epichlorohydrin (ECH): A crucial industrial intermediate

Epichlorohydrin (ECH) is a vital chemical intermediate with applications across multiple industries, primarily epoxy resin production (accounts for nearly 80% global ECH consumption). Other applications include pharmaceuticals, specialty water treatment chemicals, wet strength resin used in paper manufacture, and surfactants.

Epigral is India's sole ECH producer, with an installed capacity of 50 KTPA, while domestic demand is approximately 110 KTPA. About 65% of India's ECH demand is addressed through imports. With significant epoxy resin capacity addition, ECH demand is expected to grow from 96 KTPA in FY 2023-24 to approximately 231 KTPA by FY 2027-28

Epigral is positioned to capitalize on increasing demand, with ECH operating at ~85% capacity utilization

in FY 2024-25, up from 50% in FY 2023-24. Supported by a robust demand outlook, Epigral also enjoys the potential for additional capacity expansion to address the domestic and international markets.

Unlike traditional ECH production through the propylene route, Epigral employs the glycerine route – a process pioneered in the late 2000s. This method, which utilizes renewable glycerine (a by-product of biodiesel production), enjoys sustainability advantages, including lower energy consumption and a reduction in water usage. The increasing availability of glycerine at competitive prices has enhanced the operational efficiency of glycerine-based ECH plants. Moreover, backward integration into Caustic Soda, Chlorine and Hydrogen production is expected to enhance cost efficiency and gross margins.

Leadership in Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC) Resin production

Epigral's CPVC Resin and Compound are NSF-approved. CPVC is a high-performance thermoplastic derived from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) through a chlorination process. Its higher Chlorine content (63-69% versus 56-57% in PVC) imparts superior temperature resistance, chemical resistance, and a higher pressure tolerance.

The primary application of CPVC Resin is in the pipes industry, particularly in construction. Despite being costlier than PVC, CPVC adoption is growing rapidly, driven by factors such as urbanization, high-rise building trends, stringent BIS norms, and increasing demand for plumbing solutions. The Indian CPVC demand, currently estimated at around 250 KTPA, is projected at 500 KTPA by FY 2029-30, growing at an ~12 CAGR.

India remains one of the largest global markets for CPVC, with growth potential attracting fresh investments. CPVC pipes are gradually replacing traditional galvanized iron (GI) pipes due to advantages like corrosion resistance and installation ease. India's 'Housing for All' initiative, coupled with increasing industrial applications and fire sprinkler system adoption, are expected to boost CPVC demand.



CPVC Compounding: Expanding product portfolio

In June 2024, Epigral commissioned a 35KTPA CPVC Compounding plant at its Dahej facility, augmenting its CPVC Resin capacity of 30KTPA. The Company's total CPVC Resin capacity expanded to 75KTPA, a part of which will be utilized for CPVC compounding.

Since CPVC Resins cannot be directly extruded or molded, compounding is essential to enhance their stability, mechanical strength, and thermal properties. The compounding facility will enable Epigral to offer a diversified product portfolio while improving market visibility.

At Epigral, quality is paramount. Our NSF-approved CPVC Resin and Compound undergo rigorous testing in a fully equipped quality lab featuring advanced instruments.

The Company set up a dedicated pilot plant, equipped with modern machinery, enabling it us to produce CPVC pipes and fittings, showcasing the quality of end products made from its raw materials.

This robust quality framework ensures consistent product performance and reinforces customer confidence in Epigral.

Chlorotoluene expansion: Import substitution opportunity

Epigral is the first in India to establish a Chlorotoluenes value chain facility. The facility, commissioned in Q4 FY25, comprises three blocks. The first block handles ring chlorination to produce basic products like ortho-chlorotoluene (OCT) and para-chlorotoluene (PCT). The second block is dedicated to photochlorination, while the

third is a multi-purpose plant designed for various downstream reactions, including cyanation and hydrolysis.

Strategic shift in the chlor-alkali business

Globally, Caustic Soda demand consistently outpaces Chlorine, as the latter's market is relatively limited. In India, more than 70% of Caustic Soda capacity is not integrated with Chlorine derivatives, often leading to excess Chlorine supply and lower Caustic Soda competitiveness.

Epigral's Caustic Soda expansion has been aligned with new projects utilizing Chlorine and hydrochloric acid as raw materials. The Company plans to shift its focus from the basic Chlor-Alkali business to high-value Specialty chemicals. By FY 2027-28, Derivatives & Specialty chemicals are expected to account for 70% of revenue (54% in FY 2024-25). Epigral's 400 KTPA Caustic Soda capacity accounts for 7% of India's total 6,200 KTPA capacity. Caustic soda is an essential component in the manufacture of textiles, paper, aluminum, pharmaceuticals, PVC manufacturing, dyes, soaps, detergents, pipes, and fertilizers.

Outlook

Epigral is at the forefront of India's chemicals industry, marked by a leadership in ECH, CPVC, and Chlorotoluenes value chain production. On account of import substitution, capacity expansion, and upstream integration, the Company is positioned to capitalize on growing demand. Strategic investments in sustainable manufacturing processes, product diversification, and R&D-led innovation could reinforce Epigral's competitive advantage.



ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)

Epigral's commitment to a sustainable future

Overview

The business of chemicals manufacture is marked by a number of risks, which makes a holistic ESG response necessary.

These risks comprise legal and financial risks (hefty fines, potential suspension of operations, or legal actions; higher insurance premia due to increased risk profile;

compensation liabilities for workplace injuries) operational and business risks (productivity loss due to accidents or workforce disengagement, reputational damage, loss of customer trust, and potential business closure as well as supply chain disruptions due to safety incidents) and environmental and social risks (pollution, ecological damage, and long-term environmental

degradation, and the increased likelihood of disasters, such as fires or chemical spills, affecting the community).

Epigral has integrated an ESG framework into operations, positioning itself as a responsible chemicals player. By embedding these principles into strategy, the Company has enhanced resilience, risk mitigation and sustainable value creation.



Environmental stewardship

Chemical companies operate with a sizable environmental footprint. A strong ESG framework is essential to moderate emissions, manage waste, and mitigate risks. Epigral's sustainable practices have been designed to optimise resource use, reduce energy consumption, enhance compliance, and strengthen the Company's reputation as an environmentally credible player.

Social commitment

Chemical companies must uphold fair labour practices, diversity, and human rights. Epigral's responsible social approach enhances workplace culture, boosts employee engagement, and supports talent retention. Meaningful community engagement and development initiatives have helped build lasting goodwill and stakeholder trust.

Governance excellence

Strong governance ensures transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. Epigral safeguards stakeholder interests, mitigates risks, strengthens compliance, and enhances investor confidence, driving long-term sustainable value.



01 Our environmental responsibility

Epigral made significant strides in resource conservation, energy efficiency and environmental responsibility:



Water conservation

14

% reduction in water consumption per rupee of turnover in FY 2024-25



Energy efficiency

2,47,529

MKcal of energy saved in FY 2024-25



Green cover expansion

2,915

Saplings planted in FY2024-25 to enhance biodiversity

Environment performance highlights, FY 2024-25

Water conservation

- A saving of 6,86,825 m³ water in FY 2024-25
- Steam condensate recovery was of 57.3% for entire plant
- 12,123 m³ of treated sewage water utilized for plantation

Energy efficiency

- Specific energy consumption reduced from 0.8476 to 0.802 TOE/Tons of production
- Around 2,47,529.23 MKcal of energy was saved

Green cover expansion

- 15.9 hectares dedicated to green belt development
- 2,915 Saplings planted to enhance biodiversity

Sustainable materials

- Adoption of bio-based Epichlorohydrin production through the glycerol technology

Water conservation and resource optimization

Epigral's responsible resource utilization generated improvements during the last financial year.

Resource metric	FY 2024-25 performance
Water consumption per unit production	10.16 m ³
Specific energy consumption	0.80 TOE/Tons



02 Our Social Capital

Epigral's growth is intertwined with the well-being of communities near its manufacturing facility. By leveraging business strength, philanthropy, data-driven insights, and policy advocacy, the Company fosters diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). A safe, healthy, and supportive work environment remains a priority, ensuring employee well-being, high morale, and social impact.

Employees and relationships

Epigral thrives on strong relationships, with experienced professionals, young talents, and dedicated vendors driving efficiency and productivity. Investments in skill development, role alignment, and continuous training enhance workforce capabilities, ensuring stability and growth.

Partners and community

Long-term vendor and customer partnerships provide operational predictability, while active community engagement supports sustainable development. By maintaining safe and hygienic workplaces, Epigral strengthens its reputation, competitiveness, and social responsibility.

Key EHS challenges and strategic interventions

Challenges identified	Strategic initiatives implemented
EHS data compilation	Developed standardized reporting templates for incidents, inspections, and compliance. Conducted training to enhance accuracy.
Employee engagement	Rolled out an in-house training dashboard mapping individual needs and tracking completion to foster accountability.
Emergency preparedness	Conducted table-top drills across plants with documented, scenario-based response plans.
Systems synchronization	Integrated and centralized emergency sirens via FO cables, linked to the emergency control centre (ECC) for swift alerts.
Elimination of fall hazards	Installed engineered lifeline systems ensuring 100% fall protection at all filling stations during raw material and finished goods handling.

Strengthening our EHS framework, FY 2024-25

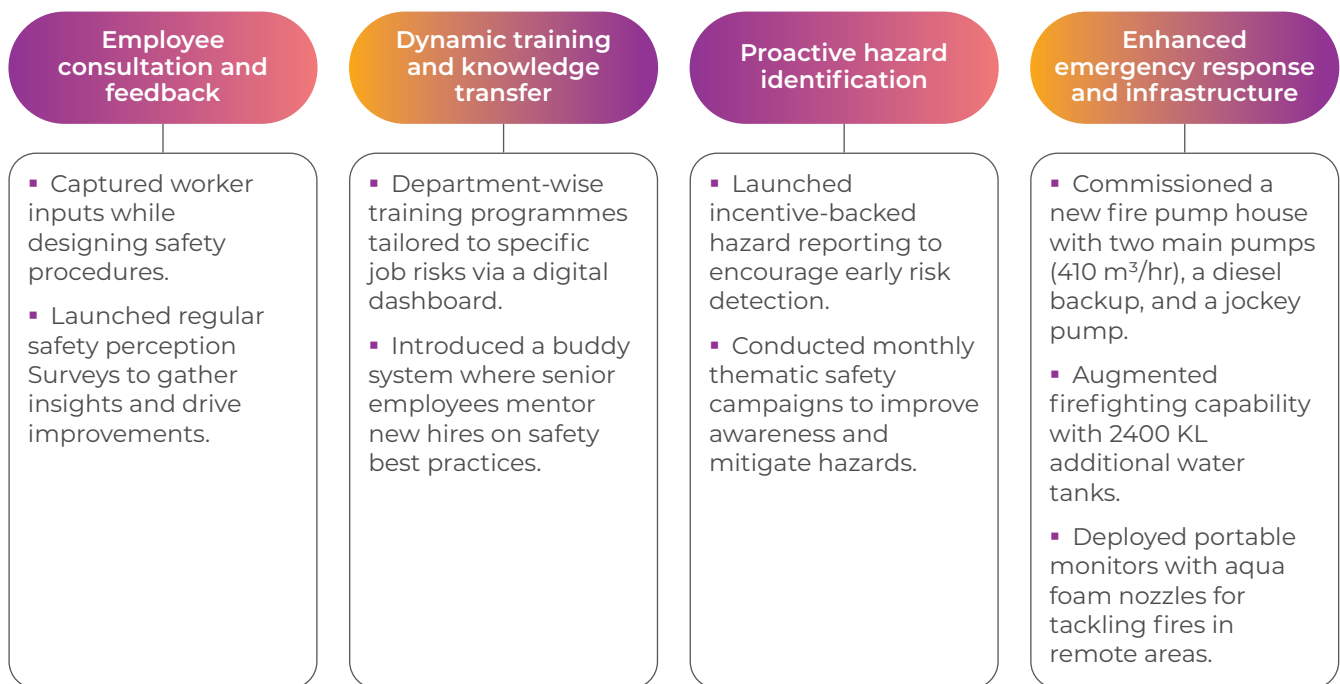
The Company continued to strengthen EHS systems, processes, and infrastructure to enhance operational resilience. The approach focused on targeted initiatives, proactive employee engagement, and strategic investments to enhance safety.

Capital investments and sustainability measures

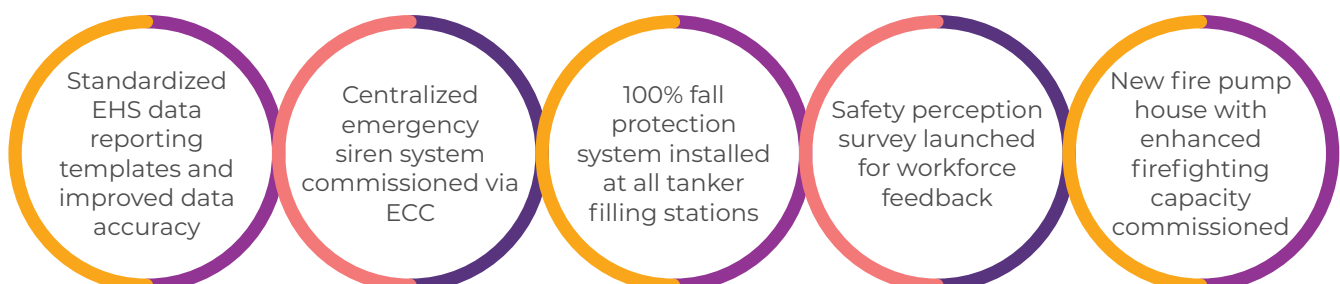
- Allocated significant capital expenditure to EHS for infrastructure and technological upgrades
- Optimised effluent and by-product management systems optimize to reduce emissions and minimize waste
- Achieved 100% regulatory compliance in FY 2024-25
- Enhanced EHS team with the expertise to monitor, review, and strengthen on-ground safety and environmental initiatives.

Embedding a safety-first culture

Epigral's Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) serves as the foundation for embedding safety into every operational layer. We undertook several initiatives to enhance participation, awareness, and ownership:



EHS highlights, FY 2024-25





Benefits of our Safety Policy

Stronger brand

Demonstrating our commitment to safety attracts talent and strengthens our market reputation

Accident prevention

Clear action plans empower employees to act swiftly in emergencies

Boosted productivity

A safer environment fosters higher employee morale and performance

Regulatory compliance

Adherence to OSHA & IS standards reduces risk of penalties

Ownership and accountability

Defined responsibilities eliminate confusion during critical situations

Why EHS is critical to Epigral's business

Our focus on workplace safety and environmental stewardship creates tangible benefits:



Highlights

The Company conducted ergonomic and health programmes, including regular screenings. Psychological safety initiatives strengthened workplace well-being. It reported improved productivity through reduced incidents and higher engagement. It strengthened safety committees and transparent communications.

The Company engaged in strategic safety infrastructure investments (new fire pump station and additional tanks, portable fire monitors for remote locations and fully engineered fall protection systems at critical operation points).

Recognition and achievements

Our EHS excellence and innovation have been recognized on national platforms:

Special Jury Commendation

Award: HSE Innovation Category (Pro MFG Media)

FAME National Award 2024

(Platinum): Occupational Health & Safety Category, presented by Dr. Laxmikant Bajpai (MP, Rajya Sabha)

Outlook

Epigral remains committed to strengthen its EHS frameworks across the following focus areas:

- Implementation of advanced digital safety monitoring systems
- Green cover expansion
- Reduction in specific water and energy consumption
- Continuous skill development
- Zero-incident workplace goal, aligning with global sustainability benchmarks

Community engagement and CSR initiatives

Epigral actively contributes to societal well-being through various corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes. The Company prioritizes education, healthcare, skill development, women's empowerment, and environmental



Education & skill development

Promoting education, special education, and vocational skills that enhance employability.



Healthcare & sanitation

Providing medical support and promoting hygiene awareness for healthier communities.



Support to underprivileged

Extending help to marginalized families through education, food, and healthcare initiatives.



Empowering specially-abled Individuals

Supporting institutions focused on Divyang (mentally challenged) children.

KEY FOCUS AREAS

CSR highlights, FY 2024-25

During the year under review, Epigral progressed in its CSR journey by undertaking impactful initiatives.

Land finalized for educational & skill development centre:

Through our implementing partner Meghmani Foundation, land was identified and finalized for the construction of an Education and Skill Development Centre, a key step towards nurturing future talent.

Adoption of specially abled children:

The Company adopted 10 mentally challenged (divyang) children for a year from Asmita Vikas Kendra, a free residential school, supporting their care and education.

Contribution to Charutar Vidyamandal:

The Company contributed towards Charutar Vidyamandal, supporting

education and community development programme for students studying in schools managed by the institution.

Collaborative approach

Epigral actively collaborates with NGOs, trusts, and institutions that work towards education, healthcare, women's empowerment, and the welfare of divyang individuals. These partnerships amplify our social impact, ensuring targeted and sustainable interventions that benefit the wider community.

CSR aligned with business strategy

Our business operations in the chemical manufacturing sector demand skilled manpower and technological expertise. Recognizing this, we aligned our CSR efforts to strengthen education and vocational training

infrastructure. This not only supported community upliftment but also helped in building a future-ready workforce that can contribute to the industry and the nation's growth.

CSR outlook for FY 2025-26

Reinforcing our commitment to responsible business practices, Epigral plans to:

- Expand its focus on education, health, women's empowerment, skill development, and environmental protection
- Commence the construction of the Education and Skill Development Centre in Ahmedabad or Bharuch/Dahej regions to create lasting value for local communities.
- Collaborate with reputed NGOs and institutions to ensure the effective implementation of impactful programmes.



Our CSR philosophy

Empowering communities through education, healthcare, and skill development, while creating a sustainable and inclusive future.

Our FY 2024-25 CSR impact

Key initiatives	Impact/outcomes
Land identified for education and skill centre	Foundation laid for long-term community development
Adoption of divyang children (Asmita Vikas Kendra)	Supported 10 mentally challenged children
Contribution to Charutar Vidyamandal	Strengthened education infrastructure and student welfare

CSR spending

8,67,80,000

₹ utilized in
FY 2024-25

8,11,94,250

₹ utilized in
FY 2023-24

76,00,000

₹ utilized in
FY 2022-23

2,76,20,000

₹ utilized in
FY 2021-22

9,66,93,250

₹ utilized in
FY 2020-21



Principles of governance



03

Our governance commitment

Corporate governance at Epigral is built on a foundation of transparency, accountability, and ethical leadership, ensuring responsible business conduct across all operations. Aligned with regulatory frameworks and industry best practices, our governance approach is designed to create long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Epigral's governance framework is strengthened by defined policies, stringent internal controls, responsible financial practices, and proactive disclosures. A culture of integrity and ethical decision-making is embedded throughout the organisation, supported by continuous training and awareness programmes that reinforce responsible corporate behaviour.

Policies

Epigral developed a comprehensive set of policies that guide ethical decision-making and corporate responsibility. These policies ensure consistency and compliance in governance, financial stewardship, and sustainability commitments.

Code of Conduct

Epigral adheres to a strict Code of Conduct that applies to directors and senior management personnel. This code sets forth ethical expectations and promotes responsible leadership. All Directors and senior management affirmed their adherence to this code for the financial year ending March 31, 2025.

ESG Committee

To strengthen our ESG commitments, Epigral established a Sustainability Committee responsible for defining and monitoring the Company's ESG roadmap. This committee includes key officials such as the Chief Sustainability Officer and is chaired by an Vice President.

Board of Directors

Epigral's Board of Directors plays a critical role in shaping the Company's strategic direction, driving innovation, and overseeing financial and operational performance. Comprising seasoned professionals from diverse industries, the Board ensures well-rounded decision-making that aligns with stakeholder expectations and business sustainability.

Board competencies

Members on the Board of Directors were selected based on their expertise in critical areas, including specialty chemicals, sustainability, regulatory compliance, technology, finance, and human resources. This diverse skill set enabled the Board to provide strong governance and strategic guidance while ensuring risk management and ethical leadership remain a priority.

Board induction, training, and familiarisation

Epigral has a structured onboarding process for new Board members, ensuring they are well-versed in their roles and responsibilities. Each new Director receives a formal appointment letter detailing compliance requirements, along

with a handbook covering the Company's business model, governance framework, and regulatory landscape. In addition, regular presentations by senior management keep Directors informed of industry developments and company performance.

Board evaluation

To ensure continuous improvement, Epigral's Board of Directors undergoes an annual evaluation process. This assessment covers overall board effectiveness, committee performance, and individual director contributions. Peer evaluations provide valuable feedback on engagement, leadership, and decision-making, ensuring that governance standards are consistently met and improved upon.

Board composition and diversity

Epigral's Board structure ensures balanced decision-making with a mix of Executive Directors, Independent Directors, and industry specialists. The leadership team is strengthened by independent viewpoints, promoting objective oversight and governance excellence. The Board also prioritises diversity, including representation from experienced professionals with a focus on sustainability and corporate responsibility.

Through strong governance, Epigral remains committed to ethical business practices, regulatory compliance, and value-driven leadership, ensuring long-term success in the specialty chemicals industry.

Recognitions and certifications

Epigral's adherence to international ESG standards is reflected in its certifications

ISO 9001: Quality Management System for product consistency.

ISO 14001: Environmental Management System for reducing industrial impact.

ISO 45001: Occupational Health & Safety Certification.

ISO 50001: Energy Management System for enhanced efficiency.

RSPO certification: Sustainable palm oil certification for glycerine.

REACH compliance: Adherence to European chemical regulations.

Responsible Care initiative: Global commitment to safety and sustainability.

Halal & Kosher certifications: Compliance with international food and safety standards.

ISO 37001: Anti-bribery management systems

to prevent, detect and address bribery.

ISO 27001: Information security management system for risk management and cyber resilience

NSF certification for CPVC resin and compound: NSF certification standard ensures that the pipes and fittings made from Epigral resin and compounds are safe for potable water.



Profile of our Board

**Mr. Maulik Patel**

Chairman & Managing Director

With 16 years of experience in the chemical industry, Mr. Maulik Patel has been instrumental in driving Epigral's growth. He oversees operations, project expansions, team development, and new product identification. He holds an MSc in Chemical Engineering and an MBA.

**Mr. Kaushal Soparkar**

Executive Director

He brings 15 years of expertise in the chemical sector. He manages the Company's finance, IT, and human resources functions. He holds a Master's degree in Engineering Management.

**Mr. Ankit Patel**

Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

He has 14 years of experience in the chemical industry and serves as the Chairman & Managing Director of Meghmani Organics Limited. He has an MS in Engineering Management and an MBA.

**Mr. Karana Patel**

Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

With 14 years in the chemical field, Mr. Karana Patel is the Executive Director at Meghmani Organics Limited, where he leads the Agrochemicals division. He holds a diploma and a B.E. in Chemical Engineering.

**Mr. Darshan Patel**

Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director

He has 13 years of experience in the chemical industry and is the Executive Director at Meghmani Organics Limited, overseeing the Pigment division. He has MS in Engineering Management and an MBA.

**Mr. Manu Patel**

Non-Executive, Independent Director

A Chartered Accountant with extensive experience, Mr. Patel spent 35 years with the Zydus Group, leading Finance and Taxation. His expertise includes Forex, Treasury, and Credit Management.



Mr. Sanjay Asher

Non-Executive, Independent Director

A senior partner at M/s Crawford Bayley & Co, Mr. Asher has been a practicing advocate since 1991. He specializes in mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, private equity, and capital markets. He is both a Chartered Accountant and an LLB graduate.



Mr. Kanu Patel

Non-Executive, Independent Director

As the CMD of Voltamp Transformers Ltd, Mr. Patel has over 41 years of association with the Company. He possesses expertise in finance, marketing, strategic planning, and commercial matters. He is Chartered Accountant and Company Secretary.



Mr. Raju Swamy

Non-Executive, Independent Director

With over 35 years in management consulting for family businesses, Mr. Swamy has a deep expertise in marketing, project management, and HR. He earned his MBA from IIM Calcutta.



Ms. Priyanka Chopra

Non-Executive, Independent Director

She is the CEO and Managing Partner at IIMA Ventures and a Venture Partner at Bharat Innovation Fund. With deep expertise in early-stage investing and advisory, she holds an MBA from The Wharton School and an M.S. in Electrical Engineering from Georgia Tech.

- Board comprises accomplished and knowledgeable Directors, contributing diverse expertise and perspective to our collective decision making
- 50% of the Board comprises Independent Directors
- Our 5 Board committees are chaired by Independent Directors

Management discussion and analysis

Global economic review

Overview

Global economic growth declined marginally from 3.3% in 2023 to an estimated 3.2% in 2024. This was marked by a slowdown in global manufacturing, particularly in Europe and parts of Asia coupled with supply chain disruption and weak consumer sentiment. In contrast, the services sector performed more creditably.

The growth in advanced economies remained steady at 1.7% from 2023 to 2024 as the emerging cum developing economies witnessed a growth decline at 4.2% in 2024 (4.4% in 2023).

On the positive side, global inflation was expected to decline from 6.1% in 2023 to 4.5% in 2024 (projected

at 3.5% and 3.2% in 2025 and 2026 respectively). This decline was attributed to the declining impact of erstwhile economic shocks, and labour supply improvements. The monetary policies announced by governments the world over helped keep inflation in check as well.

The end of the calendar year was marked by the return of Donald Trump as the new US President. The new US government threatened to impose tariffs on countries exporting to the US unless those countries lowered tariffs for the US to export to their countries. This enhanced global trade and markets uncertainty and emerged as the largest singular uncertainty in 2025.

Regional growth (%)	2024	2023
World output	3.2	3.3
Advanced economies	1.7	1.7
Emerging and developing economies	4.2	4.4

(Source: IMF, KPMG, Press Information Bureau, BBC, India Today)

Performance of the major economies, 2024

United States: Reported GDP growth of 2.8% in 2024 compared to 2.9% in 2023.

China: GDP growth was 5.0% in 2024 compared to 5.2% in 2023.

United Kingdom: GDP growth was 0.8% in 2024 compared to 0.4% in 2023.

Japan: GDP growth was 0.1% in 2024 compared with 1.9% in 2023.

Germany: GDP contracted by 0.2% in 2024 compared to a 0.3% decline in 2023.

(Source: CNBC, China Briefing, ons.gov.uk, Trading Economics, Reuters)

Outlook

The global economy has entered a period of uncertainty following the imposition of tariffs of products imported into the USA and some countries announcing reciprocal tariffs on US exports to their countries. This is likely to stagger global economic growth, the full outcome of which cannot be currently estimated. This risk is supplemented by risks related to conflicts, geopolitical tensions, trade restrictions and climate risks. In view of this, World Bank projected global economic growth at 2.7% for 2025 and 2026, factoring the various economic uncertainties.

(Source: IMF, United Nations)

Indian economic review

Overview

The Indian economy grew at 6.5% in FY 2024-25, compared to a revised 9.2% in FY 2023-24. This represented a four-year low due to a moderate slowdown within the Indian economy (marked by slower manufacturing growth and a decline in net investments). Despite the slowdown, India retained its position as the world's fifth-largest economy.

India's nominal GDP (at current prices) was ₹330.68 trillion in FY 2024-25 (₹301.23 trillion in FY 2023-24). The nominal GDP per capita increased from ₹2,15,936 in FY 2023-24 to ₹2,35,108 in FY 2024-25, reflecting the impact of an economic expansion.

The Indian rupee weakened 2.12% against the US dollar in FY 2024-25, closing at ₹85.47 on the last trading day of FY25. In March 2025, the rupee recorded the highest monthly appreciation since November 2018, rising 2.39% (arising out a weakening US dollar).

Inflationary pressures eased, with CPI inflation averaging 4.63% in FY 2024-25, driven by moderating food inflation and stable global commodity prices. Retail inflation at 4.6% in FY 2024-25, was the lowest since the pandemic, catalysing savings creation.

India's foreign exchange reserves stood at a high of \$676 billion as of April 4, 2025. This was the fourth consecutive year when rating upgrades outpaced downgrades

on account of strong domestic growth, rural consumption, increased infrastructure investments and low corporate leverage (annualized rating upgrade rate 14.5% exceeded the decade-long average of 11%; downgrade rate was 5.3%, lower than the 10-year average of 6.5%).

Gross foreign direct investment (FDI) into India rose 13.6% to \$81 billion during the last financial year, the fastest pace of expansion since 2019-20. The increase in the year was despite a contraction during the fourth quarter of 2024-25 when inflows on a gross basis declined 6% to \$17.9 billion due to the uncertainty caused by Donald Trump's election and his assertions around getting investments back into the US.

Growth of the Indian economy

	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Real GDP growth (%)	8.7	7.2	9.2	6.5

(Source: MoSPI, Financial Express)

Growth of the Indian economy quarter by quarter, FY 2024-25

	Q1 FY25	Q2 FY25	Q3 FY25	Q4 FY25
Real GDP growth (%)	6.5	5.6	6.2	7.4

(Source: The Hindu, National Statistics Office)

The banking sector continued its improvement, with gross non-performing assets (NPA) for scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) declining to 2.6% as of September 2024, down from 2.7% in March 2024. The capital-to-risk-weighted assets ratio for SCBs stood at 16.7% as of September 2024, reflecting a strong capital position.

India's exports of goods and services reached \$824.9 billion in FY 2024-25, up from \$778 billion in the previous fiscal year. The Red Sea crisis impacted shipping costs, affecting price-sensitive exports. Merchandise exports grew 6% YoY, reaching \$374.1 billion.

India's net GST collections increased 8.6%, totalling ₹19.56 Lakh Cr in FY 2024-25. Gross GST collections in FY 2024-25 stood at ₹22.08 Lakh Cr, a 9.4% increase YoY.

On the supply side, real gross value added (GVA) was estimated to expand 6.4% in FY 2024-25. The industrial sector grew by

6.5%, supported by growth in construction activities, electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services.

India's services sector grew at 8.9% in FY 2024-25 (9.0% in FY 2023-24), driven by public administration, defence and other services (expanded at 8.8% as in the previous year). In the infrastructure and utilities sector, electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services grew a projected 6.0% in FY 2024-25, compared to 8.6% in FY 2023-24. Meanwhile, the construction sector expanded at 9.4% in FY 2024-25, slowing from 10.4% in the previous year.

Manufacturing activity was subdued in FY 2024-25, with growth at 4.5%, which was lower than 12.3% in FY 2023-24. Moreover, due to lower public spending in the early part of the year, government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) is anticipated to have slowed to 3.8% in FY25, compared to 8.1% in FY 2023-24.

The agriculture sector grew at 4.6% in FY 2024-25 (1.4% in FY 2023-24). Trade, hotel, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting segment were estimated to grow at 6.4% in FY 2024- 25 (6.3% in FY 2023-24).

From a demand perspective, the private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) exhibited robust growth, achieving 7.2% in FY 2024-25, surpassing the previous financial year's rate of 5.6%.

The Nifty 50 and SENSEX recorded their weakest annual performances in FY 25 in two years, rising 5.3% and 7.5% during the year under review respectively. Gold rose 37.7% to

a peak of \$3,070 per ounce, the highest increase since FY 2007-08, indicating global uncertainties.

Total assets managed by the mutual fund (MF) industry jumped 23% or ₹12.3 Lakh Cr in fiscal 2025 to settle at ₹65.7 Lakh Cr. At close of FY 2024-25, the total number of folios had jumped to nearly 23.5 Cr, an all-time peak. During last fiscal, average monthly systematic investment plan (SIP) contribution jumped 45% to ₹24,113 Cr.

Foreign portfolio investments (FPIs) in India experienced high volatility throughout 2024, with total inflows into capital markets reaching approximately \$20 billion by year-end. However, there was significant selling pressure in the last quarter, influenced by new tariffs announced by the new US government on most countries (including India).

Outlook

India is expected to remain the fastest-growing major economy. Initial Reserve Bank of India estimates have forecast India's GDP growth downwards from 6.7% to 6.5% based on risks arising from US tariff levies on India and other countries. The following are some key growth catalysts for India in FY 2025-26.

Tariff-based competitiveness:

India identified at least 10 sectors such as apparel and clothing accessories, chemicals, plastics and rubber where the US' high tariffs give New Delhi a competitive advantage in the American market over other suppliers. While India faced a 10% tariff after the US suspended the 26% additional duties for 90 days, the levy remained at 145% on China, the biggest exporter to the US. China's share of apparel imports into the US was 25%,

compared with India's 3.8%, a large opportunity to address differential (Source: Niti Aayog).

Union Budget FY 2024-25

The Union Budget 2025-26 laid a strong foundation for India's economic trajectory, emphasizing agriculture, MSMEs, investment, and exports as the four primary growth engines. With a fiscal deficit target of 4.4% of GDP, the government reinforced fiscal prudence while allocating ₹11.21 Lakh Cr for capital expenditure (3.1% of GDP) to drive infrastructure development. The February 2025 Budget marked a shift in approach, with the government proposing substantial personal tax cuts. Effective April 1, 2025, individuals earning up to ₹12 Lakh annually will be fully exempt from income tax. Economists estimate that the resulting ₹1 Lakh Cr in tax savings could boost consumption by ₹3-3.5 Lakh Cr, potentially increasing the nominal private final consumption Expenditure (PFCE) by 1.5-2% of its current ₹200 Lakh Cr.

Free trade agreement: In a post-Balance Sheet development, India and the United Kingdom announced a free trade agreement to boost strategic and economic ties. This could lead to a significant increase in the export competitiveness of Indian shipments in the UK across the textiles, toys, leather, marine products, footwear, and gems & jewellery sectors. About 99% of Indian exports to UK will enjoy zero-duty access tariff cuts; India will cut tariffs on 90% of tariff lines and 85% could become fully duty-free within 10 years.

Pay Commission impact: The 8th Pay Commission's awards could lead to a significant salary

revision for nearly ten million central government employees. Historically, Pay Commissions have granted substantial pay hikes along with generous arrears. For instance, the 7th Pay Commission more than tripled its monthly salaries, raising the range from ₹7,000 to ₹90,000 to ₹18,000 to ₹12.5 Lakh, triggering a widespread ripple effect.

Monsoons: The India Meteorological Department predicted an 'above normal' monsoon in 2025. This augurs well for the country's farm sector and a moderated food inflation outlook.

Easing inflation: India's consumer price index-based retail inflation in March 2025 eased to 3.34%, the lowest since August 2019, raising hopes of further repo rate cuts by the Reserve Bank of India.

Deeper rate cuts: In its February 2025 meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reduced policy rates by 25 basis points, reducing it to 6% in its first meeting of FY 2025-26. Besides, India's CPI inflation is forecasted at 4% for the fiscal year 2025-26.

Lifting credit restrictions: In November 2023, the RBI increased risk weights on bank loans to retail borrowers and

NBFCs, significantly tightening credit availability. This led to a sharp slowdown in retail credit growth from 20-30% to 9-13% between September 2023 and 2024. However, under its new leadership, the RBI has prioritized restoring credit flow. Recent policy shifts have removed restrictions on consumer credit, postponed higher liquidity requirements for banks, and are expected to rejuvenate retail lending.

(Sources: CNBC, Press Information Bureau, Business Standard, Economic Times, World Gold Council, Indian Express, Ministry of External Affairs, Times of India, Business Today, Hindustan Times, Statistics Times)

Sectorial overview

India's chemical industry overview

The Indian chemical sector, currently valued at approximately US\$220 Bn, is poised for significant expansion. Projections indicate that the sector will reach US\$300 Bn by 2025, driven by an anticipated 9% annual increase in chemical demand. This growth is further strengthened by India's dominant position in generics, biosimilars, and vaccines, contributing over 50% of the global vaccine supply. Looking ahead, the sector is expected to contribute US\$383 Bn to India's GDP by 2030 and could potentially reach a staggering US\$1 trillion by 2040.

India's leadership in the chemical sector is underscored by its export

prowess, with chemicals being exported to over 175 countries and contributing 15% of total exports. The government's initiatives, such as the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme and significant investments, aim to further boost refining and petrochemical capacity. Global trends like the China-plus-one strategy and Europe's plant closures are driving demand for Indian chemicals, positioning India as a key player in the global chemical market.

The chemical and petrochemical sector in India is set to witness a surge in investment, with an estimated ₹8 Lakh Cr (US\$ 107.38 Bn) by 2025. Moreover, the Petroleum, Chemicals, and

Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) policy is projected to attract an investment of ₹20 Lakh Cr (US\$ 276.46 Bn) by 2035. A China+1 strategy, coupled with domestic demand resurgence, has led to strong revenue growth of 18-20% in 2022 and 14-15% in 2023, positioning India as a competitive global player. The country's share in the global specialty chemicals market is set to rise from 3% to 4% by 2027, with an expected CAGR of 11-12%. Notably, the exports of organic and inorganic chemicals reached US\$ 14.09 Bn in April-September 2024, demonstrating the sector's growing international footprint.

(Sources: india-briefing.com, ibef.org)

Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) resin industry overview

The global chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) market is set to expand at a CAGR of 11.8% from 2025 to 2034. CPVC, a versatile thermoplastic resin, is widely used in plumbing, industrial piping, fire sprinkler systems and cable sheathing due to its high resistance to heat, chemicals, and pressure. This durability makes CPVC highly sought after in industries such as construction industrial and electrical.

The Indian chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 11.6% from FY 2023-24 to FY 2031-32. This growth is driven by the government's focus on infrastructure development, rapid urbanization, and the rising aspirations for modern

lifestyles. CPVC is widely utilized in plumbing pipes and fittings due to its durability, heat resistance, and chemical resilience, making it a preferred material for reliable and efficient plumbing systems in residential and commercial buildings.

The demand for CPVC, as on FY 2024-25, was 2,50,000 TPA and expected to increase to 500,000 tons by FY 2029-30. These figures highlight the expanding role of CPVC in supporting modern construction needs across the country.

The CPVC market witnessed substantial demand, particularly in plumbing and construction, with a growing adoption in industrial and fire sprinkler systems applications. The

material's temperature and corrosion resistance, along with its chemical inertness, make it an ideal choice for heat-resistant piping, fire sprinkler systems, and industrial fluid handling.

The Asia-Pacific region leads the global CPVC market, driven by urbanization, infrastructure growth, and increasing construction activity.

With rising investments, technological advancements, and expanding applications across industries, the CPVC market is poised for sustained growth, reinforcing its role as a crucial material in construction, industrial, and infrastructure development worldwide.

(Source: globalmarketinsights.com, prismaconsulting.com)

Epichlorohydrin industry overview

The global Epichlorohydrin (ECH) market, valued at USD 2.85 Bn in 2024, is expanding at a CAGR of 4.90% from 2025-31 the rising demand for epoxy resins, which rely on ECH as a key precursor, is a primary driver of market growth. Epoxy resins are widely utilized across automotive, aerospace, construction, wind-mill and electronics industries due to their exceptional bonding strength, durability, and resistance properties. The increasing need for high-performance materials in infrastructure projects further fuels the demand for ECH.

The global epoxy resin industry is expected to grow at a 5% CAGR from 2024 to 2031, driving demand in coatings, adhesives, composites, and electrical applications. The pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries

are also emerging as significant consumers. In India, the epoxy resins market is projected to grow at a 7.9% CAGR.

The Indian Epichlorohydrin (ECH) market is set for significant growth, driven by rising demand for epoxy resins across key industries. With a projected CAGR of 12-13% from 2025 to 2034, India's expanding industrial base and infrastructure development will fuel this growth.

Technological advancements in ECH manufacturing processes are also contributing to market expansion. Innovations focused on improving production efficiency and reducing environmental impact are gaining traction, ensuring sustainability in ECH production.

Stricter environmental regulations are pushing manufacturers toward bio-based ECH production, reducing reliance on petroleum-based raw materials. Additionally, initiatives supporting industrial expansion, infrastructure development, and sustainable chemical production are expected to further enhance ECH market growth.

With robust demand from multiple sectors, continuous technological advancements, and strategic industry investments, the ECH market is set for steady growth, reinforcing its position as a critical raw material in epoxy resin production and industrial applications.

(Source: verifiedmarketresearch; Mordor Intelligence, Markets and Data, Grandview Research)

Chlor-Alkali industry overview

Overview

India's chlor-alkali market, valued at USD 4.34 Bn in 2023, is projected to grow at a CAGR of 6-7% through 2029, in line with the country's GDP growth. Key drivers include increasing demand from the paper and pulp industry, textiles, alumina, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and various other industries. In terms of tonnage, demand has increased from 4.1 Mn tons in FY 2022-23 to 4.4 Mn tons in FY 2023-24, reflecting a 7% growth in line with the country's GDP growth.

The Indian Caustic Soda market, driven by increasing industrial demand and infrastructure development, is experiencing robust growth. In terms of volume, the market reached 3.96 MMT in 2024 and is expected to expand at a CAGR of 6%, reaching 6.43 MMT by 2034. With its strong industrial base and government support, India's Caustic Soda market is poised for sustained growth, presenting opportunities in both domestic consumption and exports.

Caustic soda enjoys diverse applications in India, with major consumption in industries such as textiles, alumina, organic and inorganic chemicals, soaps and detergents, pharmaceuticals, and paper and pulp. Its key uses include pulp bleaching in paper manufacturing, saponification in soap production, and acid neutralization in chemical manufacturing.

(Source: TechSci Research, Expert Market Research, Research and Markets, Precedence Research)

Chloromethanes and Hydrogen Peroxide markets

Chloromethane: In FY 2024-25, the demand for chloromethane (CMS) stood at 6,96,000 TPA compared to 6,15,000 TPA in FY 2023-24, while the capacity stood at 8,25,600 TPA. The global chloromethane market, valued at USD 4.2 Bn in 2023, is expected to reach over USD 5.8 Bn by 2032, growing at a 4.4% CAGR. This growth is fueled by rising demand from pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and chemical industries, where chloromethane serves as a key solvent and raw material for products like silicone compounds, methylamines, and methyl cellulose.

Chloromethane plants produce a range of substances, including methyl chloride, methylene dichloride, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride. These products have diverse applications across various industries. Methylene dichloride is primarily used in the pharmaceutical industry (91%) as a solvent, and also in foam blowing, aerosols, polycarbonate resins, and adhesive formulations.

Chloroform is essential in fluoropolymer production (55%), particularly for Tetrafluoro Ethylene used in non-stick coatings, and also in refrigerant gases (25%) like R22. Carbon tetrachloride serves as a raw material in agrochemical intermediate production. These derivatives play critical roles in various applications, including pharmaceuticals, refrigerants, coatings, and chemical storage.

Hydrogen Peroxide: The global Hydrogen Peroxide market reached USD 3.5 Bn in 2024 and is projected to grow at a CAGR of 3.15%, reaching USD 4.6 Bn by 2033. This growth is driven by rising sanitation awareness, increasing demand for food and beverage processing, and the booming electronics sector.

Market drivers – Include sectors like paper & pulp, textile and chemical industry and potentially semiconductor and solar panels in future.

The Indian Hydrogen Peroxide market is experiencing steady. This market is expected to grow at a CAGR of around 7.5% over the next few years, driven by strong demand from various industries.

Industrial applications, particularly in the textiles, paper, and chemicals sectors, are key drivers of this growth. Hydrogen Peroxide is widely used for bleaching and disinfection due to its eco-friendly properties. The paper and pulp industry is the largest consumer, accounting for approximately 45% of the demand in FY 2022-23. This sector's rapid expansion and focus on sustainable practices significantly boost Hydrogen Peroxide demand.

Overall, the Indian Hydrogen Peroxide market is poised for expansion, driven by industrial applications and the increasing demand for eco-friendly solutions.

(Source: IMARC)

Industry growth drivers

Increase in population: As of 2025, India remains the most populous country in the world, surpassing China, with an estimated population of 1.46 Bn. This demographic expansion is set to create significant opportunities for the Indian chemical industry, fuelling demand across various sectors such as construction, infrastructure, agriculture, consumer goods, and industrial applications.

Urbanization: India's urban population is projected to reach 675 Mn by 2035, making it the second-largest urban center globally, following China's one billion urban residents. Rapid urbanization is expected to boost demand for housing, infrastructure, healthcare, and pharmaceuticals, driving growth in the chemical sector.

Demographic dividend: In 2025, the median age of India's population stands at approximately 28.8 years, compared to the global median of 30.5 years. With a predominantly young workforce, India has a competitive advantage in productivity and consumption, which is expected to drive sustained demand for chemicals in industries like manufacturing, electronics, and automotive.

Growing replacement demand: Rising disposable incomes and economic growth are accelerating the shift toward modern lifestyles. Increased consumer spending on higher-quality goods, advanced construction materials, and innovative agricultural inputs is creating strong demand for specialty chemicals, polymers, and high-performance materials.

Increased consumption: India's per capita chemical consumption remains relatively low at approximately USD 91, significantly behind developed economies. However, with rapid industrialization, an expanding middle class, and increasing urbanization, this figure is set to rise sharply over the next decade. Sectors such as construction, automotive, and personal care are expected to be key drivers of this growth.

Strategic partner: In recent years, global chemical manufacturing has shifted focus from China and other developed economies toward India. This trend is driven by factors such as escalating trade tensions, stringent environmental policies, rising labour costs in China, and supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. India, with its favourable business environment and robust infrastructure investments, is emerging as a preferred hub for chemical production.

Supplier shift: China's chemical industry has undergone extensive restructuring, marked by stricter environmental regulations, industry

consolidation, and tighter financial controls. These shifts have introduced uncertainties for companies reliant on Chinese suppliers. As a result, many businesses are diversifying their supply chains by sourcing raw materials and manufacturing components from India, capitalizing on its cost-effective labour market and investor-friendly policies.

'Plus One' strategy: In FY 2024-25, India's specialty chemicals sector continues to grow robustly, driven by strong domestic demand and increasing export opportunities. The China-plus-one strategy adopted by global economies has accelerated this growth, encouraging manufacturers to expand operations in India. Sales are projected to grow by over 20%.

Plant closures in Europe strengthened India's position as companies seek alternative suppliers under a Europe-plus-one scenario.

(Source: The wire, Trading economics, PWC, IBEF, Amai India, Statista, economictimes.com, ciiblog.in, livemint, Venture high, India chemical industry, Ey.com, Times of India)

Company overview

Founded in 2007, Epigral Limited, formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited, is a leading integrated chemical manufacturer. Committed to fulfilling India's demand for essential chemicals, the Company emphasizes responsible and sustainable practices. With a clear focus on growth, Epigral upholds

the highest standards of quality and environmental care.

The Company operates a state-of-the-art automated production facility, aligned with global manufacturing benchmarks. Its diverse product portfolio includes CPVC Resin, CPVC Compound, Epichlorohydrin, Chlorotoluenes Value Chain, Caustic Soda, Caustic

Potash, Chlorine, Hydrogen, Chloromethanes, and Hydrogen Peroxide.

Catering to the domestic and international markets, Epigral actively supports the 'Make in India' vision, promoting sustainable progress and contributing to a safer, brighter future.

Products

CPVC Resin: Epigral has significantly expanded its CPVC Resin capacity by 45,000 tons per annum (TPA) at its Dahej Complex. The expansion has boosted Epigral's total capacity to 75,000 TPA, cementing its position as India's largest CPVC Resin producer. The Company plans to further expand its capacity by an additional 75,000 TPA, aiming to reach a global milestone of 150,000 TPA, the world's largest capacity.

Chlorotoluenes Value Chain: The Company's Chlorotoluene project, along with its value chain, was established within the Dahej complex. As the first of its kind in India, it manufactures key intermediates essential for producing active ingredients

used in pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries.

Epichlorohydrin: Epichlorohydrin, derived from bio-based glycerin, is a clear and colorless liquid with purity levels exceeding 99.90%. It is used in various industries such as epoxy resins, water treatment chemicals, automotive, pharmaceuticals, paper reinforcement, and infrastructure chemicals. A unique technology facilitates brine recycling, lowering process waste. Epigral's Epichlorohydrin capacity is set to reach 100,000 TPA with an additional 50,000 TPA, making it the country's largest plant.

Chlor-Alkali: Epigral stands among India's leading Chlor-Alkali producers, offering a broad

portfolio comprising Caustic Soda, liquid Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, Hydrogen gas, sodium hypochlorite, diluted sulfuric acid, and Caustic Potash.

Chloromethanes (CMS): The Company manufactures methyl chloride, methylene dichloride, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride. These products play a critical role in pharmaceuticals, refrigerants, and the production of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE).

Hydrogen Peroxide: As the third-largest producer of Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂) in India, Epigral supplies this versatile chemical for diverse industrial applications across paper and pulp, textiles, effluent treatment, and the broader chemical sector.

Financial review

■ During FY 2024-25, the revenue of the Company was ₹2,565 Cr, an increase of 33% compared to FY 2023-24.

■ EBITDA in FY 2024-25 stood at ₹711 Cr, a growth of 48% compared to ₹481 Cr in FY 2023-24.

■ The Company recorded a profit after tax (PAT) of ₹357 Cr in FY 2024-25 as against ₹196 Cr in FY 2023-24.

Operational review

- The Company's overall production increased by 11%, primarily driven by Derivatives and Specialty products.
- Overall capacity utilization stood at 81% in FY 2024-25, up from 78% in FY 2023-24.
- Captive chlorine consumption reached 72%, strengthening integrated manufacture.

The more we produced, the less we consumed from external sources

Product	Current capacity (TPA)	New / additional capacity (TPA)
Caustic Soda	4,00,000	-
Caustic Potash	21,000	-
Chloromethanes	50,000	-
Hydrogen Peroxide	60,000	-
Epichlorohydrin	50,000	50,000
CPVC Resin	75,000	75,000
CPVC Compound	35,000	-
Captive Power Plant (CPP)	132 MW	-
Chlorotoluene & value Chain	NA	NA
Wind-solar hybrid power plant	18.34 MW	19.80 MW

Human resource management

Epigral continues to strengthen its leadership position through effective human resource strategies. The Company invests in a range of training programs, including formal sessions, informal learning, and hands-on experience, creating a dynamic

work environment with engaging roles and open communication with management. These efforts have led to one of the highest employee retention rates in the industry, fostering internal leadership development and expanding growth opportunities.

As of March 31, 2025, Epigral Limited employed 1,079 professionals. To support its ambitious expansion plans, the Company has also brought on board senior management experts across multiple functions.

Internal control systems

The Company has strong internal control procedures commensurate with its size and operations. The Board of Directors, responsible for the internal control system, sets the guidelines and verifies its adequacy,

effectiveness and application. The Company's internal control system is designed to ensure management efficiency, measurability and verifiability, reliability of accounting and management information,

compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the protection of the Company's assets. This will help identify and manage the Company's risks (operational, compliance-related, economic and financial)

Cautionary statement

This statement made in this section describes the Company's objectives, projections,

expectation and estimations which may be 'forward looking statements' within the meaning

of applicable securities laws and regulations.

Robust risk management at Epigral

Overview

At Epigral, risk management is an essential pillar of operational resilience and long-term sustainability. Operating in the dynamic chemical manufacturing sector, the Company has adopted a forward-thinking risk framework that integrates strategic planning, technological innovation, and responsive governance.

Risk management approach

Strategic alignment:

Epigral's risk management is aligned with its overarching goals of sustainable growth, profitability, and liquidity. The Company adopts a comprehensive, multi-layered approach that includes:

- Thoughtful capital investment planning to support volume and value-driven expansion.
- Diversification of its business model to cushion against sector-specific uncertainties.
- Integration of advanced technologies and

manufacturing techniques to improve process efficiency, minimise waste, and enhance workplace safety.

Agility in a changing landscape:

Recognising the evolving nature of economic and market conditions, Epigral remains agile in its risk response. The Company monitors emerging threats—such as those linked to new products, regulatory shifts, or geopolitical changes—and develops contingency plans through cross-functional collaboration.

Risk governance and oversight

Risk management committee:

The Company's Risk Management Committee, chaired by an Independent Director, is tasked with overseeing risk identification, assessment, and mitigation. This committee evaluates both internal and external factors that could impact business continuity and aligns mitigation strategies with long-term objectives.

Process monitoring and technology integration:

Epigral has implemented a suite of system-driven tools and dashboards that provide real-time operational insights. Standard operating procedures are monitored by an internal audit team, and findings from regular departmental reviews and market assessments guide strategic recalibrations.

Identified risks and mitigation measures



Raw material price volatility impacting margins

Epigral leverages deep market insights to implement effective hedging strategies that limit the impact of price fluctuations.

Macroeconomic shifts affecting demand

The Company has expanded its product range to reduce dependence on any single downstream sector. It also focuses on essential products that are less sensitive to economic cycles.

Disruption in plant operations impacting safety

Epigral enforces strict safety protocols and conducts comprehensive training. Redundant systems within the plant design ensure operational continuity even during disruptions.

Environmental regulations on emissions and greenhouse gases

The Company has adopted innovative, energy-efficient processes, including a glycerol-based ECH production method. It has also installed an 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid plant to reduce fossil fuel dependency.

High water usage and wastewater disposal compliance

Water-efficient technologies are deployed across facilities. Recycled water is used in key processes like cooling, reducing overall consumption.

Hazardous chemical management risks

Robust protocols are in place for the safe handling and storage of hazardous substances. Routine health and safety audits further reinforce environmental protection.

Air pollution and health risks due to process inefficiencies

Waste-minimising technologies and sustainable resource use are embedded into production. The Company participates in extended producer responsibility (EPR) programmes to manage packaging waste.

Product safety, regulatory compliance, and reputation management

Epigral maintains high product safety standards with clear environmental and social disclosures on packaging. ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certifications ensure quality and regulatory adherence.

Ethical or compliance breaches leading to reputational damage

A comprehensive framework of policies and internal controls supports ethical conduct, strengthens process reliability, and upholds transparency and accountability.

Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting **18th (Eighteenth)** Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025.

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

Particulars	(₹ in Crs.)	
	Year Ended on 31 st March, 2025	Year Ended on 31 st March, 2024
Revenue from Operations	2,550.13	1,929.19
Other Income	15.21	6.52
Total Revenue	2,565.34	1,935.71
Profit Before Finance Cost, Tax, Depreciation & Amortization	725.93	487.73
Finance Cost	53.27	73.49
Depreciation	132.56	123.56
Profit Before Tax	540.10	290.67
Payment & Provision of Current Tax	98.17	52.71
Deferred Tax Expenses/(Income)	85.23	42.17
Profit After Tax	356.70	195.79

i) Business Outlook & Financial Performance:

Comments on Business Outlook & Financial Performance forms part of Analysis and are also included in Management Discussion and Analysis section.

ii) Consolidated Financial Statements:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013, ('Act') read with Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015 ['SEBI Listing Regulations'], the Company has

prepared Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its Associate viz. ReNew Green (GJS Three) Private Limited, which forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

The Financial Statements as stated above are available on the Website of the Company at www.epigral.com.

iii) Change in Nature of Business, if any:

There has been no change in the nature of Business of the Company.

SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorised Share Capital:

During the year under review, there has been no change in the Authorised Share Capital of the Company. The Authorised Share Capital of the Company as on 31st March, 2025, is as follows:

(₹ in Crs.)	
12,05,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	120.50
20,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹100/- each	20.00
43,26,28,796 Preference Shares of ₹10/- each	432.63
Total Authorised Capital	573.13

Paid-up Share Capital:**Raising of funds through issuance of Equity Shares by way of Qualified Institutions Placement:**

During the year under review, pursuant to the recommendation of the Board of Directors at its Meeting held on 14th August, 2024 and approval of Shareholders by way of Postal Ballot vide Special Resolution dated 16th September, 2024, your Company successfully completed a fund raise of ₹333.05 Crores through a maiden Qualified Institutional Placement ('QIP') by issuing and allotting 15,91,180 Equity Shares of Face Value of ₹10 each fully Paid-up at an issue price of ₹2093.13 per Equity Share (including premium of ₹2083.13 per Equity Share) to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers. The QIP was made in accordance with the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended, and Sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, including the rules made thereunder. Funds received pursuant to QIP have been utilized towards the objects stated in the placement document. The details as to utilization of funds is provided in Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31.03.2025. Consequent to QIP, the Issued and Paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company was increased from ₹41,55,01,580 to ₹43,14,13,380.

Statement of Deviation(s) and Variation(s):

During the year under review, there is no deviation / variation in use of QIP proceeds. The Company has made necessary disclosures to the Stock Exchanges within statutory timelines, as per the provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations, and any other Rules & Regulations as may be applicable confirming no deviation / variation in use of debt issue proceeds.

DIVIDEND:**Interim Dividend:**

During the year, based on the Financial Performance of the Company, Interim Dividend of ₹2.50 per Equity Share (25%) for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025 was declared by the Board of Directors on 27th January, 2025, and the same was paid by the Company on 20th February, 2025.

Final Dividend:

The Board of Directors is pleased to recommend a Final Dividend of ₹3.50 (35%) per Equity Share of ₹10/- each fully paid on 4,31,41,338 Equity Shares of the Company, subject to approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Final Dividend recommended, shall be paid to the Members, within statutory time limit, whose name appears in the Register of Members, as on the Record date i.e. 21st June, 2025.

The Total Dividend for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025 works out to ₹25,88,48,028/- (includes Interim Dividend and Final Dividend, if declared). The Dividend Payout Ratio for the current year is at 7.25%. The Dividend recommended is in accordance with the Company's Dividend Distribution Policy.

The Dividend Distribution Policy, in terms of Regulation 43A of the SEBI Listing Regulations, is available on the Website of the Company at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

Unclaimed Dividend:

Regarding Unclaimed Dividends as of 31st March, 2025, a negligible amount of ₹0.05 Crores remains collected in our Unpaid Dividend Accounts. In an effort to ensure transparency and facilitate the claim process, a detailed statement is displayed on the Company's Website at www.epigral.com under Investors Section listing names, depository participant IDs, client IDs, shareholdings, and unclaimed amounts for affected Shareholders.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY:

Other than as stated elsewhere in the Annual Report 2024-25, there were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which occurred between the end of the Financial Year to which this Financial Statement relates i.e. 31.03.2025 and the date of the Directors Report i.e. 05.05.2025.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

During the Financial Year, Capital Expenditure (including Intangible Assets) stood at ₹194.68 Crores as on 31st March, 2025 (₹398.44 Crores FY 2023-24). Your Company manages Cash and Cash Flow processes assiduously, involving all parts of the Business. There was Cash and Bank balance of ₹18.64 Crores, as on 31st March, 2025 (₹3.18 Crores F.Y. 2023-24).

AMOUNT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO RESERVES:

During the Financial Year, no amount was proposed to be transferred to the Reserves Account.

DEPOSITS:

During the Financial Year, your Company has not accepted any amount as Public Deposits within the meaning of provisions of Chapter V – Acceptance of Deposits by Companies of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.



FINANCE:

To meet the funds requirement of working / operational capital and/or expansion / new projects plans, your Company has availed Financial Facilities from Banks / Consortium of Banks, the details of which forms part of Notes to Financial Statement.

CREDIT RATING:

The Company's Long Term credit rating has been upgraded to "CRISIL AA/Stable" from "CRISIL AA-/Positive" and Short Term Rating stood at "CRISIL A1+" on its Bank Facilities aggregating to ₹1050 Crores by CRISIL Limited (Rating Agency) vide its letter no. RL/GDS12080/363894/BLR/0325/111018 dated 7th March, 2025.

PROJECTS:

(A) Status of Expansion: Chlorine Derivatives

CPVC Resin

During the year under review, your Company commissioned additional capacity of 45,000 TPA of CPVC Resin facility in April, 2024, reaching total capacity of CPVC Resin to 75,000 TPA (India's Largest Capacity). Your Company also forward integrated and commissioned CPVC Compound facility of 35,000 TPA in June, 2024. As a result of above expansions, your Company with presence in both Resin and Compound, has widened its customer base.

In line with Company's commitment of meeting the growing demand for CPVC resins in India and globally, your Company has announced expansion of additional 75,000 TPA capacity of CPVC Resin plant at its Dahej facility in Gujarat. With this expansion, Company's total CPVC resin capacity reaches a remarkable 1,50,000 TPA (World's Largest facility).

Epichlorohydrin (ECH)

Your Company, with an aim to cater the growing demand for ECH driven by India's growing demand for quality products in renewable energy, automotive, construction and various other industry, announced its expansion of additional 50000 TPA capacity of ECH at its Dahej facility in Gujarat. With this expansion, Company's total ECH capacity will reach a remarkable 1,00,000 TPA (India's Largest facility).

(B) Commissioning of Chlorotoluenes Value Chain Facility

During the year under review, your Company successfully commissioned India's First Chlorotoluenes Value Chain Facility at its Dahej Complex in Gujarat on 24th March, 2025.

This facility will further strengthen Epigral's integrated complex and will supply intermediates for pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries.

DISCLOSURE RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES:

The Company has only one Associate Viz. ReNew Green (GJS Three) Private Limited, incorporated on 24th September, 2021 with an objective setting up of Wind Solar Hybrid Power Plant of ~ 18.34 MW.

A separate Statement containing the salient features of Financial Statement of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures in 'Form No. AOC-1' forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

As required under Regulations 16(1)(c) and 46 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board of Directors have approved the Policy for determining Material Subsidiaries. The details of the Policy are available on the Company's Website at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS:

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS:

There were no mergers/acquisitions during the year.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

i. Induction to the Board:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 149 read with Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable SEBI Listing Regulations and based on the recommendations of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Board, by way of Circular Resolution, appointed Ms. Priyanka Agarwal Chopra (DIN: 10011547) as a Non-Executive Independent Woman Director (Additional Director) of the Company effective from 28th February, 2025 for a term of 5 years, not liable to retire by rotation. Further, the appointment of Ms. Priyanka Agarwal Chopra is subject to the approval of the Members to be obtained through Postal Ballot process. Ms. Priyanka Agarwal Chopra brings to the Board her extensive knowledge and experience in the areas of Strategic and Project Planning, Management Consulting, Product Development & Management, Financial Planning, Technological Innovations.

ii. Completion of tenure:

During the year under review, Ms. Nirali Bhavin Parikh (DIN: 05309425) completed her second and final term as an Independent Director and consequently ceased to be an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. the close of business hours on 28th February, 2025. The Board placed on record its appreciation for the contribution rendered during her tenure at Epigral Limited.

iii. Directors to retire by Rotation:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of your Company, Mr. Darshan Patel (DIN - 02047676) and Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (DIN - 01998162), retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible have offered themselves for re-appointment.

The details of the Directors appointed/ to be re-appointed as required under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations are provided in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

iv. Declaration by Independent Directors:

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under the provisions of Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, ('Act') read with Schedules & Rules issued thereunder as well as Regulation 16 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act.

v. Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Pursuant to Section 2 (51) and Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules framed there under, the following executives have been designated as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Maulik Patel | - Chairman & Managing Director |
| 2. Mr. Kaushal Soparkar | - Executive Director |
| 3. Mr. Sanjay Jain | - Chief Finance Officer |
| 4. Mr. Gaurang Trivedi | - Company Secretary |

There has been no change in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025.

In the opinion of the Board, all the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel, as well as the Directors proposed to be appointed / re-appointed possess the requisite qualifications, experience, expertise and hold high standards of integrity and relevant proficiency.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD:

During the year, Five Board meetings were convened and held on 22.04.2024, 24.07.2024, 14.08.2024, 09.11.2024 & 27.01.2025, respectively, in respect of which meetings proper notices were given and the proceedings were properly recorded and signed.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

In pursuance of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made there under, including any enactment or re-enactment thereon, the Directors hereby confirm that:

- In the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the Year ended on 31st March, 2025, the applicable Accounting Standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at 31st March, 2025 and of the Profit of the Company for the period ended on 31st March, 2025.
- The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- The Directors had prepared the Annual Accounts on a going concern basis;
- The Directors had laid down Internal Financial Controls ('IFC') and that such Internal Financial Controls are adequate and were operating effectively;
- The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The Company has conducted familiarization programme for Independent Directors during the year. The details of the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report and also posted on the Website of the Company at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.



BOARD PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and Regulation 17 of SEBI Listing Regulations, the Board has carried out the Annual Performance Evaluation of its own performance and that of its Statutory Committee's viz., Audit Committee, Stakeholder Relationship Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Risk Management Committee and also of the Individual Directors.

A structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance.

A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of Directors on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgment safeguarding the interest of the Company and its minority shareholders etc. The entire Board carried out the performance evaluation of the Independent Directors and also reviewed the performance of the Secretarial Department.

As required under the provisions of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors of the Company was held to evaluate the performance of the Chairman, Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole and also to assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Management of the Company and the Board.

The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

REMUNERATION POLICY:

The Board has on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration. A brief detail of the policy is given in the Corporate Governance Report and also posted on the Website of the Company at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

Non-Executive Independent Directors are paid sitting fees for attending each meeting of the Board and/or Committee of the Board, approved by the Board of Directors within the overall ceilings prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder.

All the Executive Directors (i.e. Chairman/Managing Director/Whole-time Director) are paid remuneration as mutually agreed between the Company and the Executive Directors within the overall limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

In determining the remuneration of the Executive Directors the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ensures / considers the following:

- The remuneration is divided into two components viz. fixed component comprising salaries, perquisites and retirement benefits and a variable component comprising performance bonus;
- The remuneration including annual increment and performance bonus is decided based on the criticality of the roles and responsibilities, the Company's performance vis-à-vis the annual budget achievement, individual's performance vis-à-vis Key Result Areas (KRAs) / Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), industry benchmark and current compensation trends in the market.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD:

Currently, the Company has 5 (five) Statutory Board Level Committees viz. Audit Committee ('AC'), Stakeholders Relationship Committee ('SRC'), Nomination and Remuneration Committee ('NRC'), Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ('CSR') and Risk Management Committee ('RMC'). The composition of the above committees, as on 31st March, 2025, is provided in Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

Audit Committee:

The Company has constituted an Audit Committee in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, with the objective to monitor and provide effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. The details of the Audit Committee are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

Risk Management Committee:

The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee in terms of the requirements of Regulation 21 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, with the objective of identifying, assessing and framing a response to threats that can affect its business operations and stakeholders interest. The risk management process consists of risk identification, assessment, prioritization, mitigation plans / treatment, monitoring

and documenting the new risks. The Committee reviews risks on a rotation basis in line with the risk management plan to assess effectiveness of mitigation plans defined against each risks and its impact on overall risk exposure to the Company.

The details of the Risk Management Committee are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

As per the provision of Section 135 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014, the Company has constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee and formulated Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy). This policy is accessible to all stakeholders on the Company's Website at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>, ensuring transparency and accessibility of the Company's responsibilities towards society.

The primary role of the CSR committee is to approve the CSR activities to be undertaken, allocate the necessary expenditure, and oversee the execution and effectiveness of these initiatives. The composition of CSR Committee is given in the Corporate Governance Report.

The Company has identified projects in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, such as establishment of educational institutions (including skill development center), healthcare, eradication of poverty, women empowerment, and other object as specified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013. The Annual Report on CSR activities for the F.Y. 2024-25 is annexed to this report as 'Annexure - A'

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT:

Statutory Auditors:

M/s. S R B C & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad (Firm Regn. No. 324982E / E300003) were re-appointed as Statutory Auditors for the Second Term to hold office till the conclusion of 20th AGM to be held in 2027, subject to ratification of their appointment at every Annual General Meeting.

M/s. S R B C & Co LLP have confirmed their eligibility and qualification required under Section 139, 141 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force).

The Notes to the Financial Statements referred in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory.

There are no qualifications or reservations, or adverse remarks made by Statutory Auditors of the Company and therefore do not call for any comments under Section 134 of the Act. The Auditors' Report is attached with the Financial Statements in the Annual Report 2024-25.

Cost Auditor:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') M/s. K V Melwani & Associates (FRN - 100497), Cost Accountants were appointed as the Cost Auditors of the Company to conduct audit of the Company's Cost Accounting Records in respect of the products of the Company for the Financial Year 2024-25 at the remuneration of ₹2,25,000/- (Rupees Two Lakhs Twenty Five Thousand only) per annum plus Goods and Service Tax (GST) and out of pocket expenses.

Your Company has received consent from M/s. K V Melwani & Associates (FRN - 100497), Cost Accountants, to act as the Cost Auditors of your Company for the Financial Year 2025-26 along with a certificate confirming their independence. As per the provisions of the Act a resolution seeking approval of the Shareholders ratifying remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor forms part of the Notice convening Annual General Meeting.

The Company has maintained the Cost accounts and records in accordance with Section 148 of the Act and Rules framed thereunder. The Cost Audit Report for the Financial Year 2023-24 was filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 04.10.2024.

Secretarial Auditor:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014, your Company had engaged the services of M/s Shahs & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025. The Secretarial Audit Report in **Form No. MR - 3** for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025 is annexed to this report as 'Annexure - B'.

Internal Auditor:

M/s. C N K Khandwala & Associates, Chartered Accountants was appointed as its Internal Auditors for Financial Year 2024-25 to carry out the periodic audit as per the Scope of Work approved by the Audit Committee.

Frauds Reported by Auditors

During the year under review, no instance of fraud in the Company was reported by the Auditors.



INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY:

The Company has in its place adequate Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation of Internal Finance Control System was observed.

For all amendments to Accounting Standards and the new standards notified, the Company carries out a detailed analysis and presents the impact on accounting policies, financial results including revised disclosures to the Audit Committee. The approach and changes in policies are also validated by the Statutory Auditors.

Further, the Audit Committee periodically reviewed the Internal Audit Reports submitted by the Internal Auditors. Internal Audit observations and corrective action taken by the Management were presented to the Audit Committee. The status of implementation of the recommendations were reviewed by the Audit Committee on a regular basis and concerns if any were reported to the Board.

As per the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Statutory Auditors have expressed their views on the adequacy of Internal Financial Control in their Audit Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (RPT):

All Related Party Transactions entered during the Financial Year were on an Arm's Length Basis and were in the ordinary course of business. The Company has not entered in to materially related party transactions i.e., exceeding 10% or more of the turnover of the Company with related parties, which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Hence, no transactions are required to be reported in Form AOC-2.

During the year, all Related Party Transactions were placed before the Audit Committee and the Board for approval. The Company, whenever required, has obtained approval of the Shareholders of the Company before entering into Materially Related Party Transactions.

As required under Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has framed a Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions and on dealing with Related Party Transactions which is available on the Website of the Company at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY:

The Company has formulated a Vigil Mechanism-cum-Whistle Blower Policy ("Policy") as per the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 22 of the LODR requirements. The policy has been implemented to empower Directors, Employees, and other Stakeholders to confidentially report any unethical behavior, fraud, violations of Company' 'Code of Conduct', or other misconducts within the organization, thereby safeguarding victimization and promoting an ethical workplace. The Policy is applicable to all Directors and Employees of the Company. The said Policy is available on the Website of the Company at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

During the year, no complaint under Whistle Blower was lodged with the Company or the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE:

As per the requirement of the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder, your Company has constituted Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) as per requirement of the Act which is responsible for redressal of complaints relating to sexual harassment against woman at workplace. The Sexual Harassment of Women Policy is available on the Website of the Company at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

During the year, no complaint was lodged with the ICC nor any such instance was reported.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

Details of remuneration of Directors, KMPs and Employees as per Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, are annexed to this report as '**Annexure – C**'. However, as per the provisions of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Report 2024-25 is being sent to the Members and others entitled thereto, excluding the information on Employees' Remuneration particulars as required under Rule 5 (2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. The disclosure is available for inspection by the Members at the Registered Office of your Company during business hours on all working days (except Saturday) of the Company up to the date of the ensuing AGM. Any Member interested in obtaining a copy thereof, may write to the Company Secretary of the Company.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The information pertaining to Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo as required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is annexed to this report as '**Annexure - D**'.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

Based in Changodar, Ahmedabad, the Company's R&D Center is a hub of innovation, driving advancements in the specialty chemicals sector.

Equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, the team of Scientists and Researches focuses on developing new molecules and advanced specialty intermediates. The Company's R & D has been recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Ministry of Science & Technology.

SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE AUTHORITY:

No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

At the core of good governance lies the values of the Company and the four pillar of your Company's values are **Together, Caring for, Agile and Making it happen**. In essence, Corporate Governance is a synthesis of business elements and values encompassing accountability, responsibility, fairness, transparency, risk management, sustainability and so on, that not only enhances the organizational growth but also generates trust among all its stakeholders and shareholders.

In accordance with Regulation 34 read with Schedule V of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 we have included a Report on Corporate Governance forming part of the Annual Report 2024-25 along with the Certificate from Practicing Company Secretary confirming the compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS:

As per Regulation 34(2)(e) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 the Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review is presented in a dedicated section of the Annual Report 2024-25.

ANNUAL RETURN:

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3) (a) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Annual Return as on 31st March, 2025 of the Company is available on Company's Website and can be accessed, at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT:

As per Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) detailing the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) initiatives undertaken by the Company forms a part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

CMD and CFO CERTIFICATION:

In compliance with Regulation 17(8) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, a Certificate from Chairman & Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company ('**Annexure - E**') to the Board of Directors as specified in Part B of Schedule II of the SEBI Listing Regulations forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25.

INSURANCE:

The Company's Plant, Property, Equipment and Stocks are adequately insured under the Industrial All Risk (IAR) Policy. The Company has insurance coverage for Product Liability and Public Liability Policy and Commercial General Liability (CGL). It also maintains various other types of insurance, such as Erection All Risk for its major capital expenditures projects, Directors' and Officers' Liability Policy, Transit and Marine Policy, Employee Benefit Insurance Policies, etc. The Company covers the properties on full sum insured basis on replacement value. The scope of coverage, insurance premiums, policy limits and deductibles are in line with the size of the Company and its nature of business.

ENVIRONMENT:

As a responsible corporate citizen and as a chemicals manufacturer, Environmental Safety has been one of the key concerns of the Company. It is the constant endeavor of the Company to strive for compliant of stipulated pollution control norms. It consistently takes various measures to develop and adopt safer process technologies, unit operations and sustainable systems. Your Company has integrated an Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) framework into operations, positioning itself as a responsible chemicals player. By embedding these principles into strategy, the company has enhanced resilience, risk mitigation and sustainable value creation.

To achieve its commitment towards sustainable development, the Company has also constituted an internal ESG Committee. Also, a separate section on ESG forms part of Annual Report 2024-25.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

The relationship with the Workmen and Staff remained cordial and harmonious during the year and the Management received full cooperation from Employees.

DETAILS OF NODAL OFFICER:

In accordance with Rule 7(2A) of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, the detail of Dy. Nodal Officer of the Company, for the purpose of coordination with Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority is as under:

Name:	Mr. Gaurang Trivedi
Designation:	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Postal Address:	"Epigral Tower", B/h Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad - 380 015, Gujarat.
Telephone No.:	+91 79 7176 1000
E-mail ID:	helpdesk@epigral.com

The Company has also displayed the above details of Dy. Nodal Officer at its Website at www.epigral.com.

OTHER DISCLOSURES AND INFORMATION:

(A) Secretarial Standards:

During the year under review, the Company is in Compliance with the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2).

The Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and approved by the Central Government under Section 118(10) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(B) Annual Listing Fee:

The Company shares are listed with National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited and listing fees was paid to both the Stock Exchanges.

(C) No One Time Settlement:

There was no instance of one-time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

Your Directors thank the various Central and State Government Departments, Organizations and Agencies for the continued help and co-operation extended by them. The Directors also gratefully acknowledge all stakeholders of the Company viz. Customers, Members, Dealers, Vendors, Banks and other business partners for the excellent support received from them during the year. The Directors place on record unstinted commitment and continued contribution of the Employee to the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board
Epigral Limited

Date : 5th May, 2025
Place : Ahmedabad

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN - 02006947)

Annexure - A

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility

[Pursuant to Section 134(3)(o) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a commitment by the Company to empower communities through education, healthcare and skill development while creating a sustainable and inclusive future. With this philosophy, the CSR policy has been formulated to undertake sustainable development activities by way of skill enhancement, sustainable environment, women empowerment, promotion of gender equality / preventive health care / sanitation / education, etc.

The Company's CSR activities are undertaken through Meghmani Foundation and other Trust, Foundations and Section 8 Companies and are compliant with CSR requirements as prescribed under Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Schedule VII of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sr. No	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	No. of Meetings held 2024-25	No. of Meetings attended 2024-25
1	Mr. Manubhai Patel	Chairman - Independent Director	1	1
2	Mr. Maulik Patel	Member - Chairman & Managing Director	1	1
3	Mr. Kaushal Soparkar	Member - Executive Director	1	1
4	Mr. Ankit Patel*	Member - Director	1	1

* ceased to be member of the committee w.e.f. 28.02.2025

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR Projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company:

<https://epigral.com/corporate-social-responsibility/>

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable: Not applicable.

5. (a) Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5): ₹398.90 Crores

(b) Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5): ₹7.98 Crores

(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: Nil

(d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: Nil

(e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (b + c - d): ₹7.98 Crores

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other then Ongoing Project): ₹7.98 Crores

(b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: Nil

(c) Amount spent in Impact Assessment, if applicable: Nil

(d) Total amount spent for F.Y. 2024-25 (a + b + c): ₹7.98 Crores



(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the F.Y. 2024-2025

(₹ In Crs.)

Total amount spent for F.Y. 2024-25	Amount Unspent				
	Total amount transferred to unspent CSR account as per Section 135(6)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second provision to section 135(5)			
		Amount	Date of transfer	Name of Fund	Amount
7.98	-	-	-	-	-

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any: NIL

7. Details of unspent CSR amount for the preceding three Financial Year:

(₹ In Crs.)

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under Section 135 (6)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under Section 135 (6)	Amount spent in the Reporting financial Year	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per Section 135(6), if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years	Deficiency, if any.
					Amount	Date of Transfer		
1.	2021-2022	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	2022-2023	3.83	3.58	0.45	-	-	3.13	
3.	2023-2024	0.37	0.37	0.00	-	-	0.37	

Note:

The Company has identified Skill development cum educational project which will be carried out through Meghmani Foundation, a section 8 Company. In this direction, Meghmani Foundation has identified the land and Banakhat was executed on 3rd April, 2025 to acquire required land to carry out above said project. Accordingly, the amount transferred to unspent CSR account of the Company shall be utilized by Meghmani Foundation for the projects as specified above.

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the F. Y. 2024-2025: Nil

9. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5):

The Company has constituted Meghmani Foundation, a section 8 Company to carry out the projects related to establishment of educational institutions (including skill development center), healthcare, and other object as specified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013. No CSR expenditure for the F.Y. 2024-25 was pending utilization.

For and on behalf of the Board
Epigral Limited

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(Din: 02006947)

Manubhai Patel
Chairman of CSR Committee
(Din: 00132045)

Annexure - B

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year Ended on 31.03.2025

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and
Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
EPIGRAL LIMITED
EPIGRAL TOWER, B/H Safal Profitaire,
Corporate Road, Prahladhagar,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380015

Dear Sirs,

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices of **EPIGRAL LIMITED** CIN L24100GJ2007PLC051717 (hereinafter called the Company). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon. It is further stated that we have also relied up on the scanned documents and other papers in digital/ electronic mode, explanation and representations made/ submitted to us by the official of the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided in digital/ electronic mode by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025 ("Audit Period"), complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025 according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made there under;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under
3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed there under;
4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
5. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act')
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended from time to time;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2009;
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; (Not Applicable during the Audit Period);
 - (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations 2021; (Not Applicable during the Audit Period);
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client 2009;
 - (g) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; (Not Applicable during the Audit Period); and



(h) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not Applicable during the Audit Period);

6. The other laws, as informed and certified by the Management of the Company, which are specifically applicable to the Company based on the industry are as listed in Annexure – I and we report that based on the examination of the relevant documents and records, and as certified by the Management, prime facie it appears that the proper system exist in the Company to confirm compliance of the applicable laws.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the followings:

- i. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchanges.
- ii. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
- iii. Secretarial Standards (SS-1 & SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that;

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Woman Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days

in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Board decisions are carried out with unanimous consent and therefore, no dissenting views were required to be captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, there were no instances (other than as specified in this report) of:

- (1) Public / Rights / Preferential issue of Shares / Debentures / Sweat Equity

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Board of Directors at its Meeting held on 14th August, 2024 and approval of shareholders by way of Postal Ballot vide special resolution dated 16th September, 2024, the Company successfully completed a fund raise of ₹333.05 Crores through Qualified Institutional Placement ('QIP') by issuing and allotting 15,91,180 Equity Shares of face value of ₹10 each fully paid up at an issue price of ₹2093.13 per Equity Share (including premium of ₹2083.13 per Equity Share) to eligible Qualified Institutional Buyers.

- (2) Redemption/Buy Back of Securities.
- (3) Major decisions taken by the members in pursuance to Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (4) Foreign Technical Collaborations.
- (5) Merger / Amalgamation / Reconstruction etc.

For, SHAHS & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

Kaushik Shah
Partner

FCS No 2420 CP No 1414
UDIN: F002420G000268818
Peer Review No.833/2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 05.05.2025

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure-II and forms an integral part of this report.



Annexure - I

1.	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, 1986 & OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
2.	THE GOODS AND SERVICES ACT, 2016
3.	INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATIONS ACT, 1951
4.	INDIAN EXPLOSIVE ACT, 1952 – POISON ACT, 1884
5.	INCOME TAX ACT, 1961
6.	PROFESSIONAL TAX, 1976
7.	NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT, 1938
8.	THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948
9.	THE APPRENTICE ACT, 1961
10.	THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE ACT, 1947
11.	THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1965
12.	THE PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965
13.	THE PAYMENT OF GRATUITY ACT, 1972
14.	THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1946
15.	THE TRADE UNION ACT, 1926
16.	THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ACT 1952
17.	THE EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND & MISC. PROVISIONS ACT, 1952
18.	INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946 & RULES 1957
19.	CHILD LABOUR (P&R) ACT, 1986 & RULES
20.	INDIAN BOILER ACT, 1923 & REGULATIONS
21.	INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899
22.	THE FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1992
22.	CUSTOMS ACT, 1962
23.	THE TRADEMARKS ACT, 1999
24.	PETROLEUM ACT 1934, RULES 1976
25.	OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCE (REGULATIONS & CONTROL) RULE 2000

For, SHAHS & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 05.05.2025

Kaushik Shah
Partner
FCS No 2420 CP No 1414
UDIN: F002420G000268818
Peer Review No.833/2020



Annexure - II

To,
The Members,
EPIGRAL LIMITED
EPIGRAL TOWER, B/H Safal Profitaire,
Corporate Road, Prahladnagar,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380015

Based on audit, our responsibility is to express an opinion on the compliance with the applicable laws and maintenance of records by the Company. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards CSAS 1 to CSAS 4 ("CSAS") prescribed by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ("ICSI"). These standards require that the auditor complies with statutory and regulatory requirements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about compliance with applicable laws and maintenance of records.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit including internal, financial and operating controls, there is an unavoidable risk that some misstatements or material non-compliances may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the CSAS. Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter:

- a. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
- b. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- c. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of the financial statement of the Company.
- d. The compliance of the provisions of the Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulation, standards is the responsibility of the management.
- e. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- f. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For, SHAHS & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

Kaushik Shah
Partner

FCS No 2420 CP No 1414
UDIN: F002420G000268818
Peer Review No.833/2020

Date: 05.05.2025
Place: Ahmedabad

Annexure - C

Statement of Disclosure of Remuneration

[Pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

- i. the ratio of the remuneration of each Working Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company and percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, if any, in the financial year 2025:

Sr. No.	Name	Ratio to median remuneration	% increase in remuneration
Executive Directors⁴			
1.	Mr. Maulik Patel, Chairman & Managing Director	13.66	-
2.	Mr. Kaushal Soparkar, Executive Director	13.66	-
Key Managerial Personnel			
1.	Mr. Sanjay Jain, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	11.10	9%
2.	Mr. Gaurang Trivedi, Company Secretary (CS)	4.01	12%

Note:

- The Independent Directors of the Company are entitled for sitting fees as per the statutory provisions and are within the prescribed limits. The details of sitting fees paid to independent directors are provided in the Corporate Governance Report that forms part of this Annual Report. The ratio of remuneration and percentage increase for Independent Directors Remuneration is therefore not considered for the purpose above.
 - Performance Bonus distributed among Executive Directors which is decided on yearly basis, based on performance of the Company, is excluded. Performance Bonus for F.Y. 2024-25 is ₹15.25 Crores.
 - The Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors are neither paid any remuneration nor any sitting fees.
 - During the year, the remuneration of Executive Directors (ED) was first time increased since their appointment as ED. Hence percentage increase will not provide reasonable assessment.
- ii. Percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year 2024-2025: 8.62%
- iii. Number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as on 31st March, 2025: **1085**
- iv. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstance for increase in managerial remuneration:
- Average percentile increase in remuneration of employees other than managerial personnel was 10.12% and average increase in remuneration of managerial personnel* was around 10.50%.
- *remuneration of CFO & CS is only considered.
- v. The key parameters for any variable component of remuneration availed by the Executive Directors are considered by the Board of Directors as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.
- vi. It is affirmed that the Remuneration paid is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Date: 5th May, 2025
Place: Ahmedabad

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN - 02006947)



Annexure - D

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

[A] CONSERVATION OF ENERGY :

A.	The steps taken / impact on conservation of energy:	<p>During the year, following steps were taken to reduce energy consumption and co2 emission.</p> <p>Reduced power consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Power plant by optimizing operations of boiler feed pump. ▪ In CPVC plant by changing design of chlorinators. ▪ In CPVC plant by efficient batch scheduling. ▪ In Caustic plant by optimizing operations of cold well pumps as well as ccu pumps above, resulted in total saving of ~50 lakhs units (in INR 2.50 Crores). <p>Reduced steam consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In CPVC plant by optimizing fbd operations resulted in steam saving of approx. 1900 TPA.
B.	The steps taken by the Company for utilising Alternate Sources of Energy	Installation of renewable energy plant (18.34 MW) in FY23-24.
C.	The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:	During the year the company has invested approx. ₹2.30 crore on energy conservation equipment.

[B] Technology Absorption:

Technology Absorption, Adoption and Innovation:

A.	Efforts, in brief, made towards technology absorption, adoption and innovation.	<p>a. Addressed critical design limitation of HCL furnace steam generation system which resulted in availability of low-pressure steam which utilized in process of other plants.</p> <p>b. Redesigned CPVC chlorinator reactors which resulted in reduction of power consumption by 30 kWh.</p>
B.	Benefits derived as a result of the above efforts e.g. Product improvement, cost reduction, product development, import substitution etc.	<p>a. HCL furnace steam generation system generated low-pressure steam (2.0 TPH) resulted in the financial gain of ₹3.1 Crore per annum. The improvement has resulted in the sustainable heat recovery and cost savings.</p> <p>b. Redesigning of CPVC chlorinator resulted in power saving of approx. 9.5 lakh kWh per annum.</p>
C.	In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year:	NA
	The details of the technology imported :-	NA
	The year of import	NA
	Whether the technology been fully absorbed	NA
	If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof,	NA

D.	Research & Development	
	Specific areas in which R & D is carried out by the Company.	Development of various new products using novel catalysts having wide range of application and will also facilitate in reducing energy consumption. We focus on "Green Chemistry, Clean Chemistry".
	Benefits derived as a result of the above R & D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased the productivity as well as minimize the use of the resources. Economic benefits, industrial benefits, social benefits, low energy consumption. Reduced the consumption of resources and energy consumption by reducing time cycle and adopting eco-friendly process.
	Future Plan of Action	Continuous development of process to get maximum benefits, reduce and recycle of waste generation.
	Expenditure on R & D	₹3.30 Crores.

[C] Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

Particulars	(₹In Crs.)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Foreign Exchange earned	185.78	107.06
Foreign Exchange outgo	677.86	376.26

For and on behalf of the Board
Epigral Limited

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN - 02006947)

Date: 5th May, 2025
Place: Ahmedabad



Annexure - E

CMD and CFO Certificate

Certificate in Pursuance to Regulation 17(8) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the period ended 31st March, 2025

To,
The Board of Directors
Epigral Limited

We the undersigned, in our respective capacities as Chairman & Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Epigral Limited ("the Company") to the best of our knowledge and belief certify that:

- A. We have reviewed the Audited Financial Statements ("Statements") of the Epigral Limited for the period ended 31st March, 2025 and state that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
- (1) these Statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - (2) these Statements together present a true and fair view of the listed entity's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- B. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the period ended 31st March, 2025 which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.
- C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- D. We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit committee:
- (1) significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
 - (2) significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and
 - (3) instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the listed entity's internal control system over financial reporting.

For and on behalf of the Board
Epigral Limited

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 02006947)

Sanjay Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate Governance Report

1. COMPLIANCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Your Directors present the Company's Report on Corporate Governance for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025 in compliance with the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI Listing Regulations').

2. THE COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

At the core of good governance lies the values of the Company and the four pillar of your Company's values i.e. **Together, Caring for, Agile and Making it happen.** In essence, Corporate Governance at Epigral is built on a foundation of transparency, accountability, ethical leadership and ensuring responsible business conduct across all operations. Aligned with regulatory frameworks and industry best practices, our governance approach is designed to create long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Epigral's governance framework is strengthened by well-defined policies, stringent internal controls, responsible financial practices, and proactive disclosures. A culture of integrity and ethical decision-making is embedded throughout the organization, supported by continuous training and awareness programs that reinforce responsible corporate behaviour.

The Directors and Management of the Company believes in constructive and progressive Corporate Governance principle and are committed to maintain high standards of Corporate Governance in conducting its business and ensure that an effective self-regulatory mechanism exists to protect the interest of all the Stakeholders be it Employees, Investors, Customers, Suppliers, Financiers, Government and Community at large.

The Company is in compliance with the requirements stipulated under the provisions of Regulations 17 to 27 read with Regulation 34(2) and Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) Composition and Category of Directors

The composition of the Board of Directors was in conformity with the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and Regulation 17 of the SEBI Listing Regulations during the period under review. The strength of the Board of Directors as on 31st March, 2025 consisted of Ten (10) Directors comprising of One (1) Chairman and Managing Director, One (1) Executive Director, Three (3) Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors [all being Promoter-Directors] and Five (5) Non-Executive Independent Directors (including One Independent Woman Director). The composition of the Board represents an optimal mix of professionalism, knowledge and experience and enables the Board to discharge its responsibilities. The Board presently, does not have any nominee director.

In view of the scope and the nature of the Company's operations, the present size of the Board is appropriate for effective decision making. The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the management, general affairs, direction, performance and long-term success of business.

(b) Attendance of Directors at Board & Annual General Meeting

The Board meets at regular intervals on a quarterly basis to discuss and decide on business policies and strategies apart from other Board businesses. An ad-hoc meeting is convened as and when circumstances require.

The Company in consultation with the Directors prepares the Annual calendar of meetings and circulates a tentative Schedule for the meeting of the Board and Committee in order to facilitate the Directors to plan their schedules.

The Board meetings are normally held at Registered Office of the Company situated at Epigral Tower, B/h. Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad – 380 015. The details of attendance of the Directors at the Board Meeting during the year and at Annual General Meeting are given below:

The details of composition of the Board, category, attendance of Directors at the Board Meetings and previous Annual General Meeting (17th AGM), number of other Directorships and Committee positions as on 31st March, 2025 are given below:

Name of Director	Category	Board Meeting attended ³	Attendance at 18 th AGM	Directorship in Listed Entities including this Entity	No. of Committee positions held in Indian Public Limited Companies ⁴	
					Membership	Chairmanship
Mr. Maulik Patel	CMD	5	Yes	2	2	0
Mr. Kaushal Soparkar	ED	5	Yes	2	0	0
Mr. Ankit Patel	NED (P)	5	Yes	2	1	0
Mr. Karana Patel	NED (P)	4	Yes	2	0	0
Mr. Darshan Patel	NED (P)	4	Yes	2	0	0
Mr. Manubhai Patel	NED (I)	5	Yes	2	4	3
Mr. Sanjay Asher	NED (I)	4	Yes	6	9	2
Mr. Kanubhai Patel	NED (I)	5	Yes	2	4	1
Mr. Raju Swamy	NED (I)	5	Yes	1	0	0
Mrs. Nirali Parikh ¹	NED (W)	5	Yes	1	2	0
Ms. Priyanka Chopra ²	NED (W)	0	N.A.	2	0	0

CMD: Chairman and Managing Director; ED: Executive Director; NED (P): Non-Executive Non-Independent Director; NED (I): Independent Non-Executive Director; NED (W): Independent Non-Executive Woman Director.

1. Ceased as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 28.02.2025 upon completion of her tenure as an Independent Director. Accordingly, she also ceased to be a Member on the Committees of the Board of Directors.
2. Appointed as a Non-Executive Independent Woman Director of the Company w.e.f. 28.02.2025.
3. Including participation by video conference
4. Committees considered are Audit Committee & Stakeholder's Relationship Committee.

All the Directors are in compliance with the provisions of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, in this regard

The details of the Directors with respect to Directorships in other Listed Entities along with category are as under:

S. L. No.	Name	Name of Listed Entities	Category
1.	Mr. Maulik Patel	Meghmani Organics Limited	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director
2.	Mr. Kaushal Soparkar	Meghmani Organics Limited	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director
3.	Mr. Ankit Patel	Meghmani Organics Limited	Chairman & Managing Director
4.	Mr. Karana Patel	Meghmani Organics Limited	Executive Director
5.	Mr. Darshan Patel	Meghmani Organics Limited	Executive Director
6.	Mr. Sanjay Asher	Gillette India Limited Sonata Software Limited Hawkins Cookers Limited Deepak Nitrite Limited Ashok Leyland Limited	Independent Director Non-Executive Non-Independent Director
7.	Mr. Kanubhai Patel	Voltamp Transformers Limited	Chairman & Managing Director
8.	Mr. Manubhai Patel	Meghmani Organics Limited	Independent Director
9.	Ms. Priyanka Chopra	Harsha Engineers International Ltd.	Independent Director

(c) Number of Board Meetings Held

The Board met Five (5) times during the F. Y. 2024-25 on 22.04.2024, 24.07.2024, 14.08.2024, 09.11.2024 & 27.01.2025. The time elapsed between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed 120 days.

(d) Disclosure of Relationship Between Director Inter-Se

None of the Directors of the Company have any inter-se relationship except between Mr. Maulik Patel, Mr. Ankit Patel, Mr. Karana Patel and Mr. Darshan Patel as they are cousins.

(e) Number of Shares held by Non-Executive Independent Directors

Particulars of number of shares held by the Non-Executive Independent Directors as on 31st March, 2025 is given below:

Name of Non-Executive Director	No. of Equity Shares held
Mr. Manubhai Patel	Nil
Mr. Sanjay Asher	Nil
Ms. Nirali Parikh*	50
Mr. Raju Swamy	4324
Mr. Kanubhai Patel	Nil
Ms. Priyanka Chopra**	Nil

*ceased as a Director w.e.f. 28.02.2025

** Appointed as a Director w.e.f. 28.02.2025

(f) Familiarisation Programme of Independent Director

All new Independent Directors are taken through a detailed induction and familiarization Programme

when they join the Board of your Company. As part of the induction sessions, the Chairman and Managing Director provide an overview of the organization, history, values and purpose.

The Company has a familiarization programme for its Independent Directors which, inter alia, includes briefing on Business Performance /Operations, Economic/Industry Outlook, Research & Development, Regulatory Updates, ESG Commitments, etc.

The Company has formed the procedure to explain in detail the compliances required under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations, to Independent Directors. The details of familiarization programme of Independent Directors is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.epigral.com> in the investor section.

(g) Skills / Expertise / Competencies of the Board of Director

The Board as on 31st March, 2025 comprises of qualified members who bring in the required skills, competence and expertise that allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its Committees.

The table below summarizes the list of core skills, expertise, competencies identified by the Board as required in the context of the Company's business and as possessed by individual members of the Board.

Name of the Director	Skill / Expertise/ Competence
Mr. Maulik Patel	Leadership, Strategic Planning, Technical Expertise, Production and Marketing, Governance.
Mr. Kaushal Soparkar	Leadership, Technology, Strategic Planning, Governance
Mr. Ankit Patel	Leadership, Financial & Strategic Planning, Governance and Marketing
Mr. Karana Patel	Leadership, Marketing, Technology, Purchases & Negotiations
Mr. Darshan Patel	Leadership, Planning, Technology, Marketing and Production
Mr. Manubhai Patel	Industry Experience, Corporate Governance, Finance, Taxation, Forex, Treasury & Credit Management.
Mr. Sanjay Asher	Corporate Governance, Legal, Specialization in Mergers & Acquisition, Cross border M&A, Joint Ventures, Capital markets, Leadership.
Mr. Kanubhai Patel	Finance-Accounts, Legal, Corporate Affairs, Marketing, General Management of the Company, including Strategic Planning and Leadership.
Mr. Raju Swamy	Leadership, Management, Administration, Succession Planning
Ms. Nirali Parikh*	Specialization in Finance and Marketing, Financial, Regulatory, Marketing.
Ms. Priyanka Chopra**	Strategic and Project Planning, Management Consulting, Start-Ups, Product Development & Management, Technological Innovations

*ceased as a Director w.e.f. 28.02.2025

** Appointed as a Director w.e.f. 28.02.2025



(h) Independent Directors

Independent Directors play an important role in the governance processes of the Board. They bring with them their expertise and experience for fruitful discussions and deliberations at the Board. This better the decision making process at the Board.

The Independent Directors have been appointed for a fixed term of 5 (five) years from their respective dates of appointment with an option to retire from the office at any time during the term of appointment. Their appointment has been approved by the Members of the Company. The Independent Directors have confirmed that they meet with the criteria of independence laid down under the Companies Act, 2013, Code of Conduct and SEBI Listing Regulations

(i) Limit on Number of Directorship

None of the Director of the Company is holding Directorship in more than 10 Public Limited Companies and none of an Independent Directors serve as an Independent Director in more than 7 (Seven) Listed Companies.

None of the Director of the Company is appointed in more than 10 Committees or is acting as Chairman in more than 5 Committees across all the Companies in which he is a Director.

(j) Separate Meeting of Independent Director

In accordance with provisions of Regulation 25(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulation read with Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 the Independent Directors separately met on 27th January, 2025, without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors and Management Personnel of the Company. The meeting was held with the objective of reviewing the performance of Non-Independent Directors, the Board as a whole and the Chairman of the Company.

They also have a separate meeting with the Chairman of the Board, to discuss issues and concerns, if any.

(k) Issuance of Letter of Appointment

The Independent Directors are given a formal appointment letter inter alia containing the term of appointment, role, duties and responsibilities, time commitment, remuneration, insurance, code of conduct, training and development, performance evaluation process, disclosure, confidentiality, etc.

(l) Board / Committees Meeting Procedure

The Board of Directors are decision making authority for all the decisions of the Company except those that are specifically reserved by the Law or the Articles of Association for Shareholders approval.

The Board has access to all the information required for discussion, deliberation and taking decision on the matters that reserved for, or placed before the Board. In addition to the information required under Regulation 17(7) read with Part A of Schedule II to the SEBI Listing Regulations which is required to be placed before the Board, the Directors are also kept informed of major events. The Board among others periodically reviews the strategy, annual business plans & budgets, business operations & performance, technology & innovation, capital expenditure, risk management, safety and environment matters. The Board also reviews the compliance reports of the laws applicable to the Company, internal financial controls and financial reporting systems, adoption of financial results, related party transactions, etc.

The proceedings of the Board and its Committees are tracked and monitored by the Company Secretary to ensure that the terms of reference/ charters are adhered to, decisions taken are properly noted in the minutes and actions on the decisions are followed-up. Further, to align with changes in statutes, the terms of reference/ charters are amended from time to time and the same are apprised to the Board and its Committee for effective functioning and decision making by the Board. Meeting effectiveness is ensured through circulation of detailed agenda, presentations, supporting documents / details, well in advance and within the statutory timelines. The agenda and related information are circulated in electronic form to the Board / Committees Members that has reduced paper consumption, thus enhancing the sustainability efforts of the Company and increasing confidentiality. Additionally, based on the agenda, meetings are attended by Functional Heads as invitees which bring in the requisite accountability and also provide developmental inputs.

In case of special and urgent business needs, the Board's / Committee's approval is taken by passing resolutions through circulation, as permitted by law, which is noted and confirmed at the subsequent Board / Committee Meeting.

The Board works with management to achieve the business objective and the management remains accountable to the Board.

(m) Compliance Report

While preparing the Agenda adequate care is taken to ensure adherence to all applicable laws and regulations including the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules framed thereunder and Secretarial standard issued by ICSI. The Board periodically reviews statutory compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company. The Company has also installed Legatrix module for better legal compliance & monitoring.

4. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Committees constituted by the Board focus on specific areas and take informed decisions within the framework designed by the Board and make specific recommendations to the Board on matters in their areas or purview.

All decisions and recommendations of the Committees are placed before the Board for information or for approval, if required. To enable better and more focused attention on the affairs of the Company, the Board has delegated particular matters to the Committees of the Board set up for the purpose.

The Board has following five statutory committees constituted as on 31st March 2025:

- A. Audit Committee (AC)
- B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)
- C. Stakeholders Relationship Committee (SRC)
- D. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR)
- E. Risk Management Committee (RMC)

The terms of reference of the Committees are determined by the Board from time to time. The respective Chairman of the Committee informs the summary of discussions held in the Committee Meetings to the Board.

The Minutes of the Committee Meetings are tabled at the respective Committee Meetings. The role and composition of these Committees, including the number of meetings held during the financial year and the related attendance, are provided below.

A. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee acts as a link between the Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors and the Board. The Board has constituted a qualified

and independent Audit Committee in line with the provisions of Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations, read with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is in due compliance of all the provisions stated therein. The Committee has full access to financial information.

(a) Terms of Reference

In alignment with the terms of reference of the Audit Committee as are set out in Part C of Schedule II of SEBI (LODR) 2015 read with Section 177 of the Companies Act 2013, the Committee, amongst others, periodically reviews the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and reporting practices of the Company and its compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements. The Committee specifically oversee the accounting and financial reporting process to ensure that the financial statements are correct and credible; reviewing and examining with Management the audits of the Company's financial statements including quarterly and annual financial results and the Limited Review/ Auditors Report thereon before submission to the Board for approval; reviewing with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.); the appointment, re-appointment, independence, performance and remuneration of the statutory auditors including the Cost Auditors; reviewing, approving or subsequently modifying any Related Party Transactions including omnibus approval granted for the said Transactions, reviewing the adequacy of the internal audit function and the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors, scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments, reviewing the grievance redressal mechanism of the Company and overseeing the functioning of the same and other related matters.

The full text of the terms of reference of the Audit Committee is available at the Company's website on www.epigral.com.

(b) Composition of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprised of Three (3) Independent Directors up to 28th February, 2025. However, up on cessation of Ms. Nirali Parikh – Independent Director, Mr. Maulik Patel, Chairman and Managing Director was inducted as a Member of the Committee. Members of the Audit Committee are financially literate having expertise in the fields of Finance, Taxation, Economics, Risk and International Finance. The composition of the Audit Committee is given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Qualification
Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman	NED (I)	Chartered Accountant
Mr. Nirali Parikh*, Member	NED (I)	MBA (Finance & Accounts)
Mr. Kanubhai Patel, Member	NED (I)	Chartered Accountant
Mr. Maulik Patel**, Member	CMD	MS (Chemical Engineering) and MBA

*ceased as a Member w.e.f. 28.02.2025

** inducted as a Member w.e.f. 28.02.2025

The Company Secretary, acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

All the recommendations made by the Committee during the year under review were accepted by the Board.

(c) Meetings and Attendance

The Committee met Five (5) times during the F.Y. 2024-25 on 22.04.2024, 24.07.2024, 14.08.2024, 09.11.2024 & 27.01.2025 and that the time elapsed between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed 120 days.

Name of the Director	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Manubhai Patel	5
Mr. Nirali Parikh	5
Mr. Kanubhai Patel	5
Mr. Maulik Patel	-

The meetings of Audit Committee are also attended by the Chief Financial Officer, Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors as special invitees.

The Audit Committee also meets the internal and statutory auditors separately, without the presence of Management Representatives. The Internal Auditors and Statutory Auditors of the Company discuss their audit findings and updates with the Committee and submit their views directly to the Committee. The discussions are held with the Internal Auditors to focus on compliance issues and to conduct detailed reviews of the processes and internal controls in the Company.

Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman of the Committee, was present at the last AGM held on 9th July, 2024.

(d) Internal Audit Function

The Company has outsourced the Internal Audit function to a professional firm M/s. CNK Khandwala & Associates, Chartered Accountants to conduct the internal audit of the Company and submit its internal audit findings to the Audit Committee which are periodically reviewed by the Committee along with Internal Audit Team of the Company.

(e) Maintenance of Financial Records

Based on reports submitted by the statutory and internal auditors, the system of internal controls, including that of financial, operational, compliance, information technology, and risk management systems maintained by the management, was in place throughout the financial year and up to date of this report. The Board, with the concurrence of the Audit Committee and assurance of the management (including Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer) as well as the Auditors, are of the opinion that:

- the financial records have been properly maintained and financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and
- the system of internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance, information technology, and risk management systems are adequate and effective as at the date of this report.

To ensure the adequacy of the internal audit function, the Audit Committee reviews and approves, on an annual basis, the internal audit plans and the resources required to adequately performing this function.

However, the Board and management acknowledge that no system can provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgement in decision-making, human errors, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

(g) Review of Information by Audit Committee

Audit Committee has reviewed and satisfied that the Company's internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing within the Company. Audit Committee has also reviewed:

- Management Discussion Analysis of financial condition and results of operation;
- Statement of significant Related Party Transactions submitted by management.
- Internal Audit Reports relating to internal control weaknesses.

(h) Assurance from CMD and CFO

The Board has received assurance from Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) ensuring that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances; and that the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems are operating effectively in all material respects.

B. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE (NRC)

The Board has constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in line with the provisions of Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations read with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is in compliance of all the provisions stated therein.

(a) Terms of Reference

In alignment with the terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as are set out in Part D of Schedule II of SEBI (LODR) 2015 read with Section 178 of the Companies Act 2013, the Committee is inter-alia responsible for:

1. formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board of Directors a policy relating to, the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Employees;
2. evaluating the balance of skills, knowledge and experience required of any Independent Director for appointment on the Board of the Company;
3. formulating Remuneration Policy of the Company;
4. formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of Independent Directors and the Board of Directors;
5. devising a policy on diversity of Board of Directors;
6. identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board of Directors their appointment and removal.
7. whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the Independent Director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of Independent Director.
8. recommend the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to Senior Management.
9. Such other functions as may be delegated by the Board.

The full text of the terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is available at the Company's website on www.epigral.com.

(b) Composition & Meetings of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As on 31st March, 2025, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprised of three (3) Independent Directors. During the year, one (1) meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held on 22.04.2024.

The composition of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are appearing hereinafter:

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Raju Swamy**, Chairman	NED (I)	-
Mr. Manubhai Patel#, Member	NED (I)	1
Ms. Nirali Parikh*, Member	NED (I)	1
Mr. Sanjay Asher, Member	NED (I)	1

*ceased as a Member w.e.f. 28.02.2025

** inducted and nominated as a Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 28.02.2025

#Chairman of the Committee up to 28.02.2025

(c) Performance Evaluation of Board & Individual Directors

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has devised criteria for evaluation of the performance of the Directors including the Independent Directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations, the Board carries out the Annual performance evaluation of the Board as well as the evaluation of the working of its Committees.

A separate exercise is also carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee meets all the Directors individually to get an overview of functioning of the Board and its constituents inter alia on the following broad criteria:

- attendance and acquaintance with business level of participation,
- independence of judgement exercised by Independent Directors,
- vision and strategy
- Interpersonal relationship etc.
- effective participation, domain knowledge,

Based on the valuable inputs received from the Directors, an action plan is drawn up to encourage greater engagement of the Independent Directors with the Company.

(d) Nomination Process for New Directors

The search and nomination process for new Directors are through database of Independent Directors, personal contacts and recommendations of the Director. NRC reviews and assess candidates before making recommendation to the Board.

NRC also take the lead in identifying, evaluating and selecting suitable candidate for new Directorship. In its search and selection process, NRC considers factors such as commitment and the ability of the prospective candidate to contribute to discussions, deliberations and activities of the Board and Board Committees.

(e) Pecuniary Relationship or Transaction

Other than as stated in the Related Party Transactions forming part of Notes to Financial Statements, there are no other pecuniary relationship or transaction by the Company with Independent Directors.

(f) Payment to Executive Directors

The Company pays remuneration to its Chairman & Managing Director and Executive Director by way of Salary, Performance Bonus and Perquisites.

(g) Payment to Non-Executive Directors

The Independent Directors are not paid any compensation / commission and other fees except sitting fees for attending Board and its Committees meetings. The Board has fixed the sitting fees payable to Non-Executive Directors within the limits prescribed under the Act. The criteria of making payments to Non-Executive Directors is available on Company's website at www.epigral.com.

The details of sitting fees paid to Independent Directors for the year ended 31st March, 2025 are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Name of Independent Director	Sitting Fees
Mr. Manubhai Patel	9.50
Ms. Nirali Parikh	8.50
Mr. Sanjay Asher	4.50
Mr. Kanubhai Patel	7.75
Mr. Raju Swamy	4.00
Ms. Priyanka Chopra	0.00
Total	34.25

(h) Remuneration to Directors

In F.Y. 2024-25, the Company paid ₹159.04 Lakhs as Salary and Perquisites to Mr. Maulik Patel (CMD) and Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (ED). Apart from this, during the year under review the Company has

made provision for Performance Bonus of ₹1525 Lakhs (collectively) to payable to CMD and ED as on 31.03.2025. The remuneration paid is within the limits approved by the Shareholders.

The details of remuneration paid during the year is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Name of Director	Salary & Perquisites
Mr. Maulik Patel	79.52
Mr. Kaushal Soparkar	79.52
Total	159.04

The Company is providing remuneration to its Executive Directors in compliance with Section II of Part II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company does not have any Employee Share Option Scheme or Employee Stock Purchase Scheme or any long-term incentive scheme.

C. STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE (SRC)

The Board has constituted the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee in line with the provisions of Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations, read with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is in due compliance of all the provisions stated therein.

(a) Terms of Reference

In alignment with the terms of reference of the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee as are set out in Part D of Schedule II of SEBI (LODR) 2015 read with Section 178 of the Companies Act 2013, the Committee is inter-alia responsible for:

1. Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.;
2. Reviewing measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders;
3. Reviewing adherence to the service standards in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent;
4. Reviewing various measures and initiatives taken for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.

The full text of the terms of reference of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee is available at the Company's website on www.epigral.com.

(b) Composition & Meetings of SRC Committee

As on 31st March, 2025, the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee comprised of Two (2) Independent Directors and one Executive Director. During the year, two meeting of the SRC were held on 22.04.2024 and 27.01.2025.

The composition of the SRC Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are appearing hereinafter:

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Kanubhai Patel**, Chairman	NED (I)	-
Mr. Manubhai Patel#, Member	NED (I)	2
Ms. Nirali Parikh*, Member	NED (I)	2
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member	CMD	2

*ceased as a Member w.e.f. 28.02.2025

** inducted and nominated as a Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 28.02.2025

#Chairman of the Committee up to 28.02.2025

During the year under review, 3 shareholders' complaints were received and 3 were resolved, resulting in no shareholders' complaint pending as end of the financial year.

Mr. Gaurang Trivedi acted as Company Secretary & Compliance officer.

D. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Company is constituted in line with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is in due compliance of all the provisions stated therein.

The Company has always been mindful of its obligations vis-à-vis the communities it impacts and has been pursuing various CSR activities long before it became mandated by law.

(a) Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee includes the following:

1. to formulate and recommend to the Board of Directors, the CSR Policy, indicating the CSR activities to be undertaken as per Companies Act, 2013, as amended;
2. to review and recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities to be undertaken;
3. to monitor the CSR Policy of the Company from time to time;

4. to formulate and recommend to the Board (including any revisions thereto), an annual action plan in pursuance of the CSR policy and to oversee its implementation;
5. any other matter as the CSR Committee may deem appropriate after approval of the Board of Directors or as may be directed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

The full text of the terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is available at the Company's website on www.epigral.com.

(b) Composition & Meetings of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

As on 31st March, 2025, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR) comprised of One (1) Independent Directors and (Two) 2 Executive Directors. During the year, one (1) meeting of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee were held on 22.04.2024.

The composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are appearing hereinafter:

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman	NED (I)	1
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member	CMD	1
Mr. Kaushal Soparkar, Member	ED	1
*Mr. Ankit Patel, Member	NED (P)	1

* ceased to be a Member w.e.f. 28.02.2025

During the year the Company has spent ₹7.97 Crores towards CSR activities.

E. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Board has constituted the Risk Management Committee in line with the provisions of Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations, read with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is in due compliance of all the provisions stated therein.

(a) Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee includes the following:

1. formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:
 - (a) A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the listed entity, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral,

sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee.

(b) Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks.

(c) Business continuity plan.

2. ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
3. monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;
4. periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;
5. keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;

6. appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee.

(b) Composition & Meetings of Risk Management Committee

As on 31st March, 2025, the Risk Management Committee (RMC) comprised of Two (2) Independent Directors and One (1) Executive Director. During the year, two (2) meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held on 06.04.2024 & 26.10.2024.

The composition of the Risk Management Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members are appearing hereinafter:

Name of the Director	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Manubhai Patel, Chairman	NED (I)	2
Mr. Sanjay Asher, Member	NED (I)	2
Mr. Maulik Patel, Member	CMD	2

5. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

The details of date, time and location of Annual General Meetings (AGM) held in last 3 years and Special Resolutions passed are as under: -

Financial Year	Date & Time	Venue	Special – Resolutions passed
2023-24	9 th July, 2024	Through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio - Visual Means ("OAVM") deemed to be held at Epigral Tower,	1. Continuation of Mr. Manubhai Khodidas Patel as a Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company on attainment of 75 years of age.
2022-23	27 th June, 2023		1. Re-appointment of M/s S R B C & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI firm registration no. 324982E/E300003) as the statutory auditors of the Company.
2021-22	27 th June, 2022		1. Re-appointment of M/s S R B C & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI firm registration no. 324982E/E300003) as the statutory auditors of the company. 2. Re-appointment of Mr. Manubhai Khodidas Patel (DIN:00132045) as an Independent Director for second term of five years. 3. Re-appointment of Mr. Maulik Patel (DIN:02006947) as a Chairman & Managing Director of the Company for a period of 5 years.

Financial Year	Date & Time	Venue	Special – Resolutions passed
2021-22	27 th June, 2022		<p>4. Re-appointment of Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (DIN:01998162) as Managing Director of the Company for a period of 5 Years.</p> <p>5. Re-appointment of Mr. Karana Patel (DIN:01727321) as Executive Director of the Company for a Period of 5 Years.</p> <p>6. Re-appointment of Mr. Ankit Patel (DIN:02180007) as Executive Director of the Company for a Period of 5 Years.</p> <p>7. Re-appointment of Mr. Darshan Patel (DIN:02047676) as Executive Director of the Company for a Period of 5 Years.</p>

Details of Special Resolution passed last year through postal ballot

During the financial year 2024-25, the Company had sought the approval of the Shareholders by way of Postal Ballot through remote e-Voting process, vide Notice dated 14.08.2024, on the following Resolution:

Sr. No.	Resolutions	Type of Resolution
1.	To approve fund raising by way of issuance of equity shares and/or equity linked securities for an aggregate amount up to ₹500 Crore.	Special Resolution

Details of E-voting:

Resolution	Votes in Favour of Resolution		Vote Against Resolution		Invalid Votes
	No. of Votes	% of Votes	No. of Votes	% of Votes	
Fund Raising for an aggregate amount up to ₹500 Crore	19553569	99.84%	31855	0.16%	0.00

Person who conducted the aforesaid postal ballot exercise

The Board of Directors of the Company had appointed CS Vishal Thawani of M/s. Vishal Thawani & Associates, Practicing Company Secretary, Ahmedabad (Membership No. ACS – 43938; COP No. 17377) to act as a Scrutinizer to conduct the Postal Ballot voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

Procedure for Postal Ballot

In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 and Section 110 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, (the “Act”), read together with Rule 20 and Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration Rules, 2014 (the “Rules”), Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the “SEBI Listing Regulations”), Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on General Meeting (“SS-2”) and the relaxations and clarifications issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) vide General Circular No. 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023 (in continuation to the circulars issued earlier in this regard) and

subsequent circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “MCA Circulars”) and other applicable laws, rules and regulations (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force and as amended from time to time), the Company provided only remote e-Voting facility to its Equity Shareholders to enable them to cast their votes electronically instead of submitting the Postal Ballot form.

For this purpose, the Company had availed electronic voting platform of Central Depository Services India Limited (CDSL) for facilitating e-voting.

The Company had sent the Notice of the Postal Ballot by electronic mode only to those members whose names appears in the Register of Members / List of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Company or its Registrar and Transfer Agent i.e. Link Intime India Private Limited (‘RTA’) or Depositories as at close of business hours Friday, 9th August, 2024 (the ‘Cut-off date’) and whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company or its RTA or with the Depository Participants (DPs) as on the Cut-off date.



Voting rights were reckoned on the paid-up value of the shares registered in the names of the Members as on the cut-off date i.e., Friday, 9th August, 2024.

The Scrutinizer, after the completion of scrutiny, submitted his report and the consolidated results of the Postal Ballot through remote e-Voting were announced by the Company Secretary on 17th September, 2024. The results are displayed on the website of the Company at www.epigral.com, besides being communicated to the stock exchanges, depository and registrar and share transfer agent. The resolutions are deemed to have been passed on 16th September, 2024, the last date specified for receipt of votes through remote e-voting process.

Whether any special resolution is proposed to be conducted through postal ballot

The Company has appointed Ms. Priyanka Agarwal Chopra (DIN: 10011547) as an Independent Director on the Board of the Company w.e.f. 28.02.2025. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company is in process of obtaining Shareholders approval through Postal Ballot for appointment of Ms. Priyanka Agarwal Chopra as an Independent Director.

6. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(a) Disclosure of Material Transactions: - Related Party Transaction

All transactions entered into with Related Parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015 during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length pricing basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

There were no materially significant transactions with related parties during the financial year which were in conflict with the interest of the Company. Suitable Disclosure as required by the Accounting Standards (AS18) has been made in the notes to the Financial Statements in this Annual Report. The Policy on Related Party Transaction has been placed on the Company's website at www.epigral.com.

(b) Compliance with the SEBI Listing Regulations

The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. There was no Non-Compliance by the Company and no penalties or strictures were imposed on

the Company by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority on any matter related to the capital markets during the F.Y. 2024-25.

The Company has complied with the Corporate Governance requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and paras (2) to (10) mentioned in part 'C' of Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

(c) Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy

In line with Regulation 22 of the Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Act, the Company has formulated a Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism for Directors and Employees to report genuine concerns about instance of unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct. The Whistle Blower Policy is posted on the website of the Company at www.epigral.com. None of the personnel of the Company has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

During the year under review, no complaint has been received under the Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy.

(d) Subsidiary Company(ies)

During the year under review, the Company does not have any Subsidiary Company(ies). However, the Company has in place Policy for Determining Material Subsidiaries. The details of the Policy are available on the Company's Website at <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances>.

(e) Commodity Price Risks and Hedging Activities

Even though the Company is not dealing in Commodity Trading, disclosure of risks and hedging activities has been covered under the Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

(f) Utilization of Funds raised through Qualified Institutions Placement ('QIP')

The details pertaining to utilization of funds raised through QIP has been disclosed in the Directors Report and also in the notes to the Financial Statements for year ended 31st March, 2025.

(g) Certificate from a Practicing Company Secretary on Non-Disqualification of Directors

The Company has received a Certificate from M/s. Shahs & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Ahmedabad (Annexure I) to the effect that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified

from being appointed or continuing as Director of any Company by SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

(h) The total fees for F.Y. 2024-2025, payable by the Company to the Statutory Auditors i.e. S R B C & CO LLP is ₹0.77 Crores. (including fees paid for QIP).

(i) Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) of Women at workplace:

Pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)

Act, 2013 and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013, the Company has framed a policy on prevention of Sexual Harassment of women at workplace. The Status of complaints during FY 2024-25 is as under: -

Period	Complaints
Opening as on 01.04.2024	Nil
Received during – 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025	Nil
Disposed of during – 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025	Nil

(j) Discretionary Requirements

The table below summarizes compliance status of discretionary requirements of Part E of Schedule II of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

S. N.	Particulars	Status
1	The Board	The Clause is not applicable as the Chairman of the Board is Executive Chairman.
2	Shareholders Rights	The quarterly, half yearly and yearly financial results are published in the newspapers and are also posted on the website of Stock Exchanges and of the Company.
3	Modified opinion(s) in audit report	The Statutory Auditors have issued the Audit Report of the year ended 31 st March, 2025 with unmodified opinion.
4	Reporting of Internal Auditor	In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has appointed M/s. C N K Khandwala & Associates, Chartered Accountants as Internal Auditor(s), who reports to the Audit Committee. On quarterly basis internal audit reports are submitted to the Audit Committee.
5	Independent Directors	A separate meeting of Independent Directors is held without the presence of the Non-Independent Directors and Members of the Management.
6	Risk Management	The Company has constituted Risk Management Committee.

(k) Accounting Treatment

In the preparation of the Financial Statements, the Company has followed the Indian Accounting Standards notified pursuant to Companies Indian (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and the relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013. The significant accounting policies which are consistently applied have been set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

(l) Certificate on Corporate Governance

The Company has obtained a certificate from M/s. Shahs & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Ahmedabad (Annexure II) regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance prescribed under the Listing Agreement with Stock Exchanges which forms part of the Annual Report – 2024-25.

(m) Shareholder's Information

This Chapter read with the information given in the section titled General Shareholders' information constitutes the compliance report on Corporate Governance.

(n) Code of Conduct

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for all Directors and Senior Management Personnel. All Board Members and Senior Management Executives have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for the Financial Year 2024-25. An annual declaration signed by the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company (Annexure III) affirming compliance to the Code by the Board of Directors and the Senior Management forms part of the Annual Report 2024-25. The Code of Conduct has been posted on the Company's website at www.epigral.com.

(o) Insider Trading

The Company has in place "Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report Trading by Insider" and accordingly Company Secretary of the Company closes window for trading in Equity Shares of the Company at the end of every quarter in addition to specific event, if any to comply with said Insider Trading Code.



(p) Disclosures regarding re-appointment of Directors liable to retire by rotation

As per the Articles of Association of the Company, one third of the Directors are liable to retire by rotation every year and if eligible, they offer themselves for re-election by the shareholders at the General Meeting. There is no Alternate Director being appointed to the Board. The independent Directors are not liable to retire by rotation.

(q) Transfer of shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

The provision of Section 124(6) of Companies Act, 2013 read with Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, is not applicable, as the Company declared interim dividend in the F.Y. 2022-23 since listing of its shares in F.Y. 2021-2022.

Further, pursuant to approval of Composite Scheme of Arrangement by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench vide its order dated 3rd May 2021, shareholders of Meghmani Organics Limited were entitled to receive 94 (Ninety Four) fully paid up equity shares of the Meghmani Finechem Limited of the face value of ₹10/- each for every 1000 (One Thousand) equity shares of Re. 1/- each held by the shareholders of Meghmani Organics Limited as on 19th May, 2021.

In view of above, the Company has transferred 12432 Equity Shares to IEPF Account, being proportionate shares for which dividend remained unclaimed / uncashed in Meghmani Organics Limited for seven consecutive years commencing from the unpaid Final Dividend for the Year 2013-2014.

The Shareholders whose unclaimed shares have been transferred to IEPF, may contact the Company or Registrar & Transfer Agent M/s. MUFG Intime India Pvt. Ltd. and submit the required documents for issue of Entitlement Letter. The Shareholders can attach the Entitlement Letter and other documents mentioned thereon and file e-Form IEPF-5 for claiming the shares available on www.iepf.gov.in. The details of Shareholders whose shares are liable to be transferred to IEPF are uploaded on the website of the Company at www.epigral.com.

(r) Reminders to Unpaid Dividend

The Company will send a reminder to the shareholders who have not claimed their dividends as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(s) No Suspension of Securities

None of the securities of the Company have been suspended for trading at any point of time during the year.

(t) Means of Communication

i. Financials Results

The quarterly / half yearly / yearly financial results (unaudited / audited) are normally published in Financial Express English and Gujarati, Ahmedabad Edition.

ii. Website Display

The Company's official news releases, presentations to analysts and institutional investors, policies, financial results, all information submitted to stock exchanges, etc. are displayed on the Company's website www.epigral.com.

iii. Green Initiative for Paperless Communications

To support the "Green Initiative in the Corporate Governance", by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), the Company has sent the soft copies of Annual Report 2024-25 to those members whose Email IDs were registered with the Depository Participants (DP) after informing them suitably.

(u) Investors Grievances

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide circular dated 31st July, 2023 has introduced comprehensive Investors Redressal framework whereby an Investor after lodging a complaint directly with the concerned listed entity through "SCORES" portal is not satisfied with the redressal of its grievance and after exhausting all available options for resolution of the grievance, the Investor can initiate dispute resolution through the Online Dispute Resolution ("ODR") Portal. To align its framework for effective redressal of the Investors grievances, The Company has registered itself on ODR portal (<https://smartodr.in/login>) and endeavours to resolve all grievances. Members are requested to take note of the same.

7. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION:

Annual General Meeting:	Saturday, 28 th June, 2025 10.30 a.m. through Video Conferencing /Other Audio Visual Means (VC).		
Financial Year:	1 st April, 2024 to 31 st March, 2025		
Record Date for Dividend:	21 st June, 2025		
Dividend Payment Date:	After 28 th June, 2025, if approved by the members in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.		
Listing Details:	Equity Shares are listed on the following Stock Exchanges:		
	National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)	“Exchange Plaza”, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051	
	BSE Limited (BSE)	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001	
	The Annual Listing Fees for the year 2024-25 has been paid to the said Stock Exchanges.		
ISIN Number:	INE071N01016		
Corporate Identification Number (CIN):	L24100GJ2007PLC051717		
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent:	MUFG Intime India Private Limited (formerly known as Link Intime India Private Limited) 506 To 508, Amarnath Business Centre- 1, Beside Gala Business Centre, Nr. St. Xavier’s College Corner, Off C. G. road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad- 380006 Contact No.: 91-79-2646 5179 Email: ahmedabad@in.mpms.mufig.com		
Share Transfer System:	The Share Transfer and related services are processed by the Company’s RTA viz. MUFG Intime India Private Limited, Mumbai. The transfer of shares in Depository mode need not be approved by the Company.		
Distribution of Shareholding & Category-wise Distribution:	Refer Table A & B		
Dematerialization of shares and liquidity:	As on 31 st March, 2025, 100% of the paid-up share capital (face value of Equity Shares of ₹10/- each) is held in Demat form with NSDL and CDSL.		
	Mode	No. of Equity Shares	% to Total Share Capital
	Physical	0	0
	Electronic		
	A. NSDL	38072765	88.25
	B. CDSL	5068573	11.75
	Total	43141338	100.00
Outstanding GDR / ADR / Warrants or any Convertible Instruments and their likely impact on Equity:	NIL		
Plant Locations:	Plot No.CH/1, CH/2, CH/1+2B, GIDC Industrial Estate, Dahej, Tal. Vagara, Dist. Bharuch 392 130, Gujarat, India.		
Address for Correspondence:	All enquiries, clarification and correspondence should be addressed to the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer: - Mr. Gaurang Trivedi Company Secretary & Compliance Officer Epigral Tower, B/h Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad - 380 015 Telephone No. 91-79-2970 9600/ 7176 1000 Fax No. 91-79-2970 9605, E-mail: helpdesk@epigral.com		
Credit Ratings	CRISIL has Upgraded Long Term Rating to CRISIL AA/Stable (from ‘Crisil AA-/Positive’) and Reaffirmed Short Term Rating to CRISIL A1+ for its various Bank Facilities aggregating to ₹1050 Crore vide its letter RL/GDS12080/363894/BLR/0325/ 111018 dated 7 th March, 2025.		

TABLE A

Distribution of Shareholding: 31.03.2025: -

Category	Shareholders		Total Shares of ₹10/- each	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-500	80796	97.77	3133407	7.26
501-1000	864	1.05	635431	1.47
1001-2000	433	0.52	622802	1.44
2001-3000	142	0.17	351450	0.81
3001- 4000	87	0.11	306342	0.71
4001- 5000	50	0.06	230646	0.53
5001-10000	101	0.12	717012	1.66
10001- & ABOVE	169	0.20	37144248	86.10
Total	82642	100.00	43141338	100.00

TABLE B

Shareholding Pattern – 31.03.2025: -

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Shares	% of holding
1	Promoters & Promoters Group	29747761	68.95
2	Public	7323265	16.98
3	Mutual Funds	1930972	4.48
4	Other Bodies Corporate	1199096	2.79
5	FPI (Corporate) - I	1196614	2.77
6	Non Resident Indians	569200	1.32
7	Hindu Undivided Family	518261	1.20
8	Body Corporate - Ltd Liability Partnership	443190	1.03
9	FPI (Corporate) - II	102635	0.24
10	Alternate Invst Funds - III	79654	0.18
11	Investor Education And Protection Fund	12432	0.03
12	Government Companies	10339	0.02
13	Trusts	5574	0.01
14	Key Managerial Personnel	1000	0.00
15	Escrow Account	793	0.00
16	Clearing Members	357	0.00
17	NBFCs registered with RBI	195	0.00
	TOTAL	43141338	100.00

8. SHARES LYING IN THE DEMAT SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

Pursuant to the approval of the Composite Scheme of Arrangement approved by National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench vide order dated 3rd May, 2021, the Company allotted 23903029 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each on 20th May, 2021 to the shareholders whose name appeared in the register of the members of the Demerged Company on Record Date i.e. 19th May, 2021.

During the process of allotment, there were total 80 cases aggregating 12732 equity shares parked in Demat escrow account of the Company due to

various reasons i.e. BO closed etc. The Company has sent letters to the respective shareholders to claim their shares from Demat Escrow account of the Company.

As on the date of this report, voting right of 793 shares lying in the demat suspense account shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares.

The shareholders whose shares are lying in the demat suspense account are requested to contact MUFG Intime India Private Limited, Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company to claim the shares from the suspense account.

Annexure - I

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10) (i) of the SEBI
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members,
EPIGRAL LIMITED
Epigral Tower, B/H Safal Profitaire,
Corporate Road, Prahladnagar,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380015

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures including thereon in digital /electronic mode received from the Directors of EPIGRAL LIMITED CIN L24100GJ2007PLC051717, having its registered office at Epigral Tower, B/H Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380015 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), as produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company and its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2025 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Company, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of Appointment
1	Maulik Jayantibhai Patel	02006947	10/05/2016
2	Kaushal Ashishbhai Soparkar	01998162	10/05/2016
3	Ankit Natwarlal Patel	02180007	10/05/2016
4	Karana Rameshbhai Patel	01727321	10/05/2016
5	Darshan Anandbhai Patel	02047676	10/05/2016
6	Manubhai Khodidas Patel	00132045	18/05/2017
7	Priyanka Agarwal Chopra	10011547	28/02/2025
8	Sanjay Khatau Asher	00008221	20/05/2021
9	Kanubhai Shakarabhai Patel	00008395	20/05/2021
10	Raju Swamy	03032679	20/05/2021

We further report that the ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the basis of our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For, **SHAHS & ASSOCIATES**
Company Secretaries

Kaushik Shah
Partner

FCS No 2420 CP No 1414
UDIN: F002420G000268752
Peer Review No.833/2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 5th May, 2025

**Annexure - II****Auditors' Certificate
on Corporate Governance**

To,
The Members,
EPIGRAL LIMITED
Epigral Tower, B/H Safal Profitaire,
Corporate Road, Prahladnagar,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 380015

Dear Sirs,

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance of EPIGRAL LIMITED CIN L24100GJ2007PLC051717, for the year ended on 31st March, 2025, as stipulated in Chapter IV of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 pursuant to the Listing Agreement of the Company with Stock Exchanges.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination has been limited to a review of the procedures and implementation thereof adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the representations made by the Directors and the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Chapter IV of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 pursuant to the Listing Agreement of the said Company with Stock Exchanges.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For, SHAHS & ASSOCIATES
Company Secretaries

Kaushik Shah
Partner

FCS No 2420 CP No 1414
UDIN: F002420G000268785
Peer Review No.833/2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 5th May, 2025

Annexure - III**Declaration of Compliance With
Company's Code of Conduct**

This is to confirm that Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Directors, Senior Management and all Employees across all Units and Offices of the Company. These Codes are available on the Company's website.

I further confirm that the Company has in respect of the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2025, received from all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company, a declaration of compliance with the Code of Conduct as applicable to them.

For and on behalf of the Board
Epigral Limited

Date: 5th May, 2025
Place: Ahmedabad

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN - 02006947)

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report

(Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) is the practice of companies disclosing information about their Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance. It goes beyond financial reporting to provide stakeholders with a comprehensive view of a Company's non-financial impacts and contributions to sustainable development. BRSR covers topics such as environmental impact, social responsibility, and governance practices, aiming to promote transparency and accountability.)

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2024-2025
1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L24100GJ2007PLC051717
2	Name of the Listed Entity	Epigral Ltd (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)
3	Year of incorporation	11.09.2007
4	Registered office address	Epigral Tower, B/h. Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad – 380015, Gujarat
5	Corporate address	Epigral Tower, B/h. Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad - 380015, Gujarat
6	E-mail	helpdesk@epigral.com
7	Telephone	079-2970 9600/7176
8	Website	www.epigral.com
9	Financial year for which reporting is being done	FY 2024-2025
10	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	National Stock Exchange of India Limited, BSE Limited
11	Paid-up Capital	₹43,14,13,380/-
12	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	Mr. Gaurang Trivedi Company Secretary & Compliance Officer Mobile - 6357458377 gaurang.trivedi@epigral.com
13	Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e. only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e. for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together)	Standalone Basis
14	Name of assurance provider	Not applicable
15	Type of assurance obtained	Not applicable

II. Products/services

16. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover)

Sr. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1	Manufacturing and Selling of Chemicals including Derivatives and Specialty Chemicals	Manufacturing and Selling of Chemicals including Derivatives and Specialty Chemicals	100%

17. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

Sr. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of total Turnover Contributed
1	Manufacturing and Selling of Chemicals including Derivatives and Specialty Chemicals	20119	100%

III. Operations

18. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
National	1	4	5
International	0	0	0

19. Markets served by the entity:

a. Number of locations

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)*	2
International (No. of Countries)**	15

***National:** The company operates across various states in India through its offices, dealers, and website and has GST registration in 2 states.

****International:** The company has a presence in 15 countries through through exports sales, offices, or direct operations.

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity? 6.6%

c. A brief on types of customers

We cater to a wide-ranging clientele that includes both public and private sector organizations. Our services span multiple industries such as alumina, pharmaceuticals, textiles, agrochemicals, epoxy resins, paints and coatings, paper and pulp, PU foams, CPVC pipes and fittings, construction, refineries, soaps, detergents, and more. Our focus is on providing tailored solutions and exceptional service to our valued customers.

IV. Employees

20. Details as at the end of Financial Year:

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)
EMPLOYEES						
1	Permanent (D)	1,072	1,057	98.60%	15	1.40%
2	Other than Permanent (E)	7	7	100%	0	0%
3	Total employees (D + E)	1,079	1,064	98.61%	15	1.39%
WORKERS						
4	Permanent (F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Other than Permanent (G)	866	810	93.53%	56	6.47%
6	Total workers (F + G)	866	810	93.53%	56	6.47%

b. Differently abled Employees and workers:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total	Male		Female	
		(A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)
DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES						
1	Permanent (D)	4	4	100%	0	0%
2	Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0%	0	0%
3	Total employees (D + E)	4	4	100%	0	0%
DIFFERENTLY ABLED WORKERS						
4	Permanent (F)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Other than Permanent (G)	0	0	0%	0	0%
6	Total workers (F + G)	0	0	0%	0	0%

21. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

Particulars	Total	No. and percentage of Females	
	(A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)
Board of Directors	10	1	10%
Key Management Personnel*	4	0	0%

* Total KMP includes the Managing Director and Whole-Time Directors.

22. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

Particulars	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24			FY 2022-23		
	(Turnover rate in current FY)			(Turnover rate in previous FY)			(Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	15.42%	32.26%	15.67%	20.24%	13.79%	20.14%	26.64%	28.57%	26.67%
Permanent Workers*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*We do not engage any workers under a permanent contract category; hence, this section is not applicable.

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)**23. (a) Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures**

Sr. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1.	ReNew Green (GJS Three) Private Limited	Associate	26.00%	No

VI. CSR Details

24. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: (Yes/No)		Yes
a.	Turnover (in ₹in Crs.)	2,550.13
b.	Net worth (in ₹in Crs.)	1,903.53



VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

25. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) *	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
		Current Financial Year			Previous Financial Year		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Investors (other than shareholders)	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Shareholders	Yes	3	0	-	2	0	-
Employees and workers	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Customers	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Value Chain Partners	Yes	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other (please specify)							

* Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Web Link for Grievance Policy
Communities	https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/
Investors (other than shareholders)	https://epigral.com/key-contacts/
Shareholders	https://epigral.com/key-contacts/
Employees and workers	https://epigral.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Policy-on-Code-of-Conduct.pdf
Customers	https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/
Value Chain Partners	https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/
Other (please specify)	-

26. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications, as per the following format

Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1.	Sustainable Supply Chain	0	In today's era of growing environmental awareness, companies are adopting more ethical and sustainable purchasing policies. By procuring goods that are environmentally and socially responsible, companies can not only reduce their impact on the environment but also create a positive brand image.		Positive

Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
2.	Emissions and Pollutants	R	Chemical production produces direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fossil fuel burning in manufacturing and cogeneration processes and process emissions from feedstock trans-formation. In addition to greenhouse gases (GHGs). Chemical manufacturing may also emit air emissions such as sulphur dioxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and hazardous air pollutants during manufacturing. For chemical firms, emissions might result in operating risks, fines, or expenditures associated with regulatory compliance.	We recognize the importance of reducing our carbon footprint and taking our environmental responsibilities seriously. Our organization is committed to adopting sustainable practices and continuously works to lower energy consumption by leveraging innovative technologies. Additionally, we are actively exploring renewable energy sources to reduce our reliance on non-renewable options. As part of our clean energy initiative, 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid project has been set-up. We are also adopting advanced technologies such as ECH-Glycerol, which require less energy and water while producing minimal waste.	Negative
3.	Circular Economy	O	The Circular Economy model of production and consumption emphasizes and promotes the reuse, refurbishment, and recycling of materials and products already in existence. Transition to circular economy can reduce the material consumption during the production.		Positive
4.	Water Management	R	Water is a critical input in chemical production. Companies with water intensive operations face a greater risk of operational disruption due to water scarcity, which can also increase water procurement prices and capital expenditures. Similarly, chemical manufacturing generates process wastewater that must be treated before disposal. Non-compliance with water quality regulations may result in regulatory compliance and mitigation costs.	As a responsible chemical manufacturer, we place strong emphasis on managing our water usage effectively. By leveraging advanced wastewater treatment technologies, we significantly reduce our environmental footprint through lower water and energy consumption. Our efforts go beyond treatment, incorporating various water conservation measures. For example, rinse water from specific units is treated and reused in cooling towers, while a condensate recovery system captures water for boiler makeup. Additionally, our sewage treatment plants supply water for irrigation, reducing our dependence on freshwater for landscaping. These actions reflect our dedication to sustainable water management.	Negative



Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
5.	Handling Hazardous Chemicals	R	Chemical company is responsible for managing all risks related to the storage and handling of hazardous chemicals. The improper handling of chemicals and spills can cause harm to the environment or humans and also imposes a heavy fine and reputational risk on the company.	The company prioritizes the safe and responsible management of hazardous materials to protect the environment, employees, and nearby communities. To maintain high health and safety standards, regular internal and external audits are conducted. Environmental and social aspects related to our products are transparently shared with customers. Furthermore, the company strictly follows all hazardous waste management regulations to ensure proper disposal and reduce environmental impact.	Negative
6.	Waste Management	R	Typically, waste is generated as part of a company's operations, captive power plant, maintenance of machinery and office administrative work. Improper waste handling may contribute to air pollution, climate change, and various direct and indirect impacts on the ecosystem. It may also cause health and safety risks to personnel exposed to waste. Non-compliance with waste management regulations may lead to the imposing of heavy fines.	The company has introduced various new technologies to replace outdated processes, leading to a reduction in waste production. This strategic shift has not only reduced the use of natural resources but also minimized waste generation and the reliance on landfills for disposal. Furthermore, the company has taken a proactive approach by registering for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), underscoring its dedication to managing the plastic waste from its products and packaging.	Negative
7.	Community Relation and Engagement	O	Chemical firms are significant economic contributors, offering employment opportunities and fostering community development through taxes and capital generation. Environmental policy, community health, and process safety have significant regulatory, operational, financial, and reputational ramifications for companies. Building strong relationships with communities can help chemicals companies mitigate potential operational disruption, reduce regulatory risk, retain top employees, lower the risk of litigation expenses in the event of process safety incidents, and ensure a strong social license to operate. Process safety incidents jeopardizes community health and safety, resulting in regulatory penalties, legal action, and mitigating expenses.		Positive

Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
8.	Product Innovation	R	The chemical industry has the potential to impact human health and the environment. So, the industry can reduce regulatory risk and grow its market share by coming up with innovative approaches to manage the potential impact of the product by developing an alternate product or reducing toxicity.	To maintain our leadership in the chemical industry, our company is committed to driving product innovation. We're not only focused on developing new products but also on enhancing our processes to ensure sustainable production. As part of this effort, we have established an R&D Center dedicated to improving process and entering in new products.	Negative
9.	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	R	A company's high diversity and inclusion rate reflect employees' sense of belonging and fairness within the company. Improving diversity and inclusion helps companies to support vulnerable groups resulting in community brand image creation for the company.	We focus on creating a diverse and inclusive workplace to enhance productivity and creativity among our employees. Our dedication to being an equal opportunity employer is evident in our policies, which cover all aspects of employment, including recruitment, hiring, promotions, transfers, compensation, benefits, and termination.	Negative
10.	Product Safety & Quality	R	Product safety and quality is a critical issue for companies in the chemicals industry. Chemicals' potential to have negative effects on human health or the environment throughout the usage phase can affect consumer demand for the product and regulatory risk, which can then damage sales and lead to higher operational costs, regulatory compliance costs, and mitigation.	To ensure the safety of our products, we incorporate environmental and social parameters relevant to the product, such as guidelines for safe and responsible usage, recycling instructions, and safe disposal details on the packaging. Our facility is also equipped with quality control laboratories to maintain product quality. We have invested in various standard operating procedures and certifications, including ISO 9001 and ISO 14001, which demonstrate our commitment to Quality Management Systems, Good Manufacturing Practices, and Standard Operating Procedures. These efforts enhance the company's alignment with industry standards and best practices.	Negative
11.	Compliance and Business Ethics	R	The key issues relevant to business ethics and management of business ethics issues such as fraud, executive misconduct, corrupt practices, money laundering, or anti-trust violations. Ethics violations can lead to police investigations, hefty fines, settlement costs, and damage to reputation.	Our objective is to implement risk mitigation in a structured manner across different risk categories within a strong risk management framework. This includes policy development, procedural guidelines, and thorough assessment methods. This strategic approach has greatly improved process stability, enhanced operational performance, and supported corporate sustainability.	Negative

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

Sr. No	Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes										
1. a	Whether your entity's policy/ policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No/NA)	Yes								
b	Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No/NA)	Yes								
c	Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/								
2	Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No/ NA)	Yes								
3	Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/ No/NA)	Yes								
4	Name of the national and international codes/certifications/ labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustee) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	ISO 37000	Halal certification, kosher certification, ISO 27000	ISO 9001, ISO 45001, Responsible Care from Indian Chemical Council ISO 27000			ISO 14001, ISO 50001 Ecovadis (Committed)			
5	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	<p>Our company recognizes the importance of setting clear benchmarks to measure progress in alignment with the principles outlined in the National Guidelines for Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC).</p> <p>We are currently in the process of defining specific commitments, goals, and measurable objectives to support our responsible business journey. These will be formally documented and integrated into our Sustainability Report for the financial year 2024–25.</p>								
6	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	NA								

Governance, leadership and oversight

7	<p>Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)</p> <p>At Epigral, we recognize that ESG is no longer an optional commitment—it is an essential responsibility and a strategic imperative. As the Director responsible for our Business Responsibility Report, I am pleased to share the progress we've made in integrating ESG principles into our operations, as well as the challenges we continue to address.</p> <p>Over the past year, we have taken deliberate steps to strengthen our Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) systems. We implemented enhanced reporting templates to improve the accuracy of our EHS data, enabling more informed decision-making and better compliance oversight. We also prioritized workforce well-being through ergonomic and health programs, including regular medical screenings and psychological safety initiatives. A Safety Perception Survey was launched to capture employee feedback and shape future safety interventions. These initiatives not only improved employee engagement but also contributed to measurable gains in productivity and reduction in incident rates.</p> <p>Our commitment to safety and innovation has been acknowledged through prestigious industry recognitions, including the Special Jury Commendation Award in the HSE Innovation Category (Pro MFG Media) and the FAME National Award 2024 (Platinum) for Occupational Health & Safety. Looking ahead, Epigral remains focused on expanding green cover, reducing specific energy and water consumption, adopting advanced digital safety systems, and continuously upskilling our workforce. We are unwavering in our goal of achieving a zero-incident workplace and aligning our performance with global sustainability benchmarks.</p> <p>Our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts continued to reflect our deep commitment to inclusive development and community well-being. During the year, we advanced key initiatives focused on education, skill development, and support for vulnerable groups. Land was secured for a future Education and Skill Development Centre, aimed at empowering youth through access to learning and vocational training. We also supported the care and education of specially abled children and contributed to community-based educational programs that promote equitable learning opportunities.</p> <p>We understand that true progress requires persistence and accountability. Through our ESG efforts, we aim to create shared value for our stakeholders and contribute positively to the environment, our people, and the communities we serve.</p> <p>Mr. Maulik Patel, <i>Chairman and Managing Director</i></p>	
8	Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies)	
9	<p>Mr. Maulik Patel, Chairman and Managing Director</p> <p>Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No/ NA).</p> <p>If Yes please provide details</p> <p>The Company has formed various committees made up of Board Members and Senior Executives to manage and oversee sustainability-related issues. These include the Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Stakeholders' Grievance Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, and ESG Committee.</p>	Yes

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company

Subject for Review		Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director/Committee of the Board/Any other Committee								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
a.	Performance against above policies and follow up action	Committees of the Board								
b.	Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles and rectification of any non-compliances	Directors								
Subject for Review		Frequency (Annually / Half yearly /Quarterly/ Any other-please specify)								
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
a.	Performance against above policies and follow up action	Quarterly								
b.	Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles and rectification of any non-compliances	Quarterly								
11	Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/ No).	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-

Subject for Review	Frequency (Annually / Half yearly /Quarterly/ Any other-please specify)								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
If yes, provide name of the agency.	International Organisation for Standardisation	Halal, Kosher	International Organisation for Standardisation, Responsible care from Indian Chemical Council			International Organisation for standardisation Ecovadis			
12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:	NA								

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

PRINCIPLE 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

(This principle focuses on the importance of ethical conduct and transparency in business operations. Companies should follow ethical business practices and adhere to high standards of integrity. They should also be transparent about their activities, operations, and financial reporting, as well as be accountable for their actions)

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	5	Throughout the year, the Board of Directors were kept informed on a range of topics, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business performance and operations Economic and industry outlooks Research and development updates Regulatory updates ESG commitments 	100%
Key Managerial Personnel	5	ESG Commitments, Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Regulatory Updates, Code of Conduct & Ethics	100%

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Employees other than BOD and KMPs	945	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety & Emergency Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First Aid & Emergency Procedures ▪ Safety Awareness (PPE, Hot Work, Confined Space, Fire Safety) ▪ Emergency Scenario Handling (Chemical, Fire, Gas Leak, Blackout) ▪ Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment ▪ Work Permit & Safe Work Practices ▪ Handling of Hazardous Chemicals (Sulphuric acid, Chlorine, etc.) ▪ Fire Safety & Extinguisher Training ▪ Emergency Handling ▪ Power Systems & Generator Operations ▪ Utility Systems (Water, Air, Steam, Gas) Operations ▪ Process Flow Management & Troubleshooting 2. Process & Equipment Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boiler & Turbine Operations (Start-up, Shutdown, Logic) ▪ Compressor & Pump Changeover Procedures ▪ Tanker Filling & Loading Procedures (Caustic, Sulphuric acid, Methanol) ▪ Chemical Handling & Transfer Operations ▪ Air, Water, & Gas System Operations (Compressor, Cooling Tower, Nitrogen) ▪ Control Systems & Interlock Logic ▪ Maintenance & Troubleshooting (Equipment, Pumps, Valves) 3. Automation & Control Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PLC & DCS Operations (Filling, Tanker Loading, Safety Systems) ▪ Automation of Processes (Batch Preparation, Chemical Handling) ▪ Alarm, Tripping, and Interlock Systems ▪ Shutdown & Start-up Logic 4. Plant & Facility Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housekeeping & 5S (Plant Maintenance, Warehouse) ▪ Plant Start-up, Shutdown, & Emergency Handling ▪ Power Systems & Generator Operations ▪ Utility Systems (Water, Air, Steam, Gas) Operations ▪ Process Flow Management & Troubleshooting 	98.78%

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
		5. ISO & Documentation Awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISO 50001 Energy Management IMS (Integrated Management System) Awareness Document Control & Safety Management Compliance with Industry Standards & Regulations 6. Specialized Equipment & Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogen Handling, Storage, & Safety Caustic & Chemical Process Operations Distillation, Reactors, & Thermal Systems Soot Blowing, Coal Handling, Ash Management 7. Maintenance & Troubleshooting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive Maintenance & SOPs Equipment Isolation & Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Motor & Pump Maintenance Generator, Boiler, & Electrical Maintenance 8. Skill Development & Soft Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Skills & Time Management Emotional Intelligence & Interpersonal Skills Conflict Management & Team Development Leadership & Problem-Solving Skills 	
Workers*	24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rights of employees under POSH laws. Employer responsibilities in promoting human rights. Code of Conduct (COC) Training Child Labour Awareness Training Health and safety training, Work functional trainings 	100%

*the data provided is for other than permanent workers.

2. Details of fines / penalties / punishment / award/ compounding fees / settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format

Particular	Monetary				
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In INR) (For Monetary Cases only)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/ Fine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Settlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding fee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Particular	Non-Monetary			
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Imprisonment	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions
NA	NA

4. Does the entity have anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? (Yes/ No)

Yes

If Yes, provide details in brief

At Epigral, we uphold a strict zero-tolerance policy toward corruption in all areas of our operations. Corruption—particularly in the form of bribery—is defined as offering or giving anything of value, such as money, gifts, meals, travel, or entertainment, with the intent to gain an unfair advantage. We firmly prohibit both the offering and acceptance of bribes, whether involving public officials or private individuals.

The anti-bribery policy applies not only to our employees but also to all third parties representing us, including suppliers, subcontractors, and other business partners. The same ethical standards apply uniformly across all our business relationships. If the Company is restricted from engaging in a certain activity, those same restrictions extend to our partners and representatives.

Our strong stance against bribery and corruption reflects our unwavering commitment to maintaining the highest standards of ethics and integrity in every aspect of our business operations.

If Yes, Provide a web link to the policy, if available -Web link anti-corruption or anti bribery policy is place

<https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/>

5. Number of Directors/ KMPs/ employees/ workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:

Particular	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Directors	0	0
KMPs	0	0
Employees	0	0
Workers	0	0

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

Case Details	FY 2024-25		FY 2023-24	
	Number	Remark	Number	Remark
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	0	-	0	-
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	0	-	0	-

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

There have been no cases of corruption or conflicts of interest reported, so no corrective actions have been taken.

8. Number of days of accounts payables in the following format:

Particular	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Number of days of accounts payables	44	50

9. Open ness of business

Provide details of concentration of purchases and sales with trading houses, dealers, and related parties along-with loans and advances & investments, with related parties, in the following format:

Parameter	Metrics	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Concentration of Purchases	a. Purchases from trading houses as % of total purchases	26.05%	27.87%
	b. Number of trading houses where purchases are made from	2	2
	c. Purchases from top 10 trading houses as % of total purchases from trading houses	100%	100%
Concentration of Sales	a. Sales to dealers/distributors as % of total sales	49.82%	58.02%
	b. Number of dealers/distributors to whom sales are made	173	177
	c. Sales to top 10 dealers/distributors as % of total sales to dealers/distributors	46.67%	48.32%
Share of RPTs in	a. Purchases (Purchases with related parties / Total Purchases)	2.40%	0.73%
	b. Sales (Sales to related parties / Total Sales)	6.82%	9.06%
	c. Loans & advances (Loans & advances given to related parties / Total loans & advances)	Nil	Nil
	d. Investments	Nil	Nil

Leadership Indicators

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training	Percentage of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
6	We conduct regular training with our customers on inspection of the system, safe handling and storage of hydrogen and chlorine.	10% of customers are covered in the training

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No)

Yes

If Yes, provide details of the same.

The Company has implemented a "Code of Conduct" along with other policies that set forth clear guidelines for addressing conflicts of interest. These policies are applicable to all employees, including the Board of Directors and Senior Management. The Company obtains an annual declaration from its Directors and Key Managerial Personnel, confirming their compliance with the Code of Conduct.

Further, each Director discloses their interest or concern in the Company, or in any other companies, bodies corporate, firms, or associations of individuals, including any changes therein—such disclosures also cover shareholding details. These declarations are made annually and updated as and when there are changes.

Moreover, during meetings of the Board of Directors, any Director who has an interest in a particular agenda item abstains from participating in discussions or voting on that matter.

The Company's Code of Conduct and related policies are accessible on its website at: <https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/>

PRINCIPLE 2 : Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe.

(This principle highlights the importance of sustainable and safe production practices. Companies should strive to minimize the environmental impact of their activities and ensure that their products and services are safe for consumers and the environment.)

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

Sr. No.	Particular	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
1.	R&D	100%	0	The R&D and Capex investment are used to drive improvements in products with environmental and social impact.
2.	Capex	2.50%	0	

2.	a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)	Yes, we have sustainable sourcing procedures in place.
	b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?	Approximately 55.6% of our input materials are currently sourced sustainably, supported by a clear Supplier Code of Conduct and an ESG Assessment Process that ensures ESG criteria are integrated into our procurement practices. Additionally, we have established procedures for sustainable sourcing when onboarding new suppliers.

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for

a. Plastics (including packaging)	By adopting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), we actively recover plastics at the end of their life cycle, helping to reduce plastic waste and support a circular economy. Our EPR plan is approved by the pollution control board, and we have successfully met our program goals. We remain committed to pursuing cleaner solutions and promoting responsible waste management practices.
b. E-waste	NA
c. Hazardous waste	Clients are provided with a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that details the proper handling of hazardous waste, water usage requirements, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). The SOP clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of both waste generators and handlers. It emphasizes key practices such as correct waste segregation, safe storage methods, and emergency response actions. Waste generators are responsible for accurately segregating and storing waste, while handlers must adhere to disposal procedures and wear appropriate PPE. This comprehensive SOP is designed to improve hazardous waste management, ensure workplace safety, and promote environmental responsibility.
d. other waste	

4.	a. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No)	Yes
	b. If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards?	The waste collection plan is aligned with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to the Pollution Control Board and complies with the targets assigned by the pollution control Board.
	c. If not, provide steps taken to address the same	Not Applicable

Leadership Indicators

- Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? (Yes/No)

Yes

If yes, provide details in the following format?

NIC Code	Name of Product / Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	If yes, provide the web-link.
29103000	Bio-based ECH	20%	Cradle to Gate	Yes	Yes	It is shared with the supplier as and when required

- If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.

Sr. No.	Name of Product/Service	Description of the risk/concern	Action Taken
---------	-------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------

Through a comprehensive Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) and other relevant evaluations, it has been determined that there are no significant social or environmental concerns or risks associated with the production or disposal of our products/services. We remain committed to ongoing monitoring and adherence to sustainable practices in all aspects of our operations.

- Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).

Sr. No.	Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material (In % to Total Material considering the Value)	
		FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24

At Epigral, we reuse and recycle the waste generated during the process in production.

- Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:

Sr. No.	Particular	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
		Re-Used (In MT)	Recycled (In MT)	Safely Disposed (In MT)	Re-Used (In MT)	Recycled (In MT)	Safely Disposed (In MT)
1.	Plastics (including packaging)	Product manufactured by the company are used as raw material by various company. Hence sold products can be reclaimed.					
2.	E waste						
3.	Hazardous waste						
4.	Other waste						

- Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.

Sr. No.	Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as % of total products sold in respective category)
---------	---------------------------	---

Our products are sold as raw materials to buyers, and therefore, we do not engage in the reclamation of these items once they are sold. However, in compliance with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy, we ensure that the plastic packaging used in our products is reclaimed and properly processed as per the relevant regulations.

PRINCIPLE 3 : Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains.

(This principle emphasizes the importance of employee well-being. Companies should provide safe and healthy working conditions, fair wages, and opportunities for career development to all employees in their value chains, including suppliers, contractors, and temporary workers.)

Essential Indicators

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B / A)	Number (C)	% (C / A)	Number (D)	% (D / A)	Number (E)	% (E / A)	Number (F)	% (F / A)
Permanent employees											
Male	1,057	967	91.49%	1,057	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female	15	7	46.67%	15	100%	15	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	1,072	974	90.86%	1,072	100%	15	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Other than permanent employees											
Male	7	0	0%	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	7	0	0%	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

1. b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B / A)	Number (C)	% (C / A)	Number (D)	% (D / A)	Number (E)	% (E / A)	Number (F)	% (F / A)
Permanent employees											
Male	Not Applicable										
Female											
Total											
Other than permanent employees											
Male	810	0	0%	810	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female	56	0	0%	56	100%	56	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	866	0	0%	866	100%	56	100%	0	0%	0	0%

1. c. Spending on measures towards well-being of employees and workers (including permanent and other than permanent) in the following format.

Particular	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Cost incurred on well- being measures as a % of total revenue of the company	0.08	0.05

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year.

Benefits	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100%	0	Yes	100%	0	Yes
Gratuity	100%	0	Yes	100%	0	Yes
ESI	100%	0	Yes	100%	0	Yes

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?	Yes
If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.	
The company's offices and premises are designed to be accessible to differently-abled employees and workers. This includes features such as lift ramps, wide doorways, accessible restrooms, tactile guide paths, and designated parking spaces. The company is committed to maintaining inclusive and accessible workplaces across all its operations.	

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?	Yes
If so, provide a web-link to the policy.	
Epigral is deeply dedicated to creating a diverse and inclusive workplace. We are committed to offering equal employment opportunities to all qualified individuals, regardless of race, caste, religion, color, ancestry, marital status, gender, age, nationality, disability, or veteran status.	
This commitment applies to every stage of employment, including recruitment, hiring, promotions, transfers, compensation, benefits, and termination. We aim to foster a respectful and dignified work environment, supported by policies that prohibit discrimination, harassment, and intimidation.	
https://epigral.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Epigral-Human-Rights-Policy.pdf	

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent Employees		Permanent Workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention Rate	Return to work rate	Retention Rate
Male	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and worker? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

Category	Yes / No	If Yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief
Permanent Workers	Yes	<p>At Epigral Ltd., we are committed to maintaining a safe and respectful workplace where employees feel confident in raising concerns or reporting issues. To support this, we have established a comprehensive grievance redressal system.</p> <p>Multiple Reporting Options:</p> <p>Our system offers various communication channels to ensure everyone can choose a method they're comfortable with. Employees may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak directly with HR or relevant personnel • Submit a formal written complaint • Use our secure online portal • Report concerns via email <p>At our manufacturing facility, non-permanent staff can raise issues directly with administrative or industrial relations personnel. They also have access to email and other digital platforms for reporting.</p> <p>Regardless of the method chosen, all grievances are directed to the appropriate department for prompt and fair resolution. By offering diverse reporting options and ensuring thorough follow-ups, the Company encourages open communication and actively addresses employee concerns. This approach helps create a more positive, productive, and trustworthy workplace for all.</p>
Other than Permanent Workers	Yes	
Permanent Employees	Yes	
Other than Permanent Employees	Yes	

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

Category	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B/A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C.)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D/C)
Total Permanent Employees	1,072	0	0%	970	0	0%
Male	1,057	0	0%	954	0	0%
Female	15	0	0%	16	0	0%
Total Permanent Workers	Not Applicable					
Male						
Female						

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

Category	FY 2024-25					FY 2023-24				
	Total (A)	On Health and Safety Measures		On Skill Upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and Safety Measures		On Skill Upgradation	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)		Number (E)	% (E/D)	Number (F)	% (C/A)
Employees*										
Male	1,057	1,057	100%	911	86.19%	954	954	100%	833	87.32%
Female	15	15	100%	13	86.67%	16	16	100%	16	100%
Total	1,072	1,072	100%	924	86.19%	970	970	100%	849	87.53%
Workers	Not Applicable									
Male										
Female										
Total										

*Disclosure is provided for permanent employees.



9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:

Category	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)	Total (D)	No. (E)	% (E / D)
Employees*						
Male	1,057	968	91.58%	954	849	88.99%
Female	15	15	100%	16	15	97.35%
Total	1,072	983	91.70%	970	864	89.07%
Workers						
Male						
Female						
Total			Not Applicable			

*Disclosure is provided for permanent employees.

10. Health and safety management system

a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No)	Yes
<p>If Yes, the Coverage such systems?</p> <p>The company prioritizes the safety and well-being of its employees as a core aspect of its operations. This dedication is evident through the implementation of a strong Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS), which is fully integrated into all business processes.</p> <p>Our OHSMS goes beyond basic compliance, utilizing a comprehensive framework built on industry best practices, including standards such as ISO 45001 for occupational health and safety and ISO 14001 for environmental management. It also incorporates elements of process safety and responsible care management systems.</p> <p>This all-encompassing approach ensures that safety remains a key focus throughout the entire supply chain, involving every department and technical system. The company also promotes a strong safety culture through a range of proactive initiatives.</p> <p>The company keeps safety at the forefront of employees' minds through engaging awareness campaigns. Extensive safety and health training provides employees with the knowledge and skills needed for safe work practices. Regular safety meetings create an open forum for discussing and addressing safety concerns. Safety competitions foster healthy competition and reinforce important safety principles. Inter-plant training encourages the exchange of knowledge and best practices across different locations, enhancing the company's overall safety culture. Additionally, employees are encouraged to report near misses, unsafe behaviors, and hazardous conditions, allowing for the early identification and prevention of potential risks.</p> <p>Clear and visible health and safety signs are displayed at all company sites as a constant reminder of safety protocols, ensuring that procedures are consistently followed. These efforts highlight the company's strong commitment to creating a workplace where safety is not only a priority but a fundamental value embedded in every part of its operations.</p>	
b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?	<p>Ensuring the safety and well-being of our employees remains a core priority at Epigral. We adopt a proactive, systematic approach to identifying and mitigating workplace hazards and risks. Our safety framework integrates multiple best-in-class processes, complemented by strong employee engagement and awareness-building initiatives. HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Analysis) is regularly conducted at plant sites, involving both internal teams and external experts. This rigorous evaluation identifies operational risks and drives strategic mitigation measures. Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is carried out for specific work procedures, ensuring employees receive task-specific safety training. By equipping individuals with the knowledge to recognize and manage risks, we continue to strengthen our organizational safety culture.</p> <p>In line with our commitment to inclusive and practical safety design, we actively captured worker inputs while designing safety procedures, ensuring relevance and effectiveness at the ground level. We also conducted monthly thematic safety campaigns, helping to raise awareness and reduce site-level hazards through continuous learning and communication.</p>

For new facilities, we implement Pre-Startup Safety Reviews (PSSR) to ensure that all critical safety measures are in place prior to commissioning. This thorough pre-operational review helps prevent issues before operations begin, significantly reducing start-up risks.

Additionally, our Permit to Work (PTW) Management System ensures no task begins without prior safety clearance. This protocol guarantees that all precautions and protective measures are confirmed before any work is undertaken.

Together, these layered safety systems—combined with active employee participation and continuous improvement—form the backbone of our EHS strategy. By embedding a culture of safety, we are not only reducing risk but also fostering a healthy, empowered, and resilient workforce.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks? (Yes/ No)	Yes
<p>Epigral Ltd. places a strong emphasis on employee safety through a comprehensive and well-structured safety program. Employees at all sites are encouraged and empowered to report potential hazards using multiple reporting channels. Regular audits and inspections are conducted to proactively identify risks. At Epigral, employee safety is a core value supported by a structured, multi-layered safety management system. All employees are encouraged to report potential hazards through various channels, with a new incentive-backed hazard reporting system introduced to promote early risk identification.</p> <p>To strengthen employee engagement, regular Safety Perception Surveys are conducted to gather insights and inform safety improvements. Additionally, monthly thematic safety campaigns are organized to raise awareness on specific safety topics and reinforce safe behaviours across all sites.</p> <p>Standardized processes such as Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Job Safety Analysis (JSA) guide routine operations and maintenance activities. These are supported by regular training and reviews of past incidents to continuously enhance procedures and practices.</p> <p>Regular audits, inspections, and structured reviews of lessons learned from past incidents help drive continuous improvement. This integrated safety framework not only reduces risk but also cultivates a safe, secure, and health-focused work environment for all employees. Through active employee participation, structured protocols, and a culture of continuous learning, the Company reinforces its vision of achieving operational excellence with zero harm.</p> <p>To manage routine and maintenance-related tasks, the company employs standardized methodologies such as Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Job Safety Analysis (JSA), supported by periodic training sessions. Lessons learned from past incidents are systematically reviewed to improve procedures and enhance safety practices.</p> <p>For chemical operations, Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) studies are carried out to identify and mitigate potential risks. Additionally, all new facilities undergo a Pre-Startup Safety Review (PSSR) to ensure safety measures are in place before operations begin.</p> <p>This multi-tiered safety framework ensures a secure and healthy working environment for all employees.</p>	
d. Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/ No)	Yes
The employees/ workers have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services.	

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category*	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0.2	0.2
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	0	0
	Workers	1	1
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0
	Workers	1	0
High-consequence work-related injury or ill health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0

*Including in the contract workforce

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

At our company, the safety of our employees, equipment, and materials is of utmost importance. We achieve this through a comprehensive, multi-faceted strategy focused on prevention, standardization, and continuous improvement.

- Engineering Controls: Our primary line of defense includes built-in safeguards, such as containment systems, to minimize exposure to hazards like chemical spills.
- Standardized Practices: We implement clear, standardized operating procedures and safe work practices to ensure consistency and safety across all facilities. This enables employees to perform tasks confidently, adhering to the highest safety standards.
- Proactive Risk Management: Beyond initial implementation, we continuously monitor for potential hazards and encourage open communication, enabling employees to contribute to a safe working environment.
- Centralized Fire Alarm System: Real-time online monitoring ensures a swift response in the event of fire emergencies.
- Custom Training Software: Our in-house system tracks training needs and ensures that all employees receive the necessary safety education.
- Legal Dashboard: A dedicated legal dashboard monitors licenses and permits, ensuring regulatory compliance.
- External Training Partnerships: We collaborate with external agencies to provide comprehensive safety training on various topics.
- Emergency Response Team (ERT): A trained team is in place to handle critical situations effectively.
- First Aid Certification: We prioritize employee well-being by ensuring all staff members are certified in first aid, enabling them to provide immediate assistance in case of minor injuries.
- Safety Perception Survey: We have launched survey to actively gather workforce feedback, allowing us to identify concerns and continuously improve our safety culture.

This multi-layered approach cultivates a culture where safety is not only a priority but a core value that is embedded in every aspect of our operations.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Particulars	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)	Total (D)	No. (E)	% (E / D)
Working Conditions	0	0	-	0	0	-
Health & Safety	0	0	-	0	0	-

14. Assessment for the year:

Particulars	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)*
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100%

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks/ concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

No Corrective Action Required

Leadership Indicators

1. Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of

(A) Employees (Y/N)	Yes
(B) Workers (Y/N)	Yes

2. Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been de-deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.

We maintain strict oversight to ensure that all statutory dues are appropriately deducted and deposited by our value chain partners. As part of our statutory compliance framework, each contractor is required to submit the following documents along with their monthly billing statement:

- Attendance Registers: To verify employee attendance and ensure fair compensation practices.
- Wage Registers: Detailing employee wages, overtime, and allowances to ensure compliance with minimum wage regulations and prevent wage discrepancies.
- Bank Transfer Statements: To confirm that salaries are disbursed electronically, enhancing transparency and minimizing risks associated with cash payments.
- Provident Fund (PF) Challans and ECRs: To validate the timely and accurate contribution towards Provident Fund obligations for eligible employees.
- Local Professional Tax Receipts: Demonstrating the proper remittance of applicable local taxes on employee income.

This rigorous documentation process reinforces transparency, promotes ethical practices, and strengthens trust across our supply chain.

3. Provide the number of employees/workers having suffered high consequence work-related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been/ are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

Particulars	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Employees	0	0	0	0
Workers	0	0	0	0

4. Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No/ NA)

Yes

We provide comprehensive transition assistance programs designed to support employees at various stages of their professional journey. These initiatives aim to enhance continued employability and facilitate smooth career transitions, including preparation for retirement. A key component of this support includes organizing awareness sessions on the National Pension System (NPS), enabling employees to make well-informed decisions regarding their long-term financial security.



5. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

Particulars	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health and safety practices	80%
Working Conditions	80%

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.

We have undertaken a comprehensive value chain assessment of our partners. Areas identified as requiring improvement will be addressed through the recommendation of appropriate corrective actions to the respective partners, ensuring alignment with our standards and expectations.

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders.

(This principle highlights the importance of stakeholder engagement. Companies should consider the interests and perspectives of all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, and the communities in which they operate. They should also be responsive to stakeholder concerns and feedback.)

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

The stakeholder identification process was conducted by senior management in collaboration with board members and various departments. Stakeholders were identified based on their ability to influence or be influenced by the company's operations. This comprehensive exercise considered both internal and external stakeholders relevant to the organization.

Key stakeholders include employees and workers, investors and shareholders, government bodies and regulatory authorities, vendors, customers and dealers, banking and financial institutions, as well as the community at large. The company recognizes and appreciates the vital role each stakeholder plays in supporting the achievement of its strategic objectives and targets.

We value stakeholder input and are committed to fostering strong, transparent relationships through continuous engagement and open communication. This approach enables the organization to remain aligned with stakeholder expectations and respond effectively to their evolving needs.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website, Other- Please Specify)	Frequency of engagement (Annually, Half-yearly, Quarterly, others- Please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Employee and Workers	No	Email, Telephone, Notice Board, Meetings, Team Forums & Training Programmes, Human Resource Portal	As and when required	Notifying Employee About Benefits, Rewards, Policies, Programs, Etc. Employee Development Programme. Career Progression. Performance Reviews & Ratings. Understanding Employee Concerns, Feedback, Grievance. Health and Safety.

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website, Other- Please Specify)	Frequency of engagement (Annually, Half-yearly, Quarterly, others- Please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Investors and Shareholders	No	Email, Newspaper, Advertisement, Media Releases, Website, Annual Report, Disclosures to Stock Exchanges and Investor Meetings / Calls/ Conferences	Ongoing/ Quarterly	Operational & Financial Performance. Business Growth & Strategy. Future Investments. Corporate Governance. Dividend Declaration.
Government and Regulators	No	E-Mail, Letters, Representations, Meetings, Forums	Need based	Changes In Regulatory Framework. Regulatory Compliances. Industry Reforms
Vendors	No	Emails, Meetings, Surveys	Ongoing	Materials & Products Specifications / Requirements. Delivery & Payments Sustainability
Customers and Dealers	No	Emails, Letters, Representations, Meetings	Ongoing	Facilities / Services Offered. Interest Rates
Community/ Society	No	Emails, Meetings, Events / Activities,	Ongoing	CSR Activities in the field of Education, Healthcare, Women Empowerment, Etc. Understand expectations from the company. Local employment opportunities.

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

To ensure effective consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics, the company has established a clear and structured process. The company actively gathers ESG-related input from stakeholders during the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and other relevant forums, where stakeholders can voice their concerns and provide feedback. Additionally, regular quarterly meetings are held where the Board reviews various environmental and social topics, ensuring ongoing dialogue and alignment with the company's sustainability goals.

Furthermore, the company conducts a materiality assessment, during which feedback from internal stakeholders is incorporated into decision-making processes. This ensures that relevant ESG concerns are prioritized. Management gathers this feedback and communicates it to the appropriate Board committees or, where necessary, directly to the Board. This collaborative process allows the Board to stay informed about stakeholder perspectives and to formulate appropriate action plans to address key concerns, aligning with the company's ESG objectives and overall corporate responsibility.

This approach ensures the Board receives timely and comprehensive feedback, allowing for informed decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics.

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes/No).

Yes

If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

In collaboration with internal stakeholders, we conducted a comprehensive evaluation to identify and prioritize the most significant Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) issues relevant to our business. Based on these findings, we have launched targeted initiatives to effectively address the identified priority areas.

Additionally, we maintain continuous engagement with our suppliers to ensure alignment with our ESG goals. Inputs received through these interactions—such as the need for Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) assessments and supplier audits—have been incorporated into our practices. These efforts reflect our commitment to responsible sourcing and fostering sustainability throughout our value chain.

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/ marginalized stakeholder groups.

As part of our commitment to supporting marginalized communities, we engaged with Janaki Ashram in Devpada to better understand the challenges faced by tribal students in remote areas. Based on these discussions, and recognizing the transportation barriers that hinder access to education, we distributed 30 bicycles to tribal girl students. This initiative aims to facilitate easier and safer travel to school, thereby promoting continued education and empowerment for these young learners.

Similarly, through our CSR initiatives, we actively connect with various vulnerable and marginalized groups to understand their needs and provide meaningful support.

PRINCIPLE 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights.

(This principle focuses on the importance of human rights. Companies should respect and promote human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression, association, and privacy. They should also prevent and address human rights violations in their operations and value chains.)

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format

Particulars	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Total (A)	No. of em-ployees/ workers covered (B)	% (B / A)	Total (A)	No. of em-ployees/ workers covered (B)	% (B / A)
Employees						
Permanent	1,072	1,072	100%	970	970	100%
Other than permanent	7	7	100%	27	27	100%
Total Employees	1,079	1,079	100%	997	997	100%
Workers						
Permanent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other than permanent	866	866	100%	587	587	100%
Total Employees	866	866	100%	587	587	100%

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers

Category	FY 2024-25					FY 2023-24				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)		Number (E)	% (E/D)	Number (F)	% (C/A)
Employees										
Permanent										
Male	1,057	0	0%	1,057	100%	954	0	0%	954	100%
Female	15	0	0%	15	100%	16	0	0%	16	100%
Total	1,072	0	0%	1,072	100%	970	0	0%	970	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	7	0	0%	7	100%	26	0	0%	26	100%
Female	0	0	0%	0	100%	1	0	0%	1	100%
Total	7	0	0%	7	100%	27	0	0%	27	100%
Workers										
Permanent										
Male										
Female										
Total										
Other than Permanent										
Male	810	123	15.19%	687	84.81%	535	107	20.00%	428	80.00%
Female	56	3	5.36%	53	94.64%	52	10	19.23%	42	80.77%
Total	866	126	14.55%	740	85.45%	587	117	19.93%	470	80.07%

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages

a. Median remuneration / wages:

Particular	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BOD*)	2	79,52,000	-	-
Key Managerial Personnel**	4	72,07,000	-	-
Employees other than BOD and KMP	1,053	5,80,008	15	5,94,000
Workers	NA	NA	NA	NA

*The remuneration of the Board of Directors (BOD) includes the remuneration paid to Executive Directors but excludes commission and/or sitting fees paid to directors. Non-Executive and Independent Directors are excluded, as they do not receive any remuneration.

**Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) includes Executive Directors.

b. Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages paid by the entity, in the following format:

Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Gross wages paid to females as % of total wages	1.40%	1.50%

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business?

Yes, we have Internal complaint committee for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to the business.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

The company is committed to cultivating a safe, respectful, and inclusive work environment for all employees. To uphold this commitment, we have implemented robust grievance redressal mechanisms that promote transparency, accountability, and trust.

1. Encouraging Employee Engagement:

Employees are actively encouraged to report any concerns or suspected violations of the Company's Code of Conduct, internal policies, applicable laws, or human rights standards. This open communication approach empowers individuals to contribute meaningfully to a positive workplace culture.

2. Prompt Review and Corrective Action:

All reported concerns are promptly and thoroughly reviewed by designated personnel. In cases where violations are confirmed, appropriate corrective measures are taken to ensure accountability and resolution. This structured process ensures that every concern is addressed with due diligence and integrity.

3. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC):

A dedicated Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been established to handle complaints of sexual harassment and other gender-based grievances. The ICC functions with confidentiality, sensitivity, and impartiality, ensuring timely and fair resolution of such matters.

Through these measures, the company reinforces a culture grounded in trust, integrity, and mutual respect, where every employee feels heard, protected, and valued.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Particulars	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	0	0	-	0	0	-
Discrimination at workplace	0	0	-	0	0	-
Child Labour	0	0	-	0	0	-
Forced Labour / In-voluntary Labour	0	0	-	0	0	-
Wages	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other human rights related issues	0	0	-	0	0	-

7. Complaints filed under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in the following format:

Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Complaints reported under Sexual Harassment on of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH)	0	0
Complaints on POSH as a % of female employees / work-ers	0	0
Complaints on POSH upheld	0	0

8. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

At Epigral we are dedicated to maintaining a workplace that is free from discrimination and harassment. To support this commitment, we have established comprehensive mechanisms to safeguard individuals who report concerns, ensuring they are protected from any form of retaliation.

- **Confidential Reporting:** We offer multiple avenues for reporting concerns, including options for anonymous submissions, to empower employees to voice issues without fear. Confidentiality is rigorously maintained throughout the investigative process, and identities are disclosed only when necessary to uphold the principles of fairness and due process.
- **Supportive Measures for Complainants:** To support individuals who come forward, we provide access to counselling services and employee assistance programs. Additionally, temporary reassignments or flexible working arrangements may be offered to reduce direct interaction with the accused and mitigate any potential risk of retaliation.
- **Anti-Retaliation Policy:** Epigral enforces a strict anti-retaliation policy that prohibits any adverse actions against individuals who report concerns or assist in investigations. This policy is clearly communicated and enforced through defined consequences for violations.
- **Timely and Impartial Investigations:** All complaints are subject to prompt, thorough, and unbiased investigations conducted by trained professionals. These investigations aim to gather objective evidence while upholding confidentiality and minimizing workplace disruption.
- **Cultivating a Safe Workplace Culture:** We actively promote a zero-tolerance stance on discrimination and harassment. Through regular training programs, employees and managers are educated on appropriate workplace behavior, complaint procedures, and bystander responsibilities. We encourage open dialogue and empower all employees to report any observed misconduct.

By implementing these robust measures, the Company ensures a secure and supportive environment for all employees, reinforcing our commitment to a fair, respectful, and inclusive workplace.

9. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No/NA):	Yes
--	------------

Human rights requirements form a part of our business agreements and contracts.

10. Assessments for the year:

Name of the Assessment	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	100%
Forced/involuntary labour	100%
Sexual harassment	100%
Discrimination at workplace	100%
Wages	100%
Others – Health and safety	100%

11. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 10 above.

The company remains committed to preventing child labour, involuntary labour, and similar concerns by upholding stringent measures to ensure transparency and compliance in this critical area:

- **Enhanced Attendance System:** Our attendance management software is designed to prevent the registration of casual workers under the age of 18, serving as a frontline safeguard against child labour.
- **Mandatory ID Verification:** All casual workers are required to submit a valid government-issued photo ID (such as an Aadhaar card) to verify that they meet the minimum legal age for employment.
- **Medical Fitness Certificates:** Each casual worker must provide a medical fitness certificate explicitly confirming their age, reinforcing our commitment to maintaining employment standards.

These proactive measures reflect our ongoing dedication to ethical labour practices and to protecting vulnerable groups within our workforce.



Leadership Indicators

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

The company has not received any grievances or complaints related to human rights.

2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due diligence conducted

We have carried out a thorough human rights due diligence assessment covering 80% of our value chain partners. This evaluation focused on critical areas concerning worker well-being and human rights, including:

- Workplace Management
- Child Labor
- Work Environment
- Employee Health and Safety
- Human Rights

3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? (Yes/No)

Yes

The Company fosters inclusiveness within society and has made necessary provisions for accommodating differently-abled visitors. Additionally, the Company advocates the employment of differently-abled individuals, ensuring they are placed in appropriate working conditions.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

Name of the Assessment	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual harassment	80%
Discrimination at workplace	80%
Child Labour	80%
Forced Labour/Involuntary Labour	80%
Wages	80%
Others – please specify	-

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.

We have carried out a comprehensive value chain assessment for our partners. Any areas identified as needing corrective action will be addressed, and the necessary corrective measures will be communicated to our value chain partners.

PRINCIPLE 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment.

(This principle emphasizes the importance of environmental stewardship. Companies should minimize their impact on the environment, conserve natural resources, and promote environmental sustainability. They should also take steps to restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems.)

Essential Indicators

1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25 (in Giga Joules)	FY 2023-24 (in Giga Joules)
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)**	2,62,453.80	1,89,446.29
Total fuel consumption (B)	-	-
Energy consumption through other sources (C.)	-	-
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	2,62,453.80	1,89,446.29
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	2,57,361.91	1,86,229.07
Total fuel consumption (E)	1,57,45,268.93	1,46,77,956.77
Energy consumption through other sources (F)		
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	1,60,02,630.84	1,48,64,185.84
Total energy consumed (A+B+C+D+E+F)	1,62,65,084.64	1,50,53,632.13
Energy intensity per lakhs of turnover [Total energy consumed (in GJ) / Revenue from operations (in Lakhs)]	63.78	78.03
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)* [Total energy consumed (in GJ)/ Revenue from operations in lakhs adjusted for PPP]	1317.72	1612.12
Energy intensity in terms of physical output [Total energy consumed (in GJ) / tonne of production]	19.61	19.86
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency?	Yes	
If yes, name of the external agency.	Vinay and Keshava LLP have conducted audit for our Sustainability Report	

*The revenue from operations has been adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using the latest PPP conversion factor published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for India for the year 2025, which is 20.66.

**The company utilizes 50.56% of its total electricity consumption from renewable sources and the Green Grid.

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Yes/No)

Yes

If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Target given for year 2024-2025 is to reduce specific energy consumption from 0.8476 TOE/ Tone Equivalent to 0.8106 TOE/ Tone Equivalent.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	0	0
(ii) Groundwater	0	0
(iii) Third party water	60,03,964.13	53,50,067.00
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others	0	0

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres)** (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	60,03,964.13	53,50,067.00
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	44,99,037.00	39,69,110.00
Water intensity per lakhs of turnover [Total water consumption (in KL) / Revenue from operations (in lakhs)]	17.64	20.57
Water intensity per lakhs of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) [Total water consumption (in KL) / Revenue from operations in lakhs adjusted for PPP]	364.49	425.06
Water intensity in terms of physical output [Total water consumption (in KL) / tonne of production]	5.42	5.24
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Yes/No)	Yes	
If yes, name of the external agency.	Vinay and Keshava LLP have conducted audit for our Sustainability Report	

*As per CGWA guidelines, the estimated water consumption for the Mumbai and Ahmedabad offices is based on an assumption of 45 litres per person per day and is included in third-party water.

**The company's water savings amounted to 686,825 kiloliters from its overall water withdrawal

4. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water		
No treatment	0	0
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(ii) To Groundwater		
No treatment	0	0
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iii) To Seawater		
No treatment	0	0
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iv) Sent to third parties*	15,03,380	13,69,710
No treatment	0	0
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	15,03,380	13,69,710
(v) Others**	1,547	11,247
No treatment	1,547	11,247
With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	15,04,927	13,80,957
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)	Yes	
If yes, name of the external agency.	Vinay and Keshava LLP have conducted audit for our Sustainability Report	

*The treated wastewater is discharged to GIDC for further treatment.

**Water from offices and R&D center is discharged to the municipal corporation sewage system.

5. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge?

No

The wastewater generated at the plant is subjected to a comprehensive treatment process prior to being transferred to the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) for additional treatment. This multi-tiered approach ensures compliance with all applicable regulatory standards and significantly reduces the environmental impact of the discharged water.

If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

NA

6. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
NOx	MT/year	32.49	15.33
SOx	MT/year	12.54	29.80
Particulate matter (PM)	MT/year	22.18	13.66
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)			Yes
GPCB conducts periodic assessments and evaluations at the site.		GPCB conducts periodic assessments and evaluations at the site.	

7. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format::

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Scope 1 emissions** (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	12,42,185.22	11,59,837.68
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	51,972.81	37,038.89
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions*	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	12,94,158.03	11,93,876.57
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per lakhs of turnover [Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (in MTCO ₂ e) / Revenue from operations (in lakhs)]	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per Lakhs of revenue from operations	5.07	6.19
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission in-tensity per lakhs of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) [Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (in MTCO ₂ e) / Revenue from operations in lakhs adjusted for PPP]	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent per Lakhs of revenue from operations for PPP	104.85	127.85
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission in-tensity in terms of physical output [Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (in MTCO ₂ e) / tonne of production]	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent generated Per tonne of production	1.56	1.58
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)			Yes
If yes, name of the external agency.		Vinay and Keshava LLP have conducted audit for our Sustainability Report -	

*Source of emission factors used - EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub, CEA's CDM - CO₂ Baseline Database User Guide Version 20 has been used for the purpose of GHG Emissions calculations.

**CO₂ emission generated for the stationary sources for coal has been taken from the Continuous emission monitoring system.

8. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? (Yes/ No)

Yes, If Yes, then provide details.	Yes
Epigral is firmly committed to reducing its environmental footprint and actively implements measures to lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The company has adopted a multi-faceted approach, focusing on renewable energy, sustainable raw materials, process optimization, and carbon sequestration.	

A major milestone in this effort is the establishment of a Joint Venture Agreement for a wind-solar hybrid project, with a combined capacity of 18.34 MW. This initiative contributes significantly to reducing dependency on fossil fuels by generating clean, renewable electricity and mitigating the company's overall carbon footprint.

In alignment with sustainable production practices, the company utilizes glycerin — a 100% renewable raw material—within its manufacturing processes. This strategic choice not only decreases reliance on non-renewable resources but also supports a circular economy approach.

The company also places emphasis on carbon sequestration through its Green Belt Development Program, under which approximately 31,000 trees have been planted. This initiative contributes to improved air quality and reinforces efforts to combat climate change.

To further enhance environmental sustainability, the company continually invests in technological advancements and process optimization aimed at minimizing waste and increasing efficiency. Key examples include:

- **MSRU Technology:** This innovation significantly reduces sludge generation in Caustic Soda production, thereby lowering the environmental burden.
- **Sulphate Removal System:** Optimizes brine purification processes, resulting in decreased waste output.
- **ECH Glycerol Process:** Replacing the conventional propylene route, this method substantially reduces energy consumption and GHG emissions.
- **Zero Gap Membrane Installation:** Introduced as a sustainable solution in Caustic Soda manufacturing, this process enhances energy efficiency and environmental performance.

The Company remains committed to continuous improvement and innovation in environmental stewardship. The organization acknowledges the critical importance of minimizing its carbon emissions and continues to pursue forward-looking strategies that align with its sustainability objectives.

9. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	453.39	75.11
E-waste (B)	-	0.84
Bio-medical waste (C)	0.006	0.003
Construction and demolition waste (D)	-	-
Battery waste (E)	0.08	-
Radioactive waste (F)	-	-
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	47,824.80	35,773.50
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector)	50,131.33	43,925.89
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	98,409.61	79,775.34
Waste intensity per lakhs of turnover [Total waste generated (in MT) / Revenue from operations (in lakhs)]	0.39	0.41
Waste intensity per lakhs of turnover adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Total waste generated (in MT) / Revenue from operations in lakhs adjusted for PPP	7.97	8.54
Waste intensity in terms of physical output Total waste generated (in MT) / per tonne of production	0.12	0.11

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	9.97	8.25
(ii) Re-used	45,037.90	33,163.00
(iii) Other recovery operations	46,094.57	40,596.70
Total	91,142.44	73,767.95
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	-	-
(ii) Landfilling	50.74	54.75
(iii) Other disposal operations	7,216.43	5,952.64
Total	7,267.17	6,007.39
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)		Yes
If yes, name of the external agency.	VKCA have conducted audit for our Sustainability Report	

10. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

Epigral is committed to responsible waste management across its manufacturing operations, ensuring both hazardous and non-hazardous waste is handled in a safe and environmentally compliant manner. The company adopts a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach to ensure the proper collection, transportation, and disposal of waste in line with applicable environmental regulations.

All waste materials are transported to an authorized Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF). To ensure transparency and regulatory compliance, waste manifests are generated and uploaded on the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) online portal. Epigral Ltd. also maintains detailed records of all waste disposal activities to uphold accountability and traceability.

Waste minimization remains a central component of the company's broader sustainability strategy. To this end, the Company has implemented Best Available Technologies (BAT), including the adoption of a zero gap membrane system and a high carbon ash recycling process. These advanced systems contribute to enhanced operational efficiency while significantly reducing waste generation.

In addition, process optimization has played a pivotal role in reducing the company's environmental footprint. For instance, the company transitioned from using barium carbonate to alternative methods for brine purification in Caustic Soda lye production. This strategic change not only reduced the reliance on a natural resource but also minimized the volume of waste generated and eliminated the need for open land disposal.

Further, the introduction of MSRU technology led to a significant decrease in sludge generation—from 62 Kg/MT to 23 Kg/MT of Caustic Soda—while also phasing out the use of barium carbonate, contributing to both operational sustainability and environmental preservation.

Through the implementation of these robust waste management systems and continual investment in innovative, sustainable technologies, the Company reinforces its long-term commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable development.

11. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

Sr. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval/clearance are being complied with? (Y/N)	If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
We do not have office/operations in ecological sensitive areas				

12. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
No EIA was conducted in the current financial year					

13. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N/NA).

Yes

If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

Specify the law/regulation/ guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
Not Applicable as Company is compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India			

Leadership Indicators

1. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres):

For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

(i) Name of the Area*	NA
(ii) Nature of Operations	NA

* We do not have a presence in any water-stressed area.

2. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	MTCO2e	For Scope 3 Please refer to our sustainability report	35,898.63
Total Scope 3 emissions per lakhs of turnover [Total Scope 3 emissions (in MTCO2e) / Revenue from operations (in lakhs)]	MTCO2e per lakhs of turnover		0.19
Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N)			No
If yes, name of the external agency .		-	

3. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 11 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Not Applicable

4. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative	Corrective action taken, if any
Power saving by optimization of Boiler Feed Pump	The Boiler Feed Pump (BFP) stages were optimized to better match process demand and reduce unnecessary energy consumption. This engineering adjustment led to more efficient pump operations.	Achieved significant power savings and improved overall pump performance through better energy utilization.	-
Power saving by changing design of chlorinators	In the CPVC Resin Unit, the design of the chlorinator is optimized effectively lowering the energy load required for operation by approximately 12%.	Targeted reduction in energy consumption was successfully achieved without compromising process efficiency.	-
Power saving by optimization of Pump operations	Pump impellers were resized to align pump performance with system requirements.	Realized a combined energy saving of 44 kW per hour, contributing to overall plant energy efficiency.	-
Steam savings by repairing of Steam Network Leakages	Comprehensive leak detection and repair work was conducted, focusing on valves, flanges, and steam traps across the steam distribution network.	Steam losses were reduced significantly, resulting in improved energy efficiency and lower utility costs.	-
Re-insulation in High-Temperature Zones	A post-insulation audit identified areas with heat losses. Re-insulation was performed in critical high-temperature zones to restore thermal integrity.	Enhanced thermal retention and reduced energy wastage supporting long-term energy conservation goals.	-
Reuse of Water from Ion Exchanger Units	Drain lines from SAC, WBA, and SBA units connected to a common header for rinse water collection; pumped to Cooling Tower-1 after quality check.	Reduced freshwater intake and load on ETP; 23,267 m ³ water recovered in FY 2024-25.	-
Recovery of DMF and ACF Backwash and Rinse Water	Drain lines from DMF and ACF units connected to collect rinse and backwash water; filtered and stored in MGF-4 reservoir for reuse.	Reduced freshwater consumption and ETP load; 90010 m ³ water recovered in FY 2024-25.	-
Recovery of Steam Condensate from Process Plant	Installed system to collect steam condensate in common tank; reused as boiler makeup water through CPU unit.	Reduced freshwater use and ETP burden; enhanced heat recovery; 458560 m ³ condensate recovered in FY 2024-25.	-
Reuse of Sewage Water	Installed two sewage water treatment planted water used for irrigation in gardens.	Conserved freshwater by utilizing treated wastewater; 12123 m ³ reused in FY 2024-25.	-
Green Belt Development Programme	Planned approximately 31,000 saplings for green belt creation to improve biodiversity, air quality, and climate resilience.	Planted 2914 saplings for green belt creation to improve biodiversity, air quality, and climate resilience.	-
ECH – Glycerol Process	Adopted glycerol-based manufacturing of Epichlorohydrin using 100% renewable glycerin with lower water and energy use.	Environmentally friendly production supporting sustainable resource use.	-

Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative	Corrective action taken, if any
Renewable Energy	Entered JV to install an 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid project (wind 17.60 MW AC, solar 18.34 MW AC).	Reduced approx 42000 tonnes CO2 equivalent emissions basis utilisation of renewable energy in FY 2024-25	-
Recycling and Reusing Wastewater	Treated wastewater from STP recycled for industrial processes, cooling, and irrigation.	Reduced fresh water reliance, contributing to resource preservation.	-
Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy	Installed system for real-time monitoring of HCl and Cl2 emissions with process control integration.	Enabled immediate corrective response to emission irregularities.	-
Rainwater Harvesting	Installed rooftop rainwater harvesting system at power plant; collected rainwater used for cooling tower makeup after analysis.	Reduced dependence on freshwater sources.	-
Waste Compost Machine	Utilized canteen waste to produce compost for green belt areas, reducing landfill waste and methane emissions.	Supported sustainable waste management and improved soil nutrition.	-

5. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? (Yes/No)

Yes

Give details in 100 words/ web link.

The On-Site Emergency Plans are aligned with the Local Crisis Plan and the District Emergency Response Plan. These plans are developed in accordance with Schedule 8-A of Sub-rule 68-J-(12)(1) under the Gujarat Factory Rules, 1963. Additionally, the Disaster Management Plan adheres to the provisions of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003 and the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

The disaster and crisis management framework considers a range of potential scenarios, including fire and explosion, toxic gas release, spillage of acids and alkalis, structural collapses, electrical installation failures, bomb threats, terrorist attacks, and natural calamities such as heavy rainfall, flooding, earth-quakes, storms, and cyclones.

These plans are designed to ensure effective communication and clear instructions for timely response and restoration of normal plant operations, thereby minimizing risk and enhancing overall safety and resilience.

6. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.

Epigral acknowledges the environmental risks posed by certain materials within its value chain, recognizing that improper handling of these substances can lead to serious, potentially fatal consequences. To address these concerns, the company has adopted a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach:

- Value Chain Assessment: A thorough evaluation of the entire value chain was conducted, with specific emphasis on environmental parameters. This assessment helps identify areas with the highest potential environmental impact, enabling targeted and effective risk mitigation strategies.
- Product Stewardship Training: In alignment with our commitment to responsible product management, we provide specialized training to our value chain partners. This training covers safe handling techniques and effective leak management practices, ensuring that partners are equipped to manage materials in an environmentally responsible manner.

Through these initiatives, the Company reinforces its dedication to reducing environmental risks and upholding sustainability across its value chain.

7. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts .

80%

PRINCIPLE 7: Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent.

(This principle highlights the importance of responsible advocacy. Companies should engage in policy advocacy in a responsible and transparent manner, and avoid engaging in activities that could undermine the public interest or the democratic process.)

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations. 7
- b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.

Sr. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National/ International)
1	Dahej Industries Association	State
2	Dahej Eco-Friendly Society	State
3	Alkali Manufactures Association of India	National
4	Indian Chemical Council	National
5	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	National
6	Chemicals and Petrochemicals Manufacturer's Association	National
7	Association of Chloromethane Manufacturers	National

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti- competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
No cases were filed by any stakeholder against the Company regarding unfair trade practices or anti-competitive behaviour during the financial year.		

Leadership Indicators

Sr. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half Yearly/ Quarterly/ Others- Please specify)	Web Link, if available
---------	-------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	---	------------------------

Epigral actively engages in public policy discussions through industry forums and regulatory consultations, advocating for sustainable manufacturing, environmental compliance, and innovation in specialty chemicals. The company supports policies promoting green chemistry, waste management, and safety standards, aligning with its commitment to responsible growth and environmental stewardship.

PRINCIPLE 8: Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development.

(This principle emphasizes the importance of promoting inclusive and equitable economic development. Companies should create economic opportunities for all, including disadvantaged and marginalized groups. They should also contribute to the development of local communities and support social and economic empowerment.)

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
-----------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---	--	-------------------

As the contribution does not exceed ₹10 Crores, the same is not applicable.

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

Sr. No.	Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to PAFs in the FY (In INR)
---------	--	-------	----------	---	--------------------------	---

The Company's manufacturing complex is situated within PCPIR Region of GIDC Dahej, Bharuch. As a result, the Company does not require any measures for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

The Company has adopted various policies that include a comprehensive Grievance Redressal Mechanism for all stakeholders, including the local community. These policies are publicly accessible on the Company's official website at www.epigral.com. Additionally, a dedicated contact number (02641-693000) has been provided for local communities to reach out to us directly with any concerns or queries.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	14.29%	19.61 %
Directly from within India	64.78%	62.29%

5. Job creation in smaller towns – Disclose wages paid to persons employed (including employees or workers employed on a permanent or non-permanent / on contract basis) in the following locations, as % of total wage cost

Parameter	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Rural	-	-
Semi-urban	80.44%	81.10%
Urban	-	-
Metropolitan	19.56%	18.90%
(Place to be categorized as per RBI Classification System - rural / semi-urban / ur-ban/metropolitan)		

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable	

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

Sr. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount spent (In INR)
---------	-------	-----------------------	-----------------------

No CSR activities were undertaken in designated aspirational districts identified by Government of Gujarat

3. a)	Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized /vulnerable groups? (Yes/No/NA)	Yes
b)	From which marginalized /vulnerable groups do you procure? Our procurement efforts include targeted sourcing from women-based entities, veteran-owned businesses, and other vulnerable groups. These suppliers accounted for around 1% of our total GRN-based spend in FY 2024–25. This approach aligns with our broader commitment to inclusive growth and responsible supply chain practices.	
c)	What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?	1%

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:

Sr. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes / No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
---------	--	--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------

No intellectual property based on traditional knowledge was owned or acquired during the current financial year, and consequently, no benefits were shared.

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
No Corrective action required		

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

Sr. No.	CSR Project	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
1	Asmita Vikas Kendra" a Free Residential school for mentally challenged (Divyang) children	10	100%
2	Education and Skill Development*	-	100%
3	Healthcare Initiatives*	-	100%
4	Social Welfare & Sustainable Livelihood Initiatives*	-	100%
5	Women's empowerment and livelihood*	-	100%

* The total number of individuals benefiting from the above CSR projects cannot be determined.

PRINCIPLE 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner.

(This principle highlights the importance of responsible consumer engagement. Companies should provide safe, high-quality products and services, and ensure that they are marketed and sold ethically and responsibly. They should also be transparent about their products and services, and provide consumers with the information they need to make informed choices.)

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feed-back.

Epigral has established a formal customer complaint management system, supported by a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that is communicated to all customers.



The complaint resolution process includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Upon receipt of a customer complaint—whether submitted in writing or verbally—the Marketing Department promptly forwards the details as a First Information Report (FIR) using the designated format.
- Step 2: In instances where a complaint appears to lack merit due to evident inconsistencies or justifiable reasons, it will be formally recorded only after a mutual agreement is reached between the heads of the Marketing and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) departments.
- Step 3: The QA/QC department maintains a digital “Complaints Register” in which all validated complaints are systematically documented.
- Step 4: Each complaint is assigned a unique serial number based on the calendar year to facilitate efficient tracking and management.

This structured approach ensures timely, transparent, and effective handling of customer grievances, reinforcing the Company commitment to quality and customer satisfaction.

2. Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about

Particular	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	100%
Safe and responsible usage	100%
Recycling and/or safe disposal	100%

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

Particulars	FY 2024-25			FY 2023-24		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	0	0	-	0	0	-
Advertising	0	0	-	0	0	-
Cyber-security	0	0	-	0	0	-
Delivery of essential services	0	0	-	0	0	-
Restrictive Trade Practices	0	0	-	0	0	-
Unfair Trade Practices	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other						

4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:

Particular	Number	Reason for recall
Voluntary recalls	0	-
Forced recalls	0	-

5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No)

Yes

If available, provide a web link of the policy

<https://epigral.com/governance-policies-compliances/>

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.

During the reporting period, there were no complaints or concerns reported in relation to advertising practices, delivery of essential services, or matters concerning customer data privacy and cybersecurity. Furthermore, no product recalls occurred during the current reporting year. The company was not subject to any fines, penalties, or regulatory actions pertaining to the safety of its products or services.

7. Provide the following information relating to data breaches

Particular	Number
a. Number of instances of data breaches along-with impact	0
b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers	0
c. Impact, if any, of the data breaches	
Not applicable	

Leadership Indicators

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

<https://epigral.com/>

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services

The company places a strong emphasis on ensuring the safety and well-being of its customers through the implementation of several key initiatives:

- **Comprehensive Product Information:** Detailed product information is made readily available across various platforms, including product labels, brochures, and the company's official website.
- **User Engagement and Guidance:** The company actively engages with customers to provide thorough guidance on the safe and effective use of its products.
- **Effective Communication Channels:** The sales team maintains consistent communication with customers to understand and address usage-related concerns, expectations, and grievances.
- **Timely Resolution of Feedback:** All customer feedback and complaints received through different channels are responded to promptly, in accordance with defined timelines.

These efforts collectively contribute to delivering a safe and reliable customer experience.

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.

Epigral is committed to maintaining transparent and timely communication with stakeholders during periods of disruption. To ensure effective dissemination of information, the company utilizes a range of communication channels, including its official website, media outlets, social media platforms, distribution network, sales representatives, and email correspondence.



4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/NA):	Yes
<p>a. If yes, provide details in brief.</p> <p>Our packaging is designed with a strong emphasis on safety and user awareness, while clearly conveying essential product information. Detailed product descriptions and emergency contact numbers are prominently displayed on three sides of the transport vehicle. The inclusion of the UN Number facilitates proper handling and compliance during transportation. Clear precautionary statements, often accompanied by pictograms, offer guidance on the safe use of the product.</p> <p>Additionally, a “trump card” is affixed to the packaging, containing essential transportation information in six languages. This multilingual guide plays a vital role in emergency situations, providing first-aid instructions and details of potential antidotes.</p>	
<p>b. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products/ services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No):</p>	Yes
<p>We conduct formal customer surveys and maintain regular contact through our dedicated team. The company ensures all product information is clearly displayed in compliance with legal regulations and provides detailed descriptions through product literature and our website. Customer feedback and complaints received via various channels are promptly addressed within defined timeframes to ensure satisfaction and continuous improvement.</p>	

Form AOC - 1

Statement of Salient Features of Financial Statement of
Subsidiaries/Associates as per Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013

Part - B: "Associates and Joint Ventures"

(₹ in Crs.)	
Name of Associates / Joint Ventures	ReNew Green (GJS Three) Pvt. Ltd.
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2024
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the Company on 31 st March, 2025*	
No. of Shares	1,30,71,419
Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	20.54
Extend of Holding %	26.00
3. Description of how there is significant Influence	26% voting rights held by the Company
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet*	80.88
6. Profit / Loss for the year*	
i. Considered in Consolidation	0.99
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-

* Based on unaudited numbers as on 31st March, 2025, as the financials of associate were not audited as on the date of this Report.

- Names of Associates or Joint Ventures which are yet to commence operations – N.A.
- Names of Associates or Joint Ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year- N.A.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited

Sanjay Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 02006947)

Gaurang Trivedi
Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar
Executive Director
(DIN: 01998162)



Standalone Financial Statements



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the Standalone Financial Statements).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2025, its profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the

Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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 audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements.



Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition (as described in Note 2 and 27 of the Standalone Financial Statements)	
<p>The Company majorly generates revenue from sale of Chlor-Alkali and its Derivatives products. The Company recognises revenue from sales of goods in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable in the ordinary course of its activities. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of discounts, rebates and taxes.</p> <p>Certain terms in sales arrangements relating to timing for transfer of control to the customer and delivery specifications including incoterms, involves significant judgement in determining whether the revenue is recognised in the correct period.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and evaluated the Company's policy for revenue recognition and assessed its compliance with Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to revenue. • We obtained and read the terms of customer contracts on a sample basis to assess various performance obligations in the contract, the point in time of transfer of control of goods to customers and pricing terms. • We have tested on sample basis sales transactions and inspected the underlying sales orders, invoice copies, terms of delivery, lorry receipts, bill of lading, and collection as per the terms of the contract with customers. • We have tested on sample basis transactions near year end date as well as credit notes issued after the year end date. • Assessed the relevant disclosures in Standalone Financial Statements for compliance with disclosure requirements.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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 Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone 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 for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based

on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 except for the



matters stated in the paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the 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, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 40 to the Standalone Financial Statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 44 to the Standalone Financial Statements;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 47 to the Standalone Financial Statements, 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 persons or entities, 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 that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 47 to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

- v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

As stated in note 16 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded

in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights, as described in note 46 to the Standalone Financial Statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of other accounting software.

Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Abhishek Karia

Partner
Membership Number: 132122
UDIN: 25132122BMOEVO5151
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2025



Annexure 1 referred to in Paragraph 1 of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2025

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them over the period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties as disclosed in note 3 to the Standalone Financial Statements (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) 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 ended March 31, 2025.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for goods in transit and inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2025 and discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such confirmations. No material discrepancies in aggregate for each class of inventory were noted on physical verification of inventory.
- (b) As disclosed in note 21 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the audited books of accounts of the Company. The Company do not have sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.
- iii. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of

Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacturing of Chloro- Alkali and its Derivatives products, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

- vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, professional tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) The dues of duty of goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount involved (Rs. in Crore)*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty	5.99	2012-13	CESTAT	
Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	5.41	2017-18	CIT (A)	
Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	-	2009-10 and 2011-12	CIT (A)	Ongoing assessment with CIT (A) pertains to years where the company had tax and book losses

* Net of amount paid under protest amounting to Rs. 0.49 Crore

- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associate.

- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate company. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3 (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has complied with provisions of Sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the private placement of equity shares through qualified institutional placement. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4



as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 45 to the Standalone Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone 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.
- xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of Section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 33 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
- (b) All amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special bank account in compliance of with provisions of sub section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note_34 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Abhishek Karia
Partner
Membership Number: 132122
UDIN: 25132122BMOEVO5151
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2025

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Standalone Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone 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, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements 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 these Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 these Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

.....
per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership Number: 132122

UDIN: 25132122BMOEVO5151

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: May 05, 2025

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3.1	2,219.29	1,744.68
(b) Capital Work in Progress	3.2	63.89	482.84
(c) Other Intangible Assets	3.3	18.73	21.96
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	20.54	20.57
(ii) Other Financial Assets	5	7.30	8.53
(e) Non Current Tax Assets (net)	6	16.33	5.92
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	7	30.12	7.90
Total Non-Current Assets		2,376.20	2,292.40
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	387.99	262.99
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	9	76.60	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	10	232.32	178.75
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	18.64	3.18
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	12	3.55	3.61
(v) Loans	13	0.39	0.49
(vi) Other Financial Assets	14	40.06	40.35
(c) Other Current Assets	15	15.69	12.56
Total Current Assets		775.24	501.93
Total Assets		3,151.44	2,794.33
II. Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	43.14	41.55
(b) Other Equity	17	1,860.39	1,212.54
Total Equity		1,903.53	1,254.09
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	448.97	547.04
(ii) Lease Liabilities	42	3.37	0.09
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.38	-
(b) Provisions	20	5.80	4.88
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	36	293.65	208.65
Total Non-Current Liabilities		755.17	760.66
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	135.61	415.65
(ii) Lease Liabilities	42	4.58	1.26
(iii) Trade Payables	22		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise		24.72	40.51
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise		160.96	143.41
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	23	98.78	104.11
(b) Other Current Liabilities	24	67.52	72.64
(c) Provisions	25	0.32	0.20
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	26	0.25	1.80
Total Current Liabilities		492.74	779.58
Total Liabilities		1,247.91	1,540.24
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,151.44	2,794.33
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)
(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)Sanjay Jain
Chief Financial OfficerMaulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 02006947Gaurang Trivedi
Company SecretaryKaushal Soparkar
Executive Director
DIN: 01998162Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 5th May, 2025Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 5th May, 2025

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores, except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	27	2,550.13	1,929.19
Other Income	28	15.21	6.52
Total Income (A)		2,565.34	1,935.71
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	29	1,322.40	1,071.60
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work in Progress	30	31.09	(10.78)
Employee Benefits Expenses	31	114.48	89.65
Finance Costs	32	53.27	73.49
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	3	132.56	123.56
Power and Fuel Expenses	33	130.08	105.75
Other Expenses	34	241.36	191.77
Total Expense (B)		2,025.24	1,645.04
Profit Before Tax (C) = (A-B)		540.10	290.67
Tax Expense:	36		
Current Tax		98.17	52.71
Net Deferred Tax Expense		85.23	42.17
Total Tax Expense (D)		183.40	94.88
Net Profit for the Year (E) = (C-D)		356.70	195.79
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	37	(0.65)	(0.73)
Income Tax effect on above	36	0.23	0.26
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss) for the Year, net of Tax (F)		(0.42)	(0.47)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (G) = (E+F)		356.28	195.32
Earnings per Equity Share (face value of ₹10 each) (in ₹)			
Basic	35	84.45	47.12
Diluted		84.45	47.12
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)
 (CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Taxation	540.10	290.67
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	132.56	123.56
Interest Income	(0.33)	(0.10)
Finance Cost	53.27	73.49
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain	(0.95)	(0.51)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	(5.04)	0.05
Profit on Sale of Mutual Fund	(1.48)	-
Unrealised Gain on Mutual funds	(0.41)	-
Impairment/Loss on Investment in Subsidiary	0.02	0.05
Sundry Balances Written back	(0.05)	(0.59)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	717.69	486.62
Adjustment for:		
(Increase) in Inventories	(125.00)	(51.16)
(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(53.90)	(12.13)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	1.30	(26.53)
(Increase) in Other Assets	(4.29)	(4.75)
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans	0.10	(0.34)
Increase in Trade Payables	3.08	55.33
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	16.77	(12.08)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Liabilities	(5.12)	11.79
Increase in Provisions	0.38	1.47
Working Capital Changes	(166.68)	(38.40)
Cash Generated from Operation	551.01	448.22
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(110.45)	(50.53)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	440.56	397.69
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment (including CWIP and Intangible Assets)	(194.69)	(398.44)
Proceed from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	8.34	-
Investment in Bank Deposits	(1.18)	(2.74)
Redemption of Bank Deposits	0.42	-
Interest Received	0.26	0.08
Investment in Mutual Fund	(307.86)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Mutual Funds (including realised gain)	233.15	-
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities	(261.56)	(401.10)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Finance Charges Paid	(65.94)	(72.02)
Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowing	137.00	213.00
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowing	(248.55)	(196.26)
(Repayment)/Proceed from Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	(171.55)	129.24
Payment of Lease Liability	(2.36)	(1.44)
Dividend paid on Redeemable Preference Shares	(10.32)	(14.75)
Dividend paid on Equity Shares	(31.54)	(10.37)
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	333.05	-
Share Issue Expenses	(8.33)	-
Redemption of Redeemable Preference Shares	(95.00)	(55.00)

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Net Cash (Used in) from Financing Activities	(163.54)	(7.60)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	15.46	(11.01)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the Year	3.18	14.19
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the Year	18.64	3.18
Cash and Cash Equivalent comprises as under		
Cash on Hand	0.01	0.01
Balance with Schedule Banks in Current Accounts	8.63	3.17
Deposits with Schedule Banks	10.00	-
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of the Year (refer note 11)	18.64	3.18

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on 31 March 2025

- 1) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared as per Indirect Method in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard - 7 on "Statement of Cash Flow " issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- 2) Changes in liabilities arising from Financing Activities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	April 1, 2024	Cash Flow	Other	March 31, 2025
Current Borrowings (Note 21)	221.05	(171.55)	-	49.50
Lease Liabilities (Note 42)	1.35	(2.36)	8.96	7.95
Non- Current Borrowings (Including current portion of long term debt) (Note 18 & 21)	741.64	(206.55)	(0.01)	535.08
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	964.04	(380.46)	8.95	592.53

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	April 1, 2023	Cash Flow	Other	March 31, 2024
Current Borrowings (Note 21)	91.71	129.24	0.11	221.05
Lease Liabilities (Note 42)	2.61	(1.44)	0.18	1.35
Non- Current Borrowings (Including current portion of long term debt) (Note 18 & 21)	784.43	(38.26)	(4.53)	741.64
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	878.75	89.55	(4.25)	964.04

Others includes the effects of reclassification of Non Current portion of Borrowings including Lease Liabilities to Current due to passage of time and effect of unrealised foreign currency amount on External Commercial Borrowings.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(A) Equity Share Capital (refer note 16)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Share of ₹10 each Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up		
Balance as at 1 st April 2023	4,15,50,158	41.55
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2023	4,15,50,158	41.55
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Year	-	-
Balance as at 31 st March 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Issue of Equity Share Capital during the Year	15,91,180	1.59
Balance as at 31 st March 2025	4,31,41,338	43.14

(B) Other Equity (refer note 17)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Security Premium	Total Other Equity
Balance at 1 st April 2023	(246.68)	1,274.29	-	1,027.61
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2023	(246.68)	1,274.29	-	1,027.61
Profit for the Year	-	195.79	-	195.79
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (net of Taxes)	-	(0.47)	-	(0.47)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	195.32	-	195.32
Dividend Paid During the Year	-	(10.39)	-	(10.39)
Balance at 31 st March 2024	(246.68)	1,459.22	-	1,212.54
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	(246.68)	1,459.22	-	1,212.54
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	(246.68)	1,459.22	-	1,212.54
Issue of Equity Shares (refer note 16)	-	-	331.46	331.46
Share Issue Expenses (refer note 16)	-	-	(8.33)	(8.33)
Profit for the Year	-	356.70	-	356.70
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (net of Taxes)	-	(0.42)	-	(0.42)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	356.28	323.13	679.41
Dividend Paid During the Year	-	(31.56)	-	(31.56)
Balance as at 31 st March 2025	(246.68)	1,783.94	323.13	1,860.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Epigral Limited (the Company) (Formerly Known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) (CIN L24100GJ2007PLC051717) is a Public Company limited by shares domiciled in India, incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Its share are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The registered office at Epigral Tower B/h. Safal Profitaire, Prahladnagar, Satellite, Ahmedabad Gujarat, India.

The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and selling of Chlor Alkali & its Derivatives.

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 05th May, 2025.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended thereafter and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the SFS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Derivative financial instruments

In addition, the Financial Statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crore (INR 00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The Standalone Financial Statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

2.2 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes:

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity Benefits)

A liability in respect of defined benefit plans is recognised in the Balance Sheet, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan's assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments which arise from the fund at the reporting date, calculated annually

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Refer note 37 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans.

Useful economic lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment as disclosed in note 3 are depreciated over their useful economic lives. Management reviews the useful economic lives at least once a year and any changes could affect the depreciation rates prospectively and hence the asset carrying values.

Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

2.3 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

a. CURRENT VS. NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION:

The Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of

Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are always classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue from Contracts with Customers is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the Customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the Customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to Revenue from Contracts with Customers are provided below.

1) Sale of Goods

Revenue from Sale of Goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods or terms as agreed with the customer. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days from the date of dispatch. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer.

(i) Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

the goods to the Customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with cash discount in accordance with the company policy. The cash discount component gives rise to variable consideration.

Volume Rebates

The Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognized as revenue.

(ii) Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (h) (Financial Instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.)

(iii) Contract Liabilities (advance from customers)

A contract liability is recognized when a customer pays consideration before

the Company transfers goods to the Customer or when the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2) Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in Other Income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3) Export Incentives

Export Incentives are recognized as income when right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

c. FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's Standalone Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in Statement of Profit or 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 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 or Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit or Loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

d. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investments (other than Equity Investments in Associates) and derivatives at fair values 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:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

held for distribution in discontinued operations. The management comprises of the Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Finance Officer (CFO).

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Board of Directors after discussion with and approval by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes. Refer note 44.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy.
- Investment in Equity Shares.
- Financial Instruments (including those carried at amortised cost).

e. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Capital Work-in-Progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

Items of Stores and Spares that meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as Inventories.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except for assets where management believes and based on independent technical evaluation, assets estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Leasehold land is amortized over the lease period on a straight line basis.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The Depreciation rates charges over following estimated lives:

Asset	Estimated Useful life
Leasehold Land	99 Years
Building	30 Years
Carpeted Roads – RCC	10 Years
Plant & Machinery	12-25 Years
Electrical Installations	10 Years
Captive Power Plant and Equipments	20 – 40 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Computers	3 Years
Other Equipments	5 Years

f. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost include acquisition and other incidental cost related to acquiring the intangible asset. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated and approved by authorities, future economic benefits are probable.

The useful lives of Intangible Assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets

Assets	Amortization Method	Amortization Period
Usage Rights	On Straight-line basis	10 years
Technical Know How	On Straight-line basis	10 years

g. IMPAIRMENT OF NON- FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

The Company basis its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

h. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a Financial Asset of one Entity and a Financial Liability or Equity instrument of another Entity.

(A) Financial Asset

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at Amortised Cost, Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), and Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

Subsequent Classification and measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at its amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss such as interest income on Bank deposits and other interest income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the Equity to Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt Instrument at Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated certain debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

Investment in Associates are out of scope of Ind AS 109 and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in Associates at cost.

All other Equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading

are classified as at FVTOCI. For all other Equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an Equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within Equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) 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 18 (referred to as 'Contractual Revenue Receivables' in these Financial Statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

(B) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, Loans and Borrowings, Payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of Loans and Borrowings and Payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include Trade and Other Payables, Loans and Borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of Financial Liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Loan and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liability for good and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and Other Payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and currency swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

De-recognition

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

Off-setting Financial Instrument

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance

Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Stores and Spares, Packing Materials and Raw Materials are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and for this purpose, cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. However, the aforesaid items are not valued below cost if the finished products in which they are to be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Finished goods: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

Work in progress are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and for this purpose, cost is determined on standard cost basis which approximates the actual cost. Variances, exclusive of abnormally low volume and operating performance, are adjusted to inventory.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

j. 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 in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

k. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme established under a State Plan. The contributions to the scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year when employee rendered related services.

The Company has a defined benefit Gratuity Plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on post-employment at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the rules of the Company. The aforesaid liability is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of the financial year. The Scheme is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The Company has other long-term employee benefits in the nature of leave encashment. The liability in respect of leave encashment is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of the financial year. The aforesaid leave encashment is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Service costs comprising of current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

- Net interest expense or income

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

i. Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the balance sheet. Actuarial gains / losses, if any, are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Compensated absences, which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are treated as short term employee benefits. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Accumulated compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are treated as other long term employee benefits for measurement purposes.

ii. Presentation and disclosure

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans, the allocation between the short term and long-term provisions have been made as determined by an actuary. Obligations under other long-term benefits are classified as short-term provision, if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the obligation beyond 12 months from the reporting date. The Company presents the entire compensated absences as short-term provisions since employee has an unconditional right to avail the leave at any time during the year.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

I. Taxes

Tax expenses comprises current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income..

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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment..

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in Associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred Tax Assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible

temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the Deferred Tax Asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in associates deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of Deferred Tax Asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity). Deferred Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in Equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will be able to set off against the normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognize MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company review the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

m. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

n. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liability is:

- (i) a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future

events not wholly within the control of the entity or

- (ii) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because;
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses the same as per the requirements of Ind AS 37.

o. LEASES

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is or contains a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use-assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease payments have been classified as financing activities in Statement of Cash Flow.

The Company has elected not to recognize Right-Of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in statement of profit and loss over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as operating activities.

- iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

The Company applies the low-value asset recognition exemption on a lease-by-lease basis, if the lease qualifies as leases of low-value assets, with a value when new of up to INR 3 lacs. In making this assessment, the Company also factors below key aspects:

- The assessment is conducted on an absolute basis and is independent of the size, nature, or circumstances of the lessee.
- The assessment is based on the value of the asset when new, regardless of the asset's age at the time of the lease.
- The lessee can benefit from the use of the underlying asset either independently or in combination with other readily available resources, and the asset is not highly dependent on or interrelated with other assets.
- If the asset is subleased or expected to be subleased, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company has classified leases of IT equipment for individual employees, and leases of office furniture and water dispensers as leases of low value assets.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

p. EARNING PER SHARE

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted Earnings per Share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

attributable to Equity Shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential Equity Shares.

q. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the Financial Statements comprise Cash at Banks and on Hand and Short-Term Deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of Cash and Short-Term Deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

r. Government Grants and Subsidies:

Government Grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the same will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss by way of a deduction to the related expense on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Government grants, that are receivable towards capital investments under State Investment Promotion Scheme, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and is being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

When the company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

s. SEGMENT REPORTING

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

t. Dividend to Equity and Redeemable Preference Shareholders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability for dividends to Equity Holders of the Company when the dividend is authorised and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in Equity.

The Company recognises liability for dividends to Redeemable Preference share Holders of the Company on accrual basis. Dividend is paid based on authorisation by the Board of Directors. Dividend to Redeemable Preference Shareholders is cumulative and recognised in finance cost as interest expense.

u. New Standards, Interpretations and amendments adopted by the company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified new standards or amendment to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

The following amendments are effective from April 1, 2024:

Introduction of Ind AS 117

MCA notified Ind AS 117, a comprehensive standard that prescribe, recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements, to avoid diversities in practice for accounting insurance contracts and it applies to all companies i.e., to all “insurance contracts” regardless of the issuer. However, Ind AS 117 is not applicable to the entities which are insurance companies registered with IRDAI.

Additionally, amendments have been made to Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets

Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments and Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers to align them with Ind AS 117. The amendments also introduce enhanced disclosure requirements, particularly in Ind AS 107, to provide clarity regarding financial instruments associated with insurance contracts.

Amendments to Ind AS 116 -Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

The amendments require an entity to recognise lease liability including variable lease payments which are not linked to index or a rate in a way it does not result into gain on Right of use asset it retains.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2025

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1 st April, 2024	Additions	Deduction/ Adjustments	As at 31 st March, 2025	As at 1 st April, 2024	For the Year	On Deduction/ Adjustment	As at 31 st March, 2025	As at 31 st March, 2025	As at 31 st March, 2024
3.1 TANGIBLE ASSET										
Freehold Land	15.27	-	-	15.27	-	-	-	-	15.27	15.27
Right of Use Asset - Lease Hold Land	197.42	-	-	197.42	4.08	2.29	-	6.37	191.05	193.34
Building	233.63	23.50	0.12	257.01	52.90	9.63	0.03	62.50	194.51	180.73
Right of Use Asset - Building	5.84	9.02	0.16	14.70	4.77	2.00	-	6.77	7.93	1.07
Plant & Machineries	1,495.01	573.51	59.67	2,008.85	479.39	98.66	56.55	521.50	1,487.35	1,015.62
Captive Power Plant & Equipments	407.04	-	-	407.04	78.89	14.29	-	93.18	313.86	328.15
Furnitures & Fixtures	7.71	0.21	-	7.92	2.43	0.74	-	3.17	4.75	5.28
Office Equipment	5.87	0.76	-	6.63	1.60	1.14	-	2.74	3.89	4.27
Vehicles	2.43	0.01	0.16	2.28	2.02	0.28	0.08	2.22	0.06	0.41
Computers	1.35	0.38	-	1.73	0.81	0.30	-	1.11	0.62	0.54
TOTAL (A)	2,371.57	607.39	60.11	2,918.85	626.89	129.33	56.66	699.56	2,219.29	1,744.68
3.3 INTANGIBLE ASSET										
Usage Rights	26.21	-	-	26.21	9.48	2.47	-	11.95	14.26	16.73
Technical Know- How	8.03	-	-	8.03	2.80	0.76	-	3.56	4.47	5.23
TOTAL (B)	34.24	-	-	34.24	12.28	3.23	-	15.51	18.73	21.96
TOTAL (A+B)	2,405.81	607.39	60.11	2,953.09	639.17	132.56	56.66	715.07	2,238.02	1,766.64

Notes:

During the Current Year exchange gain of ₹ Nil (31 March 2024: exchange gain of Nil) arising on reporting of long term foreign currency monetary item related to Property, Plant and Equipment has been added/deducted to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and the unamortised balance carried as part of tangible asset as at the year end aggregate to ₹2.86 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹3.16 Crore), in view of option given in para D13AA of IND-AS 101 on first time adoption of IND-AS.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2025 (Contd.)

3.2 Capital Work-in-Progress		Ageing Schedule of Capital Work in Progress as at March 31,2025					(₹ in Crores)
Particulars	Amount	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total	
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2- 3 Year	More than 3 Year		
Project in Progress		63.89	-	-	-	63.89	
As at 31 st March 2025		63.89	-	-	-	63.89	

(₹ in Crores)	
Particulars	Amount
Cost	
As at 31 st March 2024	482.84
Addition during the Year	176.25
Capitalisation	(595.19)
As at 31 st March 2025	63.89

Capital Work in Progress ₹63.89 Crore as at 31st March 2025 comprises expenditure for Expansion Project of Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride, Epichlorohydrin and other Projects which are in the course of construction.

The amount of borrowing costs added to cost of capital work-in-progress during the year ended 31st March 2025 is ₹20.63 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹6.84 Crore). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 8.15%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings taken for above mentioned Projects.

Refer note 42 for Right of Use assets details.

Refer Note 18 and 21 for details of charge created against the above mentioned assets.

Refer Note 40 for details of contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments.

As on 31st March, 2025 there are no Projects whose completion are overdue or exceed its cost as compare to plan.

For Property Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets existing as on 1 April 2015 i.e. the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost as permitted by Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard". Accordingly, the net WDV as per Indian GAAP as on 1 April 2015 has been considered as Gross block under Ind AS. The accumulated depreciation is netted off as on 1 April 2015.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2024

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1 st April, 2023	Additions	Deduction/ Adjustments	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 1 st April, 2023	For the Year	On Deduction/ Adjustment	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
3.1 TANGIBLE ASSET										
Freehold Land	15.27	-	-	15.27	-	-	-	-	15.27	15.27
Right of Use Asset - Lease Hold Land	184.13	13.29	-	197.42	1.83	2.25	-	4.08	193.34	182.31
Building	213.78	19.85	-	233.63	43.76	9.14	-	52.90	180.73	170.02
Right of Use Asset - Building	5.84	-	-	5.84	3.67	1.10	-	4.77	1.07	2.16
Plant & Machineries	1,448.57	46.44	0.00	1,495.01	387.82	91.57	0.00	479.39	1,015.62	1,060.75
Captive Power Plant & Equipments	407.04	-	-	407.04	64.71	14.18	-	78.89	328.15	342.33
Furnitures & Fixtures	4.76	3.02	0.07	7.71	1.85	0.61	0.03	2.43	5.28	2.90
Office Equipment	2.93	2.97	0.03	5.87	0.83	0.78	0.01	1.60	4.27	2.13
Vehicles	2.20	0.23	-	2.43	1.54	0.48	-	2.02	0.41	0.67
Computers	0.93	0.42	(0.00)	1.35	0.59	0.22	0.00	0.81	0.54	0.34
TOTAL (A)	2,285.45	86.22	0.10	2,371.57	506.60	120.33	0.04	626.89	1,744.68	1,778.87
3.3 INTANGIBLE ASSET										
Usage Rights	26.21	-	-	26.21	7.01	2.47	-	9.48	16.73	19.20
Technical Know- How	8.03	-	-	8.03	2.04	0.76	-	2.80	5.23	5.99
TOTAL (B)	34.24	-	-	34.24	9.04	3.23	-	12.28	21.96	25.19
TOTAL (A+B)	2,319.69	86.22	0.10	2,405.81	515.64	123.56	0.04	639.17	1,766.64	1,804.06

Notes:

During the Current Year exchange gain of ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: exchange gain of Nil) arising on reporting of long term foreign currency monetary item related to Property, Plant and Equipment has been added/deducted to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and the unamortised balance carried as part of tangible asset as at the year end aggregate to ₹3.16 Crore (31st March 2023: ₹3.46 Crore), in view of option given in para D13AA of IND-AS 101 on first time adoption of IND-AS.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2024 (Contd.)

3.2 Capital Work-in-Progress		Ageing Schedule of Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2024					(₹ In Crores)
		Amount of CWIP for a period of					
Particulars	Amount	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2- 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total	
Cost							
As at 31 st March 2023	158.10						
Addition during the Year	390.45						
Capitalisation	(65.71)						
As at 31 st March 2024	482.84						

Extract of above Capital Work in Progress which is overdue for completion		Amount of CWIP for a period of					(₹ In Crores)
		Amount of CWIP for a period of					
Particulars		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2- 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total	
Project in Progress		362.16	120.69	-	-	482.84	
As at 31 st March 2024		362.16	120.69	-	-	482.84	

Capital Work in Progress ₹482.84 Crore as at 31st March 2024 comprises expenditure for Expansion Project of Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride, Chlorotoluene and other projects which are in the course of construction.

The amount of borrowing costs added to cost of capital work-in-progress during the year ended 31st March 2024 is ₹6.84 Crore (31st March 2023: ₹9.12 Crore). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 8.15%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings taken for above mentioned Projects.

Refer note 42 for Right of Use assets details.

Refer Note 18 and 21 for details of charge created against the above mentioned assets.

Refer Note 40 for details of contractual Commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments.

As on 31st March, 2024 other than mentioned above there are no Projects whose completion are overdue or exceed its cost as compare to plan, also there is no suspended Projects as on 31st March, 2024.

For Property Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets existing as on 1 April 2015 i.e. the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost as permitted by Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard". Accordingly, the net WDV as per Indian GAAP as on 1 April 2015 has been considered as Gross block under Ind AS. The accumulated depreciation so netted off as on 1 April 2015.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

4. Financial Assets : Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in Equity Shares of Associate at Cost (Unquoted)		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each in Renew Green (GJS Three) Pvt Limited 1,30,71,419 (31 March 2024 : 1,30,71,419) (refer note below)	20.54	20.54
Investment - Others (Unquoted)		
24,500 Equity Shares (31 March 2024 : 24,500) Shares Of - Meghmani Foundation	0.03	0.03
Impairment of investment in Equity Share of - Meghmani Foundation	(0.03)	-
Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investment	20.54	20.57

The Company had entered into Share Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement (SSSA) with ReNew Green (GJS three) Private Limited ("RGPL") whereby the Company had invested Rs. 20.54 Crore for 26% equity share capital of RGPL. RGPL is in the business of operating 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid power plant in Gujarat. Based on "Energy Supply Agreement(ESA) with RGPL the Company has exclusive right to purchase the energy produced by RGPL for a period of 25 years. RGPL started its operation in June'23 quarter.

5. Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security Deposits	7.27	7.28
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months (including interest accrued) (refer note below)	0.03	0.46
Mark to Market Derivative Assets	-	0.79
Total	7.30	8.53

Margin Money Deposits amounting ₹0.03 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹0.46 Crore) are given as Security Deposit against Bank Guarantee with bank. These deposits are made for varying periods of between 1 year to 10 years and earn interest ranging between 5.40% to 7.25%.

6. Non Current Tax Assets (net)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance payment of Income Tax (Net of Provision)	16.33	5.92
Total	16.33	5.92

7. Other Non-Current Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Capital Advances	28.12	7.06
Balance with Government Authorities (Amount paid under Protest)	2.00	0.84
Total	30.12	7.90

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

8. Inventories (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw Materials (including in Transit ₹14.63 Crore (31 st March 2024: ₹17.39 Crore))	242.47	93.84
Work-in-Progress	4.17	1.28
Finished Goods	72.92	108.30
Finished Goods In transit	7.12	5.72
Consumable Stores and Spares	59.05	52.58
Others (Packing Materials)	2.26	1.27
Total	387.99	262.99

- (i) During the year ended 31st March 2025 Nil (31st March 2024: Nil) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.
- (ii) Provision of slow moving and non moving inventory is Nil as at 31st March 2025 (31st March 2024: Nil).
- (iii) Refer Note 21 for details of Inventories pledged.

9. Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in Units of Mutual Funds (quoted)	76.60	-
Total	76.60	-
Aggregate amount of Quoted investments and Market Value thereof	76.60	-

Note: Details of Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
SBI Liquid Funds Direct Growth (Units : 42,488.35 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	17.23	-
Bandhan Liquid Fund -Direct Growth Fund (Units : 61,220.65 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	19.18	-
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund (Units : 51,05,054.52 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	20.09	-
Tata Mutual Funds (Units : 1,35,41,751.34 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	20.10	-
Aggregate market value of Quoted investments	76.60	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investment	-	-

10. Trade Receivables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables - Related Parties (refer note 38)	48.79	36.34
Trade Receivables - Others	183.53	142.41
Total Trade Receivables	232.32	178.75
Break-up for security details:		
Secured, Considered Good	6.12	6.78
Unsecured, Considered Good	226.20	171.97

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

10. Trade Receivables (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	232.32	178.75
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	232.32	178.75

Trade Receivable are secured to the extent of deposit received from the Customers.

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and generally have credit period of 1-90 days.

For amount due and terms and conditions relating to related party, please refer note no 38.

No Trade or Other Receivable are due from Directors or other Officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

For information about Credit Risk and Market Risk related to Trade Receivables, please refer note no 44.

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2025	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	176.29	52.85	2.94	0.24	-	-	232.32
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	176.29	52.85	2.94	0.24	-	-	232.32

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

10. Trade Receivables (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2024	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	120.22	58.09	0.44	-	-	-	178.75
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	120.22	58.09	0.44	-	-	-	178.75

There are no unbilled receivables as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing Schedule.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	8.63	3.17
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months (refer note below)	10.00	-
Cash on Hand	0.01	0.01
Total	18.64	3.18

Deposits are made for varying periods of between 5 days to 90 days and earn average interest rate of 4.75% - 5.00%

12. Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with Banks earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	3.50	3.58
Balance with Banks earmarked for Unpaid Dividend	0.05	0.03
Total	3.55	3.61

There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

13. Loans

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good (Current)		
Loans to Employees (refer note below)	0.39	0.49
Total	0.39	0.49

Loans to Employees are interest free and generally given for tenure of 6 to 12 months

Since all the above loans given by the Company are unsecured and considered good, the bifurcation of loan in other categories as required by Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 via: a) Secured, b) Loans which have significant increase in credit risk and c) Credit Impaired is not applicable.

There are no Loans and Advances due by Directors or other Officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any Director is a Partner or a Director or a Member.

14. Other Financial Assets (Current)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Export Benefits Receivables (refer note (i) below)	0.12	0.24
Balances with Government Authorities (GST refund)	2.49	1.09
Government Grant/Incentive Receivable (refer note (ii) below)	26.33	29.56
Security Deposits	0.32	0.81
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 12 months (including interest accrued)	1.26	-
Mark to Market Derivative Assets	-	0.24
Other Receivables (refer note (iii) below)	9.54	8.41
Total	40.06	40.35

(i) The Company will be receiving financial assets at the time of realisation, accordingly the same has been classified as other current financial assets.

(ii) Government Grants pertains to SGST refund receivable for the applications made by the Company under Scheme for Incentive to Industries.

(iii) Other Receivables as at March 31, 2025 majorly pertains to inventory generated in trial run the same will be sold in due course. And balance March 31, 2024 pertains to power credit receivable from UGVCL the same is received in current financial year.

15. Other Current Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Prepaid Expenses	1.46	2.39
Export Benefits Receivables (refer note (i) below)	0.29	0.12
Balances with Government Authorities (refer note (ii) below)	1.64	0.95
Advances to Suppliers	12.30	9.10
Total	15.69	12.56

(i) Company expects to utilize the export licences for payment of duties, accordingly the same has been classified as other current assets.

(ii) Balance with Government Authorities include VAT / Cenvat / Goods and Service Tax credit Receivable, net of liabilities.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

16. Share Capital

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each		
12,05,00,000 Equity Shares (31 st March 2024: 12,05,00,000) each Share of ₹10/-	120.50	120.50
Preference Shares of ₹100 each		
20,00,000 Preference Shares (31 st March 2024: 20,00,000) each Share of ₹100 /-	20.00	20.00
Preference Shares of ₹10 each		
432,628,796 Preference Shares (31 st March 2024: 432,628,796) each Share of ₹10 /-	432.63	432.63
Total Authorised Capital	573.13	573.13

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED and FULLY PAID UP		
Equity Share Capital		
4,31,41,338 Equity Shares (31 st March 2024: 4,15,50,158) each of ₹10 /- Fully Paid Up	43.14	41.55
Total	43.14	41.55

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Year

(₹ in Crores)

Equity Share Capital	No. of Shares	Amount
As at 1 st April 2023	4,15,50,158	41.55
Change During the Year	-	-
As at 31 st March 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Share issue During the Year (refer note (ii) below)	15,91,180	1.59
As at 31 st March 2025	4,31,41,338	43.14

(i) Equity Share:

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares with par value of ₹10 per share. Each Equity Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. All Equity Shareholders have equal dividend rights. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.

- (ii) During the year, the Company basis approval of Fund Raising Committee in their meeting dated October 24, 2024 has issued 15,91,180 Equity Shares of face value of ₹10 each in a Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) pursuant to Chapter VI of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended, at an issue price of ₹2,093.13 per Equity Share (including securities premium of ₹2,083.13 per Equity Share) aggregating to ₹333.05 Crore. The Company has received listing and trading approval for the shares issued from BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on October 25, 2024 and October 28, 2024 respectively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

16. Share Capital (Contd.)

Pursuant to allotment of above mentioned Equity Shares, the paid up share capital of the Company increased from ₹41.55 Crore comprising 4,15,50,158 Equity Shares to ₹43.14 Crore comprising 4,31,41,338 Equity Shares. In accordance with Ind AS 32, the transaction costs amounting ₹8.33 Crore in relation to QIP has been accounted for as deduction from Equity under Securities Premium.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has utilised the proceeds for repayment of existing debt of the Company amounting to ₹250.00 Crore, for funding capital expenditure amounting to ₹30.00 Crore and for General Corporate Purpose (including share issue expenses) amounting to ₹53.05 Crore.

Details of Shareholding (more than 5% Equity Shares)

(in numbers)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Natwarlal Patel	41,76,851	41,76,851
% of Share held	9.68%	10.05%
(b) Ashish Soparkar	63,19,857	46,19,857
% of Share held	14.65%	11.12%
(c) Jayanti Patel	35,76,707	35,76,707
% of Share held	8.29%	8.61%
(d) Ramesh Patel	29,29,569	29,29,569
% of Share held	6.79%	7.05%
(e) Maulik Patel	22,39,091	21,98,074
% of Share held	5.19%	5.29%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholder / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Promoters' Shareholding

Promoter Name (31 March 2025)	No of Share at the beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Share at the end of the Year	% of Total share	% Change during the Year
Ashish Soparkar	46,19,857	17,00,000	63,19,857	14.65%	36.80%
Natwarlal Patel	41,76,851	-	41,76,851	9.68%	0.00%
Jayanti Patel	35,76,707	-	35,76,707	8.29%	0.00%
Ramesh Patel	29,29,569	-	29,29,569	6.79%	0.00%
Maulik Patel	21,98,074	41,017	22,39,091	5.19%	1.87%
Anand Patel	18,16,644	-	18,16,644	4.21%	0.00%
Kaushal Soparkar	17,22,929	(17,00,000)	22,929	0.05%	-98.67%

Promoter Name (31 March 2024)	No of Share at the beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Share at the end of the Year	% of Total share	% Change during the Year
Ashish Soparkar	46,19,857	-	46,19,857	11.12%	0.00%
Natwarlal Patel	41,76,851	-	41,76,851	10.05%	0.00%
Jayanti Patel	35,76,707	-	35,76,707	8.61%	0.00%
Ramesh Patel	29,19,569	10,000	29,29,569	7.05%	0.34%
Maulik Patel	21,54,367	43,707	21,98,074	5.29%	2.03%
Anand Patel	18,16,644	-	18,16,644	4.37%	0.00%
Kaushal Soparkar	17,22,929	-	17,22,929	4.15%	0.00%

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

16. Share Capital (Contd.)

Dividend Distribution made and proposed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Dividend on Equity shares declared and paid:		
Interim Dividend for 31 March 2025 : ₹2.50 per share (31 March 2024 : ₹ Nil per share)	10.79	-
Proposed Dividend on Equity shares:		
Proposed Dividend for 31 March 2025 : ₹3.50 per share (31 March 2024 : ₹5.00 per share)	15.10	20.78

Proposed Dividends on Equity Shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and are not recognised as a Liability as at 31 March.

17. Other Equity

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security Premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Premium received on issue of Equity Share Capital.	331.46	-
Share Issue Expenses	(8.33)	-
Balance as at the end of the Year	323.13	-
Capital Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	(246.68)	(246.68)
Balance as at the end of the Year	(246.68)	(246.68)
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	1,459.22	1,274.29
Add: Profit for the Year	356.70	195.79
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	(0.42)	(0.47)
Less: Dividend Paid	(31.56)	(10.39)
Balance as at the end of the Year	1,783.94	1,459.22
Total	1,860.39	1,212.54

Securities Premium

Securities Premium pertains to issue of Equity Shares during the year in a Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) (refer note 16).

Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The Reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of Bonus Shares, Buy Back of Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital Reserve

The balance in Capital Reserve represents difference between consideration paid and net asset acquired under common control business combination transactions and cancellation of shares pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement. The Reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to General Reserve, Dividend paid to Shareholders. It also includes Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans that will not be re-classified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

18. Borrowings

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term Loan Facilities from Banks:		
Indian Rupee loan (Secured) (refer note below)	448.97	492.04
From Corporate Bodies		
Redeemable Preference Share Capital (RPS)	-	55.00
Total Non-Current Borrowing	448.97	547.04
[refer note 21 for Current Maturities of Term Loan from Banks and RPS ₹86.11 Crore (31 st March 2024 : ₹194.60 Crore)]		
The above amounts includes:		
Secured borrowing	448.97	492.04
Unsecured borrowing	-	55.00

refer note - 44 For Interest Rate Risk and Liquidity Risk.

Details of Security and Repayment Terms :

- i) The Company has availed following Rupee Term Loan facilities:
- 1) Term Loan amounting ₹150.00 Crore from HDFC Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Caustic Soda Lye Plant with new 36 MW Captive Power Plant. Outstanding balance for this facility is ₹ NIL as the term loan has been paid in full during the year (31st March 2024: ₹33.33 Crore). This borrowing carries interest @ 1 year MCLR (Benchmark rate) plus NIL spread (to be set every year) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan was repayable in 18 quarterly instalments of ₹8.33 Crore each starting from 1st November, 2020.
 - 2) Term Loan amounting ₹125.00 Crore from Federal Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Hydrogen Peroxide Plant. Outstanding balance for this facility is ₹ NIL as the term loan has been paid in full during the year (31st March 2024: ₹26.32 Crore). The borrowing carried interest @ 12 month T-bill rate (benchmark as published by RBI - to be reset every year) plus spread (fixed @ 0.94%) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan was repayable in 19 quarterly instalments of ₹6.58 Crore each starting from 29th September, 2020.
 - 3) Term Loan amounting ₹350.00 Crore from Axis Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Chloro toluene and its Value Chain Plant and expansion of Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride, the outstanding balance for the facility is ₹350.00 Crore as at Balance Sheet date (31st March 2024: ₹213.00 Crore). The borrowing carries interest @ Repo Rate plus spread (fixed@ 1.65%) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installment of ₹14.58 Crore each starting from December 2025
 - 4) Term Loan amounting ₹190.00 Crore from State Bank of India is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Epichlorhydrin Plant. Outstanding balance for this facility is ₹ NIL as the term loan has been paid in full during the year (31st March 2024: ₹131.95 Crore) . The borrowing carried interest at 6 month MCLR (Benchmark rate) plus spread of 0.10% (to be reset every half year) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan was repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of ₹9.50 Crore each starting from 31st December. 2022.
 - 5) Term Loan amounting ₹284.75 Crore from HDFC Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride Plant and expansion of Caustic capacity with 36 MW Captive Power Plant. Outstanding balance for the facility is ₹185.09 Crore as at the Balance Sheet date (31st March 2024: ₹242.04 Crore). The borrowing carries interest at 6 month MCLR (Benchmark rate) + NIL Spread resets half yearly. The Term Loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of ₹14.24 Crore each starting from September 2023.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

18. Borrowings (Contd.)

The Company has entered into a cross currency swap ("CCS") transaction on the said Rupee Term loan facility whereby outstanding Rupee Term loan of ₹256.27 Crore has been swapped with notional principal of EUR 2.83 Crore. As per the terms of CCS agreement, the Company receives interest at 9.15% p.a. on notional principal outstanding in INR and pays interest at 5.18% p.a. on notional principal of EUR at monthly rest. The notional principal will be settled in EURO by the Company in exchange of INR on quarterly basis starting from financial year 2024-25.

- 6) The Term Loan facilities are secured by first pari passu mortgage charge of all immovable properties of the Company and first pari passu hypothecation charge over all the movable assets of the Company.
- ii) The Company has executed an Indenture of Mortgage with Lenders of above term loans (Secured Parties) by creating mortgages on Immovable Properties of the Company by creating a charge by way of registered mortgage. According to the indenture, all the Secured Parties will share pari passu charge with first ranking and priority over the Immovable Properties of the Company, both present and future.
- iii) Bank loans availed by the Company are subject to certain covenants relating to Interest Service Coverage Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Service coverage Ratio, Total Outside Liabilities to Total Net Worth, Fixed Assets Coverage Ratio, Ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Net Worth and Return on Property, Plant and Equipments. The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreements.
- iv) Redeemable Preference Shares NIL (31 March 2024 : 9,50,00,000) of Rs 10 each is cumulative and carry coupon/dividend rate of 8.00% p.a. with redeemable tenure of 20 Years from the date of allotment. The Company has the right to exercise the option of early redemption, considering which Company has redeemed ₹95.00 Crore (31st March 2024 : ₹55.00 Crore) during the year. Redemption is done at face value. The Company has accrued dividend at the rate of 8% on Redeemable Preference Shares for the year ended March 31,2025 and March 31,2024.
- v) The Company has not defaulted for any repayment of Borrowings and Interest during the year.

19. Other Non Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mark to Market Derivative Instrument valued at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	3.38	-
Total	3.38	-

The Company has entered into a cross currency swap ("CCS") transaction on the Rupee Term loan facility refer note 18. The change in fair value of CCS has been recognized in Finance Cost. Refer note 44 for fair value hierarchy.

20. Long Term Provisions

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 37)	2.96	3.21
Compensated Absences (refer note 37)	2.84	1.67
Total	5.80	4.88



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

21. Borrowings (Current)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured Loans		
Rupee Loans repayable on Demand		
Cash Credit /WCDL Facility from Banks (refer note below)	49.50	221.05
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (refer note 18)	86.11	194.60
Total	135.61	415.65

Note:

The Company has availed Working Capital Facility of ₹600.00 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹400.00 Crore) as sanctioned limit from consortium comprising of ICICI Bank Limited ₹140.00 Crore, Standard Chartered Bank ₹110.00 Crore, HDFC Bank Ltd. ₹80.00 Crore, State Bank of India ₹100.00 Crore, Axis Bank ₹50.00 Crore and Kotak Mahindra Bank ₹120.00 Crore.

Rate of interest stipulated by ICICI Bank Limited is 6 Month MCLR + Nil spread on the principal amount remains outstanding each day.

Rate of interest stipulated by Standard Chartered Bank is monthly MCLR .

Rate of interest stipulated by HDFC Bank Limited is as per prevailing 6 Month MCLR + Nil Spread

Rate of interest stipulated by Kotak Mahindra Bank is 6 month MCLR +NIL Spread.

Rate of interest stipulated by Axis Bank is 6 month MCLR +NIL Spread.

Rate of interest stipulated by State Bank of India is 6 month MCLR +NIL Spread.

The Company has executed hypothecation deed on 10th June 2024 creating first pari passu charge on the current asset of the Company in favor the consortium.

The Company has not defaulted for any repayment of Borrowings and Interest during the year.

The Company submits quarterly statements of assets mortgaged and the same are in agreement with the books.

Bank loans availed by the Company are subject to certain covenants relating to Interest Service Coverage Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Service Coverage Ratio, Total Outside Liabilities to Total Net Worth, Fixed Assets Coverage Ratio, Ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Net Worth and Return on Property, Plant and Equipments. The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreements.

22. Trade Payables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise (refer note 41)	24.72	40.51
Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	160.96	143.41
Total	185.68	183.92

Trade Payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90-360 days terms.

For amounts due to Related Parties and terms and conditions with Related Parties, refer note 38.

For Company's Credit Risk management processes refer note 44.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

22. Trade Payables (Contd.)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2025	Unbilled Dues	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	3.65	10.64	10.44	-	-	-	24.72
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	8.50	132.31	18.92	0.07	1.05	0.12	160.96
Disputed outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.15	142.95	29.35	0.07	1.05	0.12	185.68

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2024	Unbilled Dues	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	3.02	18.36	19.14	-	-	-	40.51
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	0.60	108.97	32.61	1.06	0.09	0.08	143.41
Disputed outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.62	127.33	51.75	1.06	0.09	0.08	183.92

23. Other Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost		
Interest/Dividend accrued but not due on Borrowing/RPS	5.01	13.79
Capital Creditors (refer note (i) below)	42.74	57.58
Security Deposits Payable	13.43	13.68
Employee Benefits Payable	36.05	19.03
Payable for unclaimed Dividend (refer note (ii) below)	0.05	0.03
Financial Liabilities carried at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		
Mark to Market Derivative Instrument (refer note 19)	1.50	-
Total	98.78	104.11

(i) Refer note 41 for Capital Creditors due to MSME.

(ii) It does not include any amount due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund but represents only unclaimed dividend.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

24. Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances from Customers	6.45	12.41
Statutory and Other Dues Payables	61.07	60.23
Total	67.52	72.64

25. Short Term Provisions

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Compensated Absences (refer note 37)	0.32	0.20
Total	0.32	0.20

26. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Tax Payable (net)	0.25	1.80
Total	0.25	1.80

27. Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Sales of Products		
Sale of products	2,467.16	1,846.18
Sale of By-product	47.24	47.65
Sales of Products	2,514.40	1,893.83
Other Operating Revenue		
Export Benefits and Other Incentives	32.20	32.01
Scrap Sales	3.53	3.35
Total Other Operating Revenue	35.73	35.36
Total	2,550.13	1,929.19

27.1 Disaggregated Revenue Information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from Contracts with Customers:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Type of Goods or Service		
Chlor Alkali & its Derivatives	2,467.16	1,846.18
Other	47.24	47.65
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83
Geographical location of Customer		
India	2,345.42	1,808.12
Outside India	168.98	85.71
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,514.40	1,893.83
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

27. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

27.2 Contract balances

The Company has recognised the following Revenue-related Contract Asset and Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	232.32	178.75
Advance from Customers (refer note 24)	6.45	12.41

Details of revenue recognised from opening contract liabilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue recognised out of contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year	12.41	1.56

Changes in contract liabilities are mainly due to revenue recognised against the same.

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and generally have credit period of 1-90 days.

Trade Receivable are secured to the extent of deposits received from the Customers.

Advance from Customers represents Short Term Advance received from Customers towards Sale of Products.

27.3 Reconciling the amount of Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the Contracted price

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	2,667.20	1,979.60
Adjustments		
Sale Returns	(11.66)	(2.32)
Trade Discount and Quantity Rebate	(125.19)	(67.62)
Cash Discount	(5.67)	(4.70)
Sales Commission	(10.27)	(11.13)
Revenue from Contract with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83

(Net of amount capitalised during the trial run amounting to ₹5.63 Crore (March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil))

27.4 Performance Obligation

All sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/ delivery. The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation for sale of goods or services which remains unsatisfied as at March 31, 2025 or March 31, 2024. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date

27.5 Information about Major Customers

No single Customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total Revenue during the year ended 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

28. Other Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income on		
- Bank Deposit	0.29	0.09
- Other	0.04	0.01
Net Gain on Sale of Mutual Funds	1.89	-
Net Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations (net)	7.61	4.87
Profit On Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	5.04	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.29	0.96
Sundry Balance Written Back	0.05	0.59
Total	15.21	6.52

29. Cost of Materials Consumed

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Chlor Alkali & its Derivatives	1,322.40	1,071.60
Total	1,322.40	1,071.60

Note: The above amount comprises of Raw Material Consumption generated from the accounting system and related adjustment thereto. Purchases therein amounts to ₹1,471.03 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹1,101.80 Crore) and inventory balance of raw material is as per note 8.

30. Change In Inventories Of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in Trade

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the Year		
(i) Finished Goods	114.02	104.04
(ii) Work in Progress	1.28	0.48
Total (A)	115.30	104.52
Inventories at the end of the Year		
(i) Finished Goods	80.04	114.02
(ii) Work in Progress	4.17	1.28
Total (B)	84.21	115.30
Changes in Inventories (A-B)	31.09	(10.78)

31. Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and Wages	86.16	72.37
Directors Remuneration	16.67	8.34
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 37)	4.62	3.70
Staff Welfare Expenses	7.03	5.24
Total	114.48	89.65

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

32. Finance Costs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest Expense on :		
- Term Loan	30.06	46.38
- Cash Credit and Working Capital Demand Loan	10.28	13.00
- Lease Liability (refer note 42)	0.15	0.17
- Others	2.03	2.78
Dividend on Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (refer note 38)	3.60	11.07
Loss on Derivative Instruments on borrowings valued at FVTPL	5.91	3.33
Exchange Difference on Borrowing Costs	0.36	(3.98)
Other Borrowing Costs (includes Bank Charges, etc.)	0.88	0.74
Total	53.27	73.49

33. Power and Fuel Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Power and Fuel	104.48	83.67
Electricity Duty on Power Generation	25.60	22.08
Total	130.08	105.75

34. Other Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Consumption of Stores and Spares	31.83	26.60
Consumption of Packing Materials	23.98	27.78
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Buildings	2.27	1.58
- Plant and Machinery	15.72	12.95
Rent (refer note 42)	13.00	12.22
Rates and Taxes	3.33	0.90
Insurance	4.64	6.73
Contract Labour Charges	19.80	15.86
Selling and Promotion Expenses	45.13	25.66
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.05
Water Charges	49.56	35.58
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note (i) below)	7.98	7.12
Payments to the Auditors (refer note (ii) below)	0.37	0.27
Research & Development Expenses (refer note (iii) below)	0.55	0.94
Miscellaneous Expenses	23.20	17.53
Total	241.36	191.77

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

34. Other Expenses (Contd.)

(i) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Amount required to be spent during the Year	7.98	7.12
Amount approved by the Board to be spend during the Year	7.98	7.12
Amount Spent during the year in Cash	7.98	6.75
i. Construction / Acquisition of an Assets	-	-
ii. On purpose other than (i) above	7.98	6.75
Details related to spent/unspent obligation		
i) Contribution to Public Trust		-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	7.98	6.75
iii) Unspent amount for ongoing Project	-	0.37

Details of Ongoing Projects :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
In case of Section 135(6) (Ongoing Project)		
Opening Balances		
With Company		
In Separate CSR unspent account	3.95	4.68
Amount required to be spent during the year	7.98	7.12
Amount spent during the year		
From Company's bank account	7.98	6.75
From Separate CSR unspent account	0.45	1.10
Closing balances		
With Company	-	-
In Separate CSR unspent account (refer note below)	3.50	3.58
In Company's Bank account to be transferred to separate CSR account before April 30, 2025	-	0.37

Includes amount transferred to separate CSR bank account as per section 135 of the Companies Act.

Refer note 38 for contribution to CSR foundation

Nature of CSR Activities

- (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and mal nutrition, promoting health care including preventive health and sanitation.
- (ii) Promoting education including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills in educational institutes.
- (iii) Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups.

(ii) Payment to Auditors (excluding Tax)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory Audit Fees	0.32	0.25
(b) Reimbursement of Expenses	0.05	0.02
Total	0.37	0.27

Fees of ₹0.40 Crore (31st March 2024 : Nil) in relation to Qualified Institution Placement is disclosed as a reduction from Securities Premium.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

34. Other Expenses (Contd.)

(iii) Research & Development Expenses

The Company's R&D Center is a hub of innovation, driving advancements in the specialty chemicals sector. Equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, the team of Scientists and Researches focuses on developing new molecules and advanced specialty intermediates. The Company's R & D has been recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Ministry of Science & Technology.

1. Capital Expenditure is included in Property, Plant & Equipment and depreciation is provided at the respective applicable rates.
2. Details of Revenue expenditure (excluding depreciation and amortisation expenses) incurred on R&D which is mainly related to product development/improvement has been included in the respective account heads in the statement of accounts.

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
(a) Capital Expenditure (included in note 3.1)	0.24	3.64
(b) Revenue Expenditure (as below)	2.19	2.10
Employee Benefit Expenses (included in note 3.1)	1.31	0.47
Power and Fuel Expenses (included in note 3.3)	0.11	0.04
Other Expenses (included in note 3.4)		
Research & Development Expenses	0.55	0.94
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.22	0.65
Total (a) + (b)	2.43	5.74

35. Disclosure of earning per share

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the Income and Share used in the Basic and Diluted EPS computation: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the Period attributable to Shareholders (Figure in ₹ in Crore)	356.70	195.79
Total number of Equity Shares at the end of the Year (Nos)	4,31,41,338	4,15,50,158
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos)		
- For basic EPS calculation	4,22,38,943	4,15,50,158
- For diluted EPS calculation	4,22,38,943	4,15,50,158
Nominal value per Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	84.45	47.12
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	84.45	47.12

36. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Current Income Tax	98.17	52.71
Deferred Tax Expenses	85.23	42.17
Tax Expense for the Year	183.40	94.88

(b) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particular	31 st March 2025			31 st March 2024		
	Before Tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans	(0.65)	0.23	(0.42)	(0.73)	0.26	(0.47)
Total	(0.65)	0.23	(0.42)	(0.73)	0.26	(0.47)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

36. Tax expense (Contd.)

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Profit Before Tax	540.10	290.67
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current Year 34.944% and 31 st March 2024 34.944%)	188.73	101.58
Tax effect on Non Deductible Tax Expenses/Income not subject to tax/ other adjustments		
Dividend on Preference Share	1.26	3.87
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	1.40	1.25
Non deductible Interest expenses	0.31	0.64
Income exempt u/s 80 IA	(4.94)	(13.00)
Share Issue Expense	(2.91)	-
Others	(0.45)	0.54
Tax Expense as per Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	183.40	94.88
Effective Tax Rate	33.96%	32.64%

(d) Movement in Deferred Tax balances for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance 1 st April 2024	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 st March 2025		
					Net	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, Plant and Equipment (including Lease Assets)	(248.60)	(48.04)	-	-	(296.63)	-	(296.63)
Employee Benefits	1.60	0.54	0.23	-	2.36	2.36	-
Lease Liabilities	(1.33)	(0.76)	-	-	(2.09)	-	(2.09)
Tax Credit (MAT)	38.18	(38.18)	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.50	1.21	-	-	2.71	2.71	-
Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	(208.65)	(85.23)	0.23	-	(293.65)	5.07	(298.72)
Set off Tax							5.07
Net Tax Assets / (Liabilities)							(293.65)

(e) Movement in Deferred Tax balances for the year ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance 1 st April 2023	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 st March 2024		
					Net	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Lease Assets)	(224.41)	(24.19)	-	-	(248.60)	-	(248.60)
Employee Benefits	1.05	0.28	0.26	-	1.60	1.60	-
Lease Liabilities	(0.98)	(0.35)	-	-	(1.33)	-	(1.33)
Tax Credit (MAT)	55.81	(17.63)	-	-	38.18	38.18	-
Others	1.79	(0.29)	-	-	1.50	1.50	-
Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	(166.73)	(42.17)	0.26	-	(208.65)	41.28	(249.93)
Set off tax							41.28
Net Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)							(208.65)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plans

(a) Retirement Benefits

The Gratuity Plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

Table 1: Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening balance of Defined Benefit Obligation	8.88	6.48
<i>Service Cost</i>		
a. Current Service Cost	2.04	1.46
b. Past Service Cost		
c. Loss/(Gain) from Settlement		
Interest Cost	0.62	0.46
Benefits Paid	(0.71)	(0.21)
Benefits Paid Directly from company	(0.26)	-
<i>Re-measurements</i>		
a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in financial assumptions	0.43	0.06
c. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over the past period	0.19	0.62
Effect of acquisition/ (divestiture)		
Changes in foreign exchange rates		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Closing balance of the Defined Benefit Obligation	11.20	8.88

Table 2: Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	5.67	4.91
Contributions by Employer	2.86	0.68
Benefits Paid	(0.71)	(0.21)
Interest Income on Plan Assets	0.45	0.34
<i>Re-measurements</i>		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
b. Return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest on the net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Closing balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	8.24	5.67
Actual Return on Plan Assets	0.42	0.29
Expected Employer Contributions for the coming period	3.00	1.00

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plan (Contd.)

Table 3: Expenses Recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
<i>Service Cost</i>		
a. Current Service Cost	2.04	1.46
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
c. Loss/(Gain) from Settlement	-	-
Net Interest on net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset)	0.18	0.12
Employer Expenses	2.22	1.58

Table 4: Net Liability/ (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Present Value of DBO	11.20	8.88
Fair Value of Plan Assets	8.24	5.67
Liability/ (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet	2.96	3.21
Funded Status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(2.96)	(3.21)
Of Which, Short term Liability	-	-
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liabilities: (Gain)/Loss	0.19	0.62
Experience Adjustment on Plan Assets: Gain/(Loss)	(0.03)	(0.05)

Table 5: Percentage Break-down of Total Plan Assets

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Investment Funds with Life Insurance Company	100%	100%
Of which, Traditional/ Non-Unit Linked	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Note: None of the assets carry a quoted market price in an active market or represent the Company's own transferable financial instruments or are property occupied by the Company.

Table 6: Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Salary Growth Rate	10% p.a.	10% p.a.
Discount Rate	7%p.a	7.1%p.a
Withdrawal Rate	12% p.a.	12% p.a.
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 Ult.	IALM 2012-14 Ult.
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7%p.a	7.1%p.a
Expected weighted average remaining working life	5 years	5 years

Table 7: Movement in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening Balance (Loss)/Gain	(1.88)	(1.14)
<i>Re-measurements on DBO</i>		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from changes in financial assumptions	(0.43)	(0.06)
b. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from experience over the past period	(0.19)	(0.62)
c. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from change in demographic assumptions	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plan (Contd.)

Table 7: Movement in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
<i>Re-measurements on Plan Assets</i>		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
b. Return on Plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Other Comprehensive Income	(0.65)	(0.73)
Closing Balance (Loss)/Gain	(2.53)	(1.88)

Table 8: Sensitivity Analysis

Financial Year ended 31 st March 2025	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary Growth Rate	DBO increases by Rs 0.74 Crore	DBO decreases by Rs 0.67 Crore
Discount Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.69 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.77 Crore
Withdrawal Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.17 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.18 Crore
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 years)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	

Financial Year ended 31 st March 2024	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary Growth Rate	DBO increases by Rs 0.58 Crore	DBO decreases by Rs 0.54 Crore
Discount Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.54 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.61 Crore
Withdrawal Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.12 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.13 Crore
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 years)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	

Note: The sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameters constant. There are no changes from the previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analyses.

Table 9: Movement in Surplus/ (Deficit)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Surplus/ (Deficit) at start of Year	(3.21)	(1.57)
Current Service Cost	(2.04)	(1.46)
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest on net DBO	(0.18)	(0.12)
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss)	(0.65)	(0.73)
Contributions	3.12	0.68
Surplus/ (Deficit) at end of Year	(2.96)	(3.21)

(b) Amount recognised as expense in respect of compensated absences is ₹1.91 Crores (31st March 2024 : ₹1.21 Crores)

Amount of provision for compensated absences as below :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Non Current Liabilities	2.84	1.67
Current Liabilities	0.32	0.20



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plan (Contd.)

(c) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to Defined Contribution Plans for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised Provident Fund contribution of ₹2.40 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹2.12 Crore) and contribution to labour welfare of ₹0.00 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹0.00 Crore) as expense in Note 31 under the head 'Contributions to Provident and Other Funds'

38. Related Parties Disclosures :-

Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company	:	Meghmani Advanced Sciences Limited (MASL) (Closed w.e.f 20 th Sept, 2023)
Associates	:	ReNew Green (GJS three) Pvt Limited
Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel [KMP] & their relatives have significant influence :	:	Meghmani Organics Limited (MOL)
		Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates LLP (MDIL)
		Meghmani Industries Limited (MIL)
		Meghmani Pigments (MP)
		Trent Chemical Industries (Trent Chemicals)
		Arjan Owners LLP (Arjan)
		Meghmani Novotech Pvt Ltd (Meghmani Novotech)
		Meghmani LLP (MLLP)
		Atvantic Finechem Private Limited (Atvantic)
		Kilburn Chemicals Limited (Kilburn)
		Meghmani Foundation
		Voltamp Transformers Ltd (Voltamp)
		Crawford Bayley & Co (Crawford)
Key Managerial Personnel	:	Mr. Maulik Patel (Chairman and Managing Director)
		Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (Executive Director)
		Mr. Ankit Patel (Executive Director upto 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Karana Patel, (Executive Director upto 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Darshan Patel (Executive Director upto 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Gaurang Trivedi (Company Secretary)
		Mr. Sanjay Jain (Chief Financial Officer)
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	:	Mr. Jayanti Patel
		Mr. Ashish Soparkar
		Mr. Natwarlal Patel
		Mr. Ramesh Patel
		Mr. Anand Patel
Non Executive Directors /Independent Directors	:	Mr. Manubhai Patel
		Ms. Nirali Parikh (Upto 28 th February 2025)
		Mr. Kanubhai Patel
		Mr. Sanjay Asher
		Mr. Raju Swami
		Ms. Priyanka Chopra (w.e.f 28 th February 2025)
		Mr. Ankit Patel (w.e.f. 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Karana Patel, (w.e.f. 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Darshan Patel (w.e.f. 5 th August 2023)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

38. Transaction with Related Parties (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Associate		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and its Relatives have significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel and its Relatives (KMP)		Total	
	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Sale of Goods to MOL	-	-	118.17	104.33	-	-	118.17	104.33
Sale of Goods to MDIL	-	-	8.59	5.84	-	-	8.59	5.84
Sale of Goods to MIL	-	-	11.54	10.13	-	-	11.54	10.13
Sale of Goods to MP	-	-	3.28	2.37	-	-	3.28	2.37
Sale of Goods to MLLP	-	-	27.00	49.04	-	-	27.00	49.04
Sale of Goods to Trent Chemicals	-	-	3.52	1.97	-	-	3.52	1.97
Sale of Goods to Atvantic	-	-	0.90	0.92	-	-	0.90	0.92
Sale of Goods to Kilburn	-	-	0.49	0.14	-	-	0.49	0.14
Sale of Goods to Meghmani Novotech	-	-	0.47	0.09	-	-	0.47	0.09
Availing of Services (Rent) Arjan	-	-	1.47	1.48	-	-	1.47	1.48
Purchase from MOL	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
Purchase from Atvantic	-	-	2.94	1.84	-	-	2.94	1.84
Purchase from Renew Green (GJS three) Pvt Ltd	39.51	9.49	-	-	-	-	39.51	9.49
Purchase from Voltamp	-	-	0.92	-	-	-	0.92	-
Availing of Services Crawford	-	-	1.09	-	-	-	1.09	-
Sitting fees	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.32
Maulik Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.40
Kaushal Soparkar- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.40
Ankit Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Karana Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Darshan Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Director Performance Bonus#	-	-	-	-	15.25	7.25	15.25	7.25
Sanjay Jain - Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.60	0.65	0.60
Kamlesh Mehta - Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38
Gaurang Trivedi - Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	0.23	-
Contribution for CSR to Meghmani foundation	-	-	0.91	1.10	-	-	0.91	1.10
Redemption of Preference Shares to MOL	-	-	95.00	55.00	-	-	95.00	55.00
Dividend Paid on RPS to MOL	-	-	3.60	11.07	-	-	3.60	11.07

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Outstanding Balance with Related Parties:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Associate		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and its Relatives have significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel and its Relatives (KMP)		Total	
	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Receivable from MOL*	-	-	31.68	18.87	-	-	31.68	18.87
Receivables from MDI*	-	-	2.35	0.61	-	-	2.35	0.61
Receivables from MIL*	-	-	2.58	1.94	-	-	2.58	1.94
Receivables from MP*	-	-	0.60	0.45	-	-	0.60	0.45
Receivables from MLLP*	-	-	8.98	11.01	-	-	8.98	11.01
Receivables from Trent Chemical* (Payable) to Meghmani Novotech*	-	-	0.83 (0.04)	0.58 (0.10)	-	-	0.83 (0.04)	0.58 (0.10)
Receivable from Kilburn	-	-	0.53	0.04	-	-	0.53	0.04
Receivables from Atvantic*	-	-	0.17	0.15	-	-	0.17	0.15
Payable to Renew Green (GJS three) Pvt Ltd	-	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	3.90
Payable to Arjan	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10	-
Advance against supply to Voltamp	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08	-
Remuneration Payable to Maulik Patel	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03
Remuneration Payable to Kaushal Soparkar	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03
Director Performance Bonus #	-	-	-	-	22.50	7.25	22.50	7.25
Remuneration Payable to Sanjay Jain	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Remuneration Payable to Gaurang Trivedi	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Dividend Payable on RPS to MOL	-	-	3.24	9.96	-	-	3.24	9.96

*Receivables from Related Parties are net of payable as agreed between parties.

#The commission/performance bonus to Directors is approved by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC). Distribution of commission/performance bonus to directors will be done in further consultation with NRC and hence disclosed cumulatively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

38. Transaction with Related Parties (Contd.)

Terms and Conditions of transactions with related parties:

(1) Sales to Related Parties and Concerned balances

For terms of transaction

Sales are made to related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees sales price, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties, who purchase goods and services of the Company in similar quantities. Such sales generally include payment terms requiring related party to make payment within 90 to 180 days from the date of invoice.

For terms of balance

Trade Receivables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received against these receivables. The amounts are recoverable within 90 to 180 days from the reporting date (31 March 2024: 90 to 180 days from the reporting date). For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment on receivables due from related parties (31 March 2024: Nil).

(2) Purchases of Goods and Related Balances

For terms of transaction

Purchases are made from related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees purchase price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to sale transactions with non-related parties entered into by the counter-party and similar purchase transactions entered into by the Company with the other non-related parties. Such purchases generally include payment terms requiring the Company to make payment within 90 to 180 days from the date of invoice.

For terms of balance

Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been given against these payables. The amounts are payable within 90 to 180 days from the reporting date (31 March 2024: 90 to 180 days from the reporting date).

(3) Services received from Related Parties

During the year 2024-25, the company has obtained renting services of its office premises over which one of the Directors exercises significant influence. The amount billed for this service was INR 1.47 crores (2023-24: 1.48 crores) and it was agreed based on mutual negotiation between parties. The service agreement included payment terms requiring the Company to make upfront payment at the time of receipt of invoice.

(4) Compensation to KMP of the Company

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the financial year related to KMP. The amounts do not include expense, if any, recognised toward post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits of key managerial personnel. Such expenses are measured based on an actuarial valuation done for each Company as a whole. Hence, amounts attributable to KMPs are not separately determinable.

(5) The Company's transactions with Related Parties are at arm's length. Management believes that the Company's domestic transactions with related parties post 31st March 2025 continue to be at arm's length and that the transfer pricing legislation will not have any impact on the Financial Statements particularly on the amount of the tax expense for the year and the amount of the provision for taxation at the period end. Transactions with related parties are disclosed including applicable taxes.

(6) The Company has issued Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹10 each is cumulative and carry coupon/dividend rate of 8.00% p.a. with redeemable tenure of 20 Years from the date of allotment. The Company has the right to exercise the option of early redemption, considering which Company has redeemed ₹95.00 Crore (31st March 2024 : ₹55.00 Crore) during the year. Redemption is done at face value. The company has

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

accrued dividend at the rate of 8% on Redeemable Preference Shares for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

39. Segment Reporting

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) examines the Company's performance from business and geographic perspective. In accordance with Ind AS-108 - Operating Segments, evaluation by the CODM and based on the nature of activities performed by the Company, which primarily relate to manufacturing of Chloro Alkali & its Derivatives, the Company does not operate in more than one business segment.

Analysis By Geographical Segment

Segment Revenue is analysed based on the location of Customers regardless of where the goods are produced. The following provides an analysis of the Sales by Geographical Markets.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue :		
Within India	2,345.42	1,808.12
Outside India	168.98	85.71
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83

The following is analysis of the carrying amount of Non Current Assets, which do not include Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Assets, Investment in Associate and Financial Assets analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Carrying amount of Segment Assets		
Within India	2,332.03	2,257.38
Outside India	-	-

40. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

A. Claim against the Company not acknowledged as Debts (excluding Interest and Penalty)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income Tax Liability*	16.63	16.63
Service Tax Liability**	0.25	0.54
Custom Duty Liability***	6.22	6.22
Other Claims****	44.22	2.34

(In respect of the above matters, future cash outflows in respect of contingent liabilities are determinable only on receipt of judgements pending at various Forums / Authorities. The Company has assessed that it is only possible but not probable, the outflow of economic resources will be required)

*Income tax demand comprise demand from the Indian Income Tax authorities for payment of additional tax of ₹16.63 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹16.63 Crore). The tax demands are mainly on account of adjustment pertaining to 80 IA benefits claimed for captive power plant against sale of steam and power. During FY 2024-25, the Holding Company has received a favourable Order amounting to ₹11.08 Crore from ITAT for AY 2016-17 and AY 2017-18, however the department has further filed an appeal in High Court against the ITAT Order. Further, the Holding Company also received favourable order pertaining to AY 2011-12 from CIT(Appeal).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

40. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments (Contd.)

**Service tax demand comprise demand from Service tax Authorities for payment of additional tax of ₹0.25 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹0.54 Crore), upon completion of their tax review for the financial year 2012-13 and 2014-15. The tax demands are on account of service tax on sales commission. The matter is pending before Commissioner of Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

***Customs duty demand comprise demand from Custom Authorities for payment of additional duty of ₹6.22 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹6.22 Crore), upon completion of their tax review for the financial year 2012-13. The tax demands are on account of classification of coal. The matter is pending before Commissioner of Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

****Other claims / litigations comprise demand on account of litigations for alleged non-fulfilment of obligations as per the terms of agreement by the counter party to ₹44.22 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹2.34 Crore). The matters are pending at various stages in judicial authorities.

The Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be in favour of Company in the appellate process and no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations.

B. Capital Commitment

The Estimated amount of Contract to be executed on Capital Account of ₹186.87 Crore (31st March 2024 ₹28.78 Crore) and not provided for (Net of Advances).

C. Other Commitment

The Company has imported capital good for the various expansion projects under the EPCG Scheme at Nil rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹25.02 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹1.68 Crore).

The export obligation need to be completed by September 2030.

41 Disclosures as Per MSMED Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26th August, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its Customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act').

Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such Enterprises as at 31st March, 2025 has been made in the Financial Statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any Supplier as at the Balance-Sheet date.

The details as required by MSMED Act are given below:

(₹ in Crores)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any Supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		
Principal and Interest		
Trade Payables	24.72	40.51
Capital Payables	10.56	24.06
The amount of interest paid by the Buyer in terms of Section 18 of MSMED Act, along with the amounts of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

41. Disclosures as Per Msmed Act, 2006 (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.63	1.25
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the Small Enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-

Above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

42. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for office premise and storage facilities. Leases are having lease terms of 2 to 3 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Company to maintain premises in good state. The lease contract include extension and termination options. The Company also has certain premises and assets with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Terms of Cancellation and Escalation

The Leases are cancellable by giving one month notice by either parties and these does not carries any escalation.

(A) Leases as lessee

(i) The movement in Lease liabilities during the Year

(₹ in Crores)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	1.35	2.62
Additions during the Year	8.81	-
Finance Costs incurred during the Year	0.15	0.17
Payments of Lease Liabilities	(2.36)	(1.44)
Balance at the end of the Year	7.95	1.35

(ii) The carrying value of the Rights-of-use and depreciation charged during the year

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	194.40	184.46
Additions during the Year (refer note 3)	9.02	13.29
Deletion during the Year (refer note 3)	(0.16)	-
Depreciation charged during the Year (refer note 3)	(4.29)	(3.35)
Balance at the end of the Year	198.97	194.40

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

42. Leases (Contd.)

(iii) Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss Account during the Year (₹ in Crores)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense of Right-of-Use assets	4.29	3.35
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	0.15	0.17
Expense relating to Short-Term Leases (included in Other Expenses)	13.00	12.22
Total Expenses	17.44	15.76

(iv) Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows (₹ in Crores)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Total Cash outflow for Leases	(2.36)	(1.44)

(v) Maturity analysis of Lease Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Maturity Analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	5.05	1.32
One to five years	3.49	0.09
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted Lease Liability	8.53	1.40

Balances of Lease Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current Lease Liability	3.37	0.09
Current Lease Liability	4.58	1.26
Total Lease Liability	7.95	1.35

43. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued Equity Capital, Securities Premium and all other Equity Reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company includes within Net debt, Interest Bearing Borrowings, Lease liabilities, less Cash and Cash Equivalents. There were no changes in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Total Interest bearing Liabilities	592.53	964.04
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalent	18.64	3.18
Adjusted Net Debt	573.89	960.86
Total Equity	1,903.53	1,254.09
Adjusted Equity	1,903.53	1,254.09
Adjusted Net Debt to Adjusted Equity ratio	0.30	0.77

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

The Material Accounting Policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of Financial Asset, Financial Liability and Equity Instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

A. Category-wise classification of Financial Instrument

The carrying value of Financial Instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non-Current Financial Asset (refer note 5)	-	-	7.30	7.30
Non current Investment (refer note 4)	-	-	20.54	20.54
Current Investment (refer note 9)	76.60	-	-	76.60
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	-	-	232.32	232.32
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 11)	-	-	18.64	18.64
Bank Balances other than above (refer note 12)	-	-	3.55	3.55
Loans (refer note 13)	-	-	0.39	0.39
Other Current Financial Assets (refer note 14)	-	-	40.06	40.06
Total Financial Assets	76.60	-	322.80	399.40
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current Borrowings (refer note 18)	-	-	448.97	448.97
Non-Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	3.37	3.37
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities (refer note 19)	3.38	-	-	3.38
Current Borrowings (refer note 21)	-	-	135.61	135.61
Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	4.58	4.58
Trade Payable (refer note 22)	-	-	185.68	185.68
Other Current-Financials Liabilities (refer note 23)	1.50	-	97.28	98.78
Total Financial Liabilities	4.88	-	875.49	880.37

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March, 2024	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non-Current Financial Asset (refer note 5)	0.79	-	7.74	8.53
Non Current Investments (refer note 4)	-	-	20.57	20.57
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	-	-	178.75	178.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 11)	-	-	3.18	3.18
Bank Balances other than above (refer note 12)	-	-	3.61	3.61

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March, 2024	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Loans (refer note 13)	-	-	0.49	0.49
Other Current Financial Assets (refer note 14)	0.24	-	40.11	40.35
Total Financial Assets	1.03	-	254.45	255.48
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current Borrowings (refer note 18)	-	-	547.04	547.04
Non-Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	0.09	0.09
Current Borrowings (refer note 21)	-	-	415.65	415.65
Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	1.26	1.26
Trade Payable (refer note 22)	-	-	183.92	183.92
Other Current-Financials Liabilities (refer note 23)	-	-	104.11	104.11
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,252.07	1,252.07

B. Measurement of Fair values and Sensitivity analysis

Fair Value Hierarchy:

The fair value of the Financial Assets and Liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

- (i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical Assets or Liabilities.
- (ii) 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).
- (iii) Level 3: inputs for the Asset or Liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

In determining fair value measurement, the impact of potential climate related matters which may affect this fair value measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been considered.

Financial Instrument measured at Fair Value

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Significant observable inputs
	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024		
Mark to market Derivative (Liabilities)/ Assets on interest Rate Swap and cross Currency Swap valued at FVTPL. (refer note 14,19 &23)	(4.88)	1.03	Level 2	MTM Statement by Bank
Mutual Fund investment valued at FVTPL. (refer note 9)	76.60	-	Level 2	Investment in liquid and short term mutual funds which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net assets value as declared by the mutual fund at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost in the Financial Statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Reconciliation of level 1 Fair Values

There have been no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy is based on the Fair value as ascertained and provided by the banks.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of Mutual Funds classified as FVTPL assets:

(₹ in Crores)

	31 st March, 2025	31 st March, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Net change in fair value (unrealised)	0.41	-
Purchases	307.86	-
Sales	231.67	-
Closing balance	76.60	-

Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages market risk through treasury operations, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The finance team recommends risk management objectives and policies. The activities of this operations include management of cash resources, hedging of foreign currency exposure, credit control and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company's principal Financial Liabilities, other than Derivatives, comprises of Long Term and Short Term Borrowings, Trade and Other Payables, and Financial Liabilities. The main purpose of these Financial Liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal Financial Assets include Loans, Trade and other Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, other Bank Balances and Other Financial Assets that derive directly from its Operations.

The Company has an effective risk management framework to monitor the risks controls in key business processes. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the bottom line, the Company takes various mitigation measures such as credit control, foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from Financial Instruments

- Credit Risk ;
- Liquidity Risk ; and
- Market Risk

i. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from its operating activities primarily from Trade Receivables and from financing activities primarily relating to parking of surplus funds as Deposits with Banks. The Company considers probability of default upon initial recognition of Assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout the reporting period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

The carrying amount of following Financial Assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposit:

Credit Risk from Balances with Banks and Financial Institutions is managed by the Company's Treasury Department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. The exposure in credit risk arising out of major customers is generally backed either by bank guarantee, letter of credit or security deposits. The Company's exposure and wherever appropriate the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and spread amongst various counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Company.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks. Total Trade Receivable as on March 31, 2025 is ₹232.32 Crore (March 31, 2024 - ₹178.75 Crore).

Refer Note 10 for ageing of trade receivables.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of Trade Receivables and Loan from individual Customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the Entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

Expected credit loss assessment

For Trade Receivables, as a practical expedient, the Company compute credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated. Accordingly, loss allowances on trade receivables are measured using provision matrix at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall. There is no history of bad debts and accordingly ECL is Nil for year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Credit Impaired

For expected credit loss as at each reporting date the Company assesses position for the assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased from initial recognition, assets for which credit risk has increased significantly but are not credit impaired and for assets for which credit risk has increased significantly and are credit impaired. The Company assesses detrimental impacts on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset including loans, receivables and other assets. Based on the assessment of the observable data relating to significant financial difficulty and creditworthiness of the counterparties, the management believes that there are no financial assets which are credit impaired except as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

ii. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and Actual Cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the Financial Assets and Liabilities. The table below summarises the remaining contractual maturities of Financial Liabilities at the reporting

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Contractual Cash Flows					
	Total	On Demand	1 Year or Less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
India Rupee loan	665.05	-	128.46	148.68	294.35	93.56
Working Capital Loans from Banks	49.50	49.50	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	185.68	-	185.68	-	-	-
Lease Liability	7.95	-	4.58	3.37	-	-
Other Payables	102.17	-	102.17	-	-	-
Total	1,010.35	49.50	420.89	152.06	294.35	93.56

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2024	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	On Demand	1 Year or Less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
India Rupee loan	804.16	-	205.89	152.38	346.75	99.14
Redeemable Preference Share	95.00	-	40.00	40.00	15.00	-
Working Capital Loans from Banks	221.05	221.05	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	183.92	-	183.92	-	-	-
Lease Liability	1.35	-	1.26	0.09	-	-
Other Payables	104.11	-	104.11	-	-	-
Total	1,409.59	221.05	535.18	192.47	361.75	99.14

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments. The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

Excessive Risk Concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular Industry

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Company to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

iii. Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value of future Cash Flows of a Financial Instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Currency Risk, Interest Rate Risk, and Other Price Risk such as Equity Price Risk. Financial Instruments affected by market risk include Loans and Borrowings, Deposits, FVTOCI and Amortised Cost Investments and Derivative Financial Instruments.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period for hedges of actual sales and purchases and 12-month period for foreign currency loans. When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Exposure to Currency Risk

The Currency profile of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 are as below:

The Company's exposure to Foreign Currency Risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹, are as follows

(₹ in Crores)

	Total	INR Equivalent to USD	INR Equivalent to Euro	INR Equivalent to CNY	INR Equivalent to JPY	INR
31st March 2025						
Financial Assets						
Trade and Other Receivables	232.32	4.94	3.99	-	-	223.39
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	7.30	-	-	-	-	7.30
Other Current Financial Assets	40.06	1.58	-	-	-	38.48
	279.68	6.52	3.99	-	-	269.17
Financial Liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings (refer note below)	448.97	-	202.94	-	-	246.03
Current Borrowings	135.61	-	14.50			121.11
Trade Payables	185.68	63.30	0.65	-	-	121.73
Other Current Financial Liabilities	98.78	0.15	4.50	8.11	-	86.02
Less : Foreign Currency Hedged	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	869.04	63.45	222.59	8.11	-	574.89



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2024	Total	INR Equivalent to USD	INR Equivalent to Euro	INR Equivalent to CNY	INR Equivalent to JPY	INR
Financial Assets						
Trade and other Receivables	178.75	3.00	1.14	-	-	174.61
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	8.53	-	0.79	-	-	7.75
Other Current Financial Assets	40.35	1.58	0.24	-	-	38.53
Total	227.63	4.59	2.17	-	-	220.89
Financial Liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings (refer note below)	547.04	-	254.66	-	-	292.38
Current Borrowings	415.65	-	20.22	-	-	395.42
Trade Payables	183.92	66.48	0.00	-	0.02	117.42
Other Current Financial Liabilities	104.11	0.03	1.20	1.41	-	101.45
Less : Foreign Currency Hedged	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,250.71	66.51	276.09	1.41	0.02	906.67

The Company has entered into a cross currency swap ("CCS") transaction for Rupee Term loan of ₹256.27 Crore swapped with notional principal of EUR 2.83 Crore (refer note 18)

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against Foreign Currency at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected Equity and Profit or Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Profit or (Loss)		Equity, Net of Tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% movement				
USD	(2.85)	2.85	(1.85)	1.85
EUR	(10.93)	10.93	(7.11)	7.11
CNY	(0.41)	0.41	(0.26)	0.26

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2024	Profit or (Loss)		Equity, Net of Tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% movement				
USD	(3.10)	3.10	(2.01)	2.01
EUR	(13.70)	13.70	(8.91)	8.91
CNY	(0.07)	0.07	(0.05)	0.05

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

Interest Rate Risk

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 Long-Term Debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its Interest Rate Risk by having balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate Loans and Borrowings.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

The Company's Interest Rate Risk arises from Borrowings obligations. Borrowings is exposed to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing Financial Instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

(₹ in Crores)

Variable-Rate Instruments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current - Borrowings	448.97	547.04
Current - Borrowings	135.61	415.65
Total	584.58	962.69

Cash Flow Sensitivity Analysis for Variable-Rate Instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in Interest Rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) Equity and Profit or Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular Foreign Currency Exchange Rates, remain constant.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or Loss		Equity, Net of Tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
As at March 31, 2025				
Non Current - Borrowings	(4.49)	4.49	(2.92)	2.92
Current - Borrowings	(1.36)	1.36	(0.88)	0.88
Total	(5.85)	5.85	(3.80)	3.80
As at March 31, 2024				
Non Current - Borrowings	(5.47)	5.47	(3.56)	3.56
Current - Borrowings	(4.16)	4.16	(2.70)	2.70
Total	(9.63)	9.63	(6.26)	6.26



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

45. Ratios

Disclosure of ratios	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.57	0.64	144%	Current Ratio improved because of increase in inventory and receivable position and repayment of debt.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Current Borrowings + Non Current Borrowings + Lease Payments	Shareholder's Equity	0.31	0.78	-60%	Debt-Equity improved with debt repayment and improved profitability.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest & Lease payment + Other adjustment like profit/loss on sale of Assets	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	3.83	1.44	166%	Debt-Service coverage improved with debt repayment and improved profitability.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	22.59%	16.86%	34%	Return on Equity improved with improved profitability.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operation	Average Inventory	7.83	8.13	-4%	No major variance
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operation	Average Trade Receivable	12.41	11.18	11%	No major variance
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchase	Average Trade Payables	8.30	8.47	-2%	No major variance
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operation	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	9.03	-6.95	230%	Ratio improved with debt repayment from QIP and improved profitability.
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operation	13.99%	10.15%	38%	Margin improved with improved profitability.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Lease Liability + Deferred Tax Liability	22.48%	16.03%	40%	Return improved with increase in profitability.
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income) and Gain on Mutual Funds	Average of Investment in Subsidiary, associate, mutual funds & Bank Deposit	3.69%	0.42%	778%	Return improved with gain in mutual fund and return is not annualised



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

46. Events occurred after the Balance Sheet date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date but prior to approval of Financial Statement to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the Financial Statements. As of 05th May 2025 there were no material subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

47. Other Statutory Information for the year ended March 31,2025 and March 31,2024

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions or balance with companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year and in previous financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company does not have transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (viii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

48. The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged access rights to the SAP application and the underlying HANA database. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324982E / E300003

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025



Consolidated Financial Statements





Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its Associate comprising of the Consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2025, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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 consolidated state of affairs of the Holding Company and its Associate as at March 31 2025, their Consolidated profit including Other Comprehensive Income, their Consolidated Cash Flows and the Consolidated statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Holding Company and its Associate, 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 audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue Recognition <i>(as described in Note 02 and note 27 of the Consolidated Financial Statements)</i>	
<p>The Holding Company majorly generates revenue from sale of Chloro-Alkali and its Derivatives products. The Holding Company recognises revenue from sales of goods in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the ordinary course of its activities. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of discounts, rebates and taxes.</p> <p>Certain terms in sales arrangements relating to timing for transfer of control to the customer and delivery specifications including incoterms, involves significant judgment in determining whether the revenue is recognised in the correct period.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and evaluated the Holding Company's policy for revenue recognition and assessed its compliance with Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. • Assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to revenue. • We obtained and read the terms of customer contracts on a sample basis to assess various performance obligations in the contract, the point in time of transfer of control of goods to customers and pricing terms. • We have tested on sample basis, sales transactions and inspected the underlying sales orders, invoice copies, terms of delivery, lorry receipts, bill of lading, and collection as per the terms of the contract with customers. • We have tested on sample basis, transactions near year end date as well as credit notes issued after the year end date. • Assessed the relevant disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements for compliance with disclosure requirements.

We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The Holding 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated 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 for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other

comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Holding Company including its Associate 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. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company and of its Associate are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of their respective 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 the 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and of its associate are responsible for assessing the ability of their respective companies 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 Holding Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and of its Associate are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of their respective company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ability of the Holding Company and its associate 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 Consolidated 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 Holding Company and its Associate to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities of Holding Company and its Associate of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other Entity included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in

extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Holding Company's share of net profit of Rs. 0.99 crores for the year ended March 31 2025, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of one Associate, whose financial statements other financial information has not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information has been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of this Associate, and our report in terms of Sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Holding Company.

Our opinion above on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

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, based on our audit of separate financial statements and the other financial information of holding company, incorporated in India and to the extent applicable, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the Holding Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xxii) of the Order is not applicable to the Holding Company
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit of separate financial statements and the other financial information of Holding Company and to the extent applicable, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the 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 of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding Company, is disqualified as on March 31 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its Associate Company, incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report. This report, however, does not include a Report on the internal financial



controls under clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Associate Company, where such report have not been made available to us;

- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31 2025, has been paid / provided by the Holding Company incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:
 - i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Holding Company and its Associates in its Consolidated Financial Statements – Refer Note 40 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;
 - ii. Provision has been made in the Consolidated Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer (a) Note 44 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Holding Company and its associates ;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its Associate, incorporated in India during the year ended March 31 2025.
 - iv. a) The management of the Holding Company which is company incorporated in India whose financial statements has been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 47 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, 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 Holding Company or any of such Associate to or in any other persons or entities, 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 respective Holding Company or any of such Associate ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- b) The managements of the Holding Company which is company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 47 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such Associate from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such associate shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us on Holding Company which is a company incorporated in India, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement



- v) The final dividend paid by the Holding Company incorporated in India during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Holding Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

As stated in note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company incorporated in India has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members of the Holding Company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

- vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holding Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log)

facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights, as described in note 49 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Holding Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Abhishek Karia
Partner
Membership Number: 132122
UDIN: 25132122BMOEVP2822
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2025



Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the consolidated Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

There are no qualification or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) report of the Holding Company. Further, the report of the Associate Company included in the Consolidated Financial Statements has not been issued by its auditor till the date of our auditor's report. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to Holding Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Abhishek Karia
Partner
Membership Number: 132122
UDIN: 25132122BMOEVP2822
Place of Signature: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2025

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company, which is company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its Associate, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). 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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated 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, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI. 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

with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Consolidated 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 control with reference to Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated 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 Holding Company which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial

controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

.....
per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership Number: 132122

UDIN: 25132122BMOEVP2822

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: May 05, 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3.1	2,219.29	1,744.68
(b) Capital Work in Progress	3.2	63.89	482.84
(c) Other Intangible Assets	3.3	18.73	21.96
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	21.54	20.58
(ii) Other Financial Assets	5	7.30	8.53
(e) Non Current Tax Assets (net)	6	16.33	5.92
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	7	30.12	7.90
Total Non-Current Assets		2,377.20	2,292.41
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	387.99	262.99
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	9	76.60	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	10	232.32	178.75
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	18.64	3.18
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	12	3.55	3.61
(v) Loans	13	0.39	0.49
(vi) Other Financial Assets	14	40.06	40.35
(c) Other Current Assets	15	15.69	12.56
Total Current Assets		775.24	501.93
Total Assets		3,152.44	2,794.34
II Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	43.14	41.55
(b) Other Equity	17	1,861.39	1,212.55
Total Equity		1,904.53	1,254.10
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	448.97	547.04
(ii) Lease Liabilities	42	3.37	0.09
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	3.38	-
(b) Provisions	20	5.80	4.88
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	36	293.65	208.65
Total Non-Current Liabilities		755.17	760.66
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	135.61	415.65
(ii) Lease Liabilities	42	4.58	1.26
(iii) Trade Payables	22		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise		24.72	40.51
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise		160.96	143.41
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	23	98.78	104.11
(b) Other Current Liabilities	24	67.52	72.64
(c) Provisions	25	0.32	0.20
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	26	0.25	1.80
Total Current Liabilities		492.74	779.58
Total Liabilities		1,247.91	1,540.24
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,152.44	2,794.34
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)
(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)Sanjay Jain
Chief Financial OfficerMaulik Patel
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 02006947Gaurang Trivedi
Company SecretaryKaushal Soparkar
Executive Director
DIN: 01998162Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 5th May, 2025Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 5th May, 2025

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crore, except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	27	2,550.13	1,929.19
Other Income	28	15.21	6.57
Total Income (A)		2,565.34	1,935.76
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	29	1,322.40	1,071.60
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work in Progress	30	31.09	(10.78)
Employee Benefits Expenses	31	114.48	89.65
Finance Costs	32	53.27	73.49
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	3	132.56	123.56
Power and Fuel Expenses	33	130.08	105.75
Other Expenses	34	241.36	191.77
Total Expense (B)		2,025.24	1,645.04
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		540.10	290.72
Share of profit from associate (net off tax)		0.99	0.03
Profit Before Tax (C) = (A-B)		541.09	290.75
Tax Expense:	36		
Current Tax		98.17	52.71
Net Deferred Tax Expense		85.23	42.17
Total Tax Expense (D)		183.40	94.88
Net Profit for the Year (E) = (C-D)		357.69	195.87
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	37	(0.65)	(0.73)
Income Tax effect on above	36	0.23	0.26
Total Other Comprehensive (Loss) for the Year, net of Tax (F)		(0.42)	(0.47)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (G) = (E+F)		357.27	195.40
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		357.69	195.87
Non Controlling Interests		-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(0.42)	(0.47)
Non Controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		357.27	195.40
Non Controlling Interests		-	-
Earnings per Equity Share (face value of ₹10 each) (in ₹)			
Basic	35	84.68	47.14
Diluted		84.68	47.14
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)
 (CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per **Abhishek Karia**

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain
 Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi
 Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar
 Executive Director
 DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Taxation	540.10	290.72
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	132.56	123.56
Interest Income	(0.33)	(0.10)
Finance Cost	53.27	73.49
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain	(0.95)	(0.51)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	(5.04)	0.05
Profit on Sale of Mutual Fund	(1.48)	-
Unrealised gain on Mutual funds	(0.41)	-
Impairment/Loss on investment in Subsidiary	0.02	-
Sundry Balances Written back	(0.05)	(0.64)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	717.69	486.57
Adjustment for:		
(Increase) in Inventories	(125.00)	(51.16)
(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(53.90)	(12.13)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	1.30	(26.53)
(Increase) in Other Assets	(4.29)	(4.75)
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans	0.10	(0.34)
Increase in Trade Payables	3.08	55.33
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	16.77	(12.08)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Liabilities	(5.12)	11.79
Increase in Provisions	0.38	1.47
Working Capital Changes	(166.68)	(38.40)
Cash Generated from Operation	551.01	448.17
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(110.45)	(50.53)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	440.56	397.64
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment (including CWIP and intangible assets)	(194.69)	(398.44)
Proceed from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	8.34	-
Investment in Bank Deposits	(1.18)	(2.74)
Redemption of Bank Deposits	0.42	-
Interest Received	0.26	0.08
Investment in Mutual Fund	(307.86)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Mutual Funds (including realised gain)	233.15	-
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities	(261.56)	(401.10)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Finance Charges Paid	(65.94)	(72.02)
Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowing	137.00	213.00
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowing	(248.55)	(196.26)
(Repayment)/Proceed from Short-Term Borrowing (Net)	(171.55)	129.24
Payment of Lease Liability	(2.36)	(1.44)
Dividend paid on Redeemable Preference Shares	(10.32)	(14.75)
Dividend paid on Equity Shares	(31.54)	(10.37)
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	333.05	-
Share Issue Expenses	(8.33)	-
Redemption of Redeemable Preference Shares	(95.00)	(55.00)

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Net Cash (Used in) from Financing Activities	(163.54)	(7.60)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	15.46	(11.06)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the Year	3.18	14.24
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the Year	18.64	3.18
Cash and Cash Equivalent comprises as under		
Cash on Hand	0.01	0.01
Balance with Schedule Banks in Current Accounts	8.63	3.17
Deposits with Schedule Banks	10.00	-
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of the Year (refer note 11)	18.64	3.18

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on 31 March 2025

- The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared as per Indirect Method in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard - 7 on "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- Changes in liabilities arising from Financing Activities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	April 1, 2024	Cash Flow	Other	March 31, 2025
Current Borrowings (Note 21)	221.05	(171.55)	-	49.50
Lease Liabilities (Note 42)	1.35	(2.36)	8.96	7.95
Non- Current Borrowings (Including current portion of long term debt) (Note 18 & 21)	741.64	(206.55)	(0.01)	535.08
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	964.04	(380.46)	8.95	592.53

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	April 1, 2023	Cash Flow	Other	March 31, 2024
Current Borrowings (Note 21)	91.71	129.24	0.11	221.05
Lease Liabilities (Note 42)	2.61	(1.44)	0.18	1.35
Non- Current Borrowings (Including current portion of long term debt) (Note 18 & 21)	784.43	(38.26)	(4.53)	741.64
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	878.75	89.55	(4.25)	964.04

Others includes the effects of reclassification of Non Current portion of Borrowings including Lease Liabilities to Current due to passage of time and effect of unrealised foreign currency amount on External Commercial Borrowings.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)
(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)

For the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(A) Equity Share Capital (refer note 16)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Share of ₹10 each Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up		
Balance as at 1 st April 2023	4,15,50,158	41.55
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2023	4,15,50,158	41.55
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Year	-	-
Balance as at 31 st March 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Issue of Equity Share Capital during the Year	15,91,180	1.59
Balance as at 31 st March 2025	4,31,41,338	43.14

(B) Other Equity (refer note 17)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Security Premium	Total Other Equity
Balance at 1 st April 2023	(246.68)	1,274.22	-	1,027.54
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2023	(246.68)	1,274.22	-	1,027.54
Profit for the Year	-	195.87	-	195.87
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (net of Taxes)	-	(0.47)	-	(0.47)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	195.40	-	195.40
Dividend Paid During the Year	-	(10.39)	-	(10.39)
Balance at 31 st March 2024	(246.68)	1,459.23	-	1,212.55
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	(246.68)	1,459.23	-	1,212.55
Changes in Accounting Policy or Prior Period Errors	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	(246.68)	1,459.23	-	1,212.55
Issue of Equity Shares (refer note 16)	-	-	331.46	331.46
Share Issue Expenses (refer note 16)	-	-	(8.33)	(8.33)
Profit for the Year	-	357.69	-	357.69
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (net of Taxes)	-	(0.42)	-	(0.42)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	357.27	323.13	680.40
Dividend Paid During the Year	-	(31.56)	-	(31.56)
Balance as at 31 st March 2025	(246.68)	1,784.94	323.13	1,861.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprises Financial Statements of Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) (the Holding Company) and its Associate i.e ReNewGreen (GJSThree) Private Limited for year ended on March 31, 2025. Epigral Limited (CIN L24100GJ2007PLC051717) is a Public Company limited by shares domiciled in India, incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Its share are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The registered office at Epigral Tower, B/h. Safal Profitaire, Prahladnagar, Satellite, Ahmedabad Gujarat, India

The Holding Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and selling of Chlor Alkali & its Derivatives.

The Consolidated Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 05th May, 2025.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation of accounts

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind As compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- Derivative financial instruments

In addition, the Financial Statements are presented in INR which is also the Holding Company functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Crore (INR 00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Holding Company has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The Consolidated Financial Statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its associate as at 31st March 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Equity Accounted Investees :

An associate is an entity over which the Holding Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries. The Holding Company's investments in its associate are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Holding Company's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. When the Holding Company's share of losses of an equity accounted investee exceed the Holding Company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, form part of Holding Company's net investment in the associate), the Holding Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Holding Company has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealised gains resulting from the transaction between the Holding Company and associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate, and deferred tax is made on the same.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

After application of the equity method, the Holding Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Holding Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Holding Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the Associate, the Holding Company measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.3 Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The preparation of the Holding Company Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Holding Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Holding Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Taxes:

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity Benefits)

A liability in respect of defined benefit plans is recognised in the Balance Sheet, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan's assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments which arise from the fund at the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Refer note 37 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans.

Useful economic lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment as disclosed in note 3 are depreciated over their useful economic lives. Management reviews the useful economic lives at least once a year and any changes could affect the depreciation rates prospectively and hence the asset carrying values.

Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

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



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

2.4 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

a. CURRENT VS. NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION:

The Holding Company segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Holding Company has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue from contracts with Customers is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the Customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Holding Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Holding Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the Customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to Revenue from Contracts with Customers are provided below.

1) Sale of Goods

Revenue from Sale of Goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch/ delivery of the goods or terms as agreed with the customer. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days from the date of dispatch. The Holding Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Holding Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer.

(i) Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Holding Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the Customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with cash discount in accordance with the Holding Company policy. The cash discount component gives rise to variable consideration.

Volume Rebates

The Holding Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Holding Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognized as revenue.

(ii) Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Holding Company right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (h) (Financial Instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.)

(iii) Contract Liabilities (Advance from Customers)

A contract liability is recognized when a customer pays consideration before the Holding Company transfers goods to the Customer or when the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Holding Company performs under the contract.

2) Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Holding Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in

Other Income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

3) Export Incentives

Export Incentives are recognized as income when right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

c. FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Holding Company Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is also the Holding Company functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Holding Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Holding Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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 recognized in Statement of Profit or 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 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 or Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit or Loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Holding Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Holding Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

d. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Holding Company measures financial instruments, such as investments (other than equity investments in Associates) and derivatives at fair values 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:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Holding Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Holding Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Holding Company management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The management comprises of the Managing Director and Chief Finance Officer (CFO).

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Board of Directors after discussion with and approval by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The management decides, after discussions with the Holding Company external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

measured or re-assessed as per the Holding Company accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Holding Company external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Holding 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. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes. Refer note 44.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy.
- Investment in Equity Shares.
- Financial Instruments (including those carried at amortised cost).

e. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital Work-in-Progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

Items of Stores and Spares that meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over their

useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as Inventories.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except for assets where management believes and based on independent technical evaluation, assets estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Leasehold land is amortized over the lease period on a straight line basis.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The Depreciation rates charges over following estimated lives:

Asset	Estimated Useful life
Leasehold Land	99 Years
Building	30 Years
Carpeted Roads – RCC	10 Years
Plant & Machinery	12-25 Years
Electrical Installations	10 Years
Captive Power Plant and Equipments	20 – 40 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Computers	3 Years
Other Equipments	5 Years

f. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost include acquisition and other incidental cost related to acquiring the intangible asset. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated and approved by authorities, future economic benefits are probable.

The useful lives of Intangible Assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets

Assets	Amortization Method	Amortization Period
Usage Rights	On Straight-line basis	10 years
Technical Know How	On Straight-line basis	10 years

g. IMPAIRMENT OF NON- FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Holding Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Holding Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's

recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

The Holding Company basis its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Holding Company CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Holding Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Holding Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

h. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a Financial Asset of one Entity and a Financial Liability or Equity instrument of another Entity.

(A) Financial Asset

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at Amortised Cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), and Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Holding Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

Subsequent Classification and measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at its amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss such as interest income on Bank deposits and other interest income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Holding Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the Equity to Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Debt Instrument at Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition, the Holding Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Holding Company has designated certain debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

Investment in Associates are out of scope of Ind AS 109 and hence, the Holding Company has accounted for its investment in Associates at cost.

All other Equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTOCI. For all other Equity instruments, the Holding Company may make an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Holding Company makes such election on an instrument-by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Holding Company decides to classify an Equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Holding Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within Equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair

value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Holding Company Balance Sheet) when

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Holding Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - i) the Holding Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - ii) the Holding Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Holding Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Holding Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Holding Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Holding Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

the Holding Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Holding Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) 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 18 (referred to as 'Contractual Revenue Receivables' in these Financial Statements)

The Holding Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Holding Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

(B) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, Loans and Borrowings, Payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of Loans and Borrowings and Payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Holding Company financial liabilities include Trade and Other Payables, Loans and Borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of Financial Liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Holding Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Loan and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liability for good and services provided to the Holding Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and Other Payables are presented as current liabilities



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

The Holding Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and currency swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

De-recognition

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

Off-setting Financial Instrument

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Stores and Spares, Packing Materials and Raw Materials are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and for this purpose, cost is determined on moving weighted average basis. Cost includes cost of purchase and other

costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. However, the aforesaid items are not valued below cost if the finished products in which they are to be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Finished goods: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

Work in progress are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and for this purpose, cost is determined on standard cost basis which approximates the actual cost. Variances, exclusive of abnormally low volume and operating performance, are adjusted to inventory.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

j. 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 in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

k. RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme established under a State Plan. The contributions to the scheme are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year when employee rendered related services.

The Holding Company has a defined benefit Gratuity Plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on post-employment at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the rules of the Holding Company. The aforesaid liability is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

at the end of the financial year. The Scheme is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The Holding Company has other long-term employee benefits in the nature of leave encashment. The liability in respect of leave encashment is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of the financial year. The aforesaid leave encashment is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Holding Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Service costs comprising of current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Liabilities for wages, salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are to be settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

i. Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the balance sheet. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are immediately recognised in the

statement of profit and loss. Compensated absences, which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are treated as short term employee benefits. The Holding Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Accumulated compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are treated as other long term employee benefits for measurement purposes.

II. Presentation and disclosure

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans, the allocation between the short term and long-term provisions have been made as determined by an actuary. Obligations under other long-term benefits are classified as short-term provision, if the Holding Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the obligation beyond 12 months from the reporting date. The Holding Company presents the entire compensated absences as short-term provisions since employee has an unconditional right to avail the leave at any time during the year.

I. Taxes

Tax Expense comprises of Current Tax Expense and Deferred Tax

Current Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Holding Company operates and generates taxable income..

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Holding Company reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment..

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries and Associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred Tax Assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the Deferred Tax Asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an

asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in associates deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of Deferred Tax Asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity). Deferred Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in Equity.

The Holding Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit only to the extent that it is probable that the Holding Company will be able to set off against the normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Holding Company recognize MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Holding Company review the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

m. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Holding Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Holding Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

n. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liability is:

- (i) a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or
- (ii) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because;

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Holding Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses the same as per the requirements of Ind AS 37.

o. LEASES

The Holding Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is or contains a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Holding Company as a Lessee

The Holding Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Holding Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use-assets

The Holding Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Holding Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Holding Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Holding Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Holding Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease payments have been classified as financing activities in Statement of Cash Flow.

The Holding Company has elected not to recognize Right-Of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Holding Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in statement of profit and loss over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as operating activities.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Holding Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and

equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

The Holding Company applies the low-value asset recognition exemption on a lease-by-lease basis, if the lease qualifies as leases of low-value assets, with a value when new of up to INR 3 lacs. In making this assessment, the Holding Company also factors below key aspects:

- The assessment is conducted on an absolute basis and is independent of the size, nature, or circumstances of the lessee.
- The assessment is based on the value of the asset when new, regardless of the asset's age at the time of the lease.
- The lessee can benefit from the use of the underlying asset either independently or in combination with other readily available resources, and the asset is not highly dependent on or interrelated with other assets.
- If the asset is subleased or expected to be subleased, the head lease does not qualify as a lease of a low-value asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Holding Company has classified leases of IT equipment for individual employees, and leases of office furniture and water dispensers as leases of low value assets.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

p. EARNING PER SHARE

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted Earnings per Share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders and the

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential Equity Shares.

q. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the Financial Statements comprise Cash at Banks and on Hand and Short-Term Deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of Cash and Short-Term Deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Holding Company cash management.

r. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES:

Government Grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the same will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss by way of a deduction to the related expense on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Government grants, that are receivable towards capital investments under State Investment Promotion Scheme, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and is being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

When the Holding Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

s. SEGMENT REPORTING

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Holding Company performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies:

The Holding Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Holding Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

t. DIVIDEND TO EQUITY AND REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The Holding Company recognises a liability for dividends to Equity Holders of the Holding Company when the dividend is authorised and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Holding Company. As per the Corporate laws in India, a dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in Equity.

The Holding Company recognises liability for dividends to Redeemable Preference share Holders of the Holding Company on accrual basis. Dividend is paid based on authorisation by the Board of Directors. Dividend to Redeemable Preference Shareholders is cumulative and recognised in finance cost as interest expense.

u. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY THE COMPANY

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Holding Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Holding Company has not early adopted any other



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified new standards or amendment to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

The following amendments are effective from April 1, 2024:

Introduction of Ind AS 117

MCA notified Ind AS 117, a comprehensive standard that prescribe, recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements, to avoid diversities in practice for accounting insurance contracts and it applies to all companies i.e., to all “insurance contracts” regardless of the issuer. However, Ind AS 117 is not applicable to the entities which are insurance companies registered with IRDAI.

Additionally, amendments have been made to Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 103, Business

Combinations, Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments and Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers to align them with Ind AS 117. The amendments also introduce enhanced disclosure requirements, particularly in Ind AS 107, to provide clarity regarding financial instruments associated with insurance contracts.

Amendments to Ind AS 116 -Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

The amendments require an entity to recognise lease liability including variable lease payments which are not linked to index or a rate in a way it does not result into gain on Right of use asset it retains.

The Holding Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have impact on the Holding Company 's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2025

Description	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at 1 st April, 2024	Additions	Deduction / Adjustments	As at 31 st March, 2025	As at 1 st April, 2024	For the Year	On Deduction / Adjustment	As at 31 st March, 2025	As at 31 st March, 2024
3.1 TANGIBLE ASSET									
Freehold Land	15.27	-	-	15.27	-	-	-	15.27	15.27
Right of Use Asset - Lease Hold Land	197.42	-	-	197.42	4.08	2.29	-	191.05	193.34
Building	233.63	23.50	0.12	257.01	52.90	9.63	0.03	194.51	180.73
Right of Use Asset - Building	5.84	9.02	0.16	14.70	4.77	2.00	-	7.93	1.07
Plant & Machineries	1,495.01	573.51	59.67	2,008.85	479.39	98.66	56.55	1,487.35	1,015.62
Captive Power Plant & Equipments	407.04	-	-	407.04	78.89	14.29	-	313.86	328.15
Furnitures & Fixtures	7.71	0.21	-	7.92	2.43	0.74	-	4.75	5.28
Office Equipment	5.87	0.76	-	6.63	1.60	1.14	-	3.89	4.27
Vehicles	2.43	0.01	0.16	2.28	2.02	0.28	0.08	0.06	0.41
Computers	1.35	0.38	-	1.73	0.81	0.30	-	0.62	0.54
TOTAL (A)	2,371.57	607.39	60.11	2,918.85	626.89	129.33	56.66	2,219.29	1,744.68
3.3 INTANGIBLE ASSET									
Usage Rights	26.21	-	-	26.21	9.48	2.47	-	14.26	16.73
Technical Know- How	8.03	-	-	8.03	2.80	0.76	-	4.47	5.23
TOTAL (B)	34.24	-	-	34.24	12.28	3.23	-	18.73	21.96
TOTAL (A+B)	2,405.81	607.39	60.11	2,953.09	639.17	132.56	56.66	2,238.02	1,766.64

Notes:

During the Current Year exchange gain of ₹ Nil (31 March 2024: exchange gain of Nil) arising on reporting of long term foreign currency monetary item related to Property, Plant and Equipment has been added/deducted to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and the unamortised balance carried as part of tangible asset as at the year end aggregate to ₹ 2.86 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹ 3.16 Crore), in view of option given in para D13AA of IND-AS 101 on first time adoption of IND-AS.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2025 (Contd.)

3.2 Capital Work-in-Progress		Ageing Schedule of Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2025					(₹ in Crores)
Particulars	Amount	Amount of CWIP for a period of					
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total	
Cost							
As at 31 st March 2024	482.84	63.89	-	-	-	63.89	
Addition during the Year	176.25						
Capitalisation	(595.19)	63.89	-	-	-	63.89	
As at 31 st March 2025	63.89						

Capital Work in Progress ₹63.89 Crore as at 31st March 2025 comprises expenditure for Expansion Project of Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride, Epichlorohydrin and other Projects which are in the course of construction.

The amount of borrowing costs added to cost of capital work-in-progress during the year ended 31st March 2025 is ₹20.63 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹6.84 Crore). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 8.15%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings taken for above mentioned Projects.

Refer note 4.2 for Right of Use assets details.

Refer Note 18 and 21 for details of charge created against the above mentioned assets.

Refer Note 4.0 for details of contractual Commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments.

As on 31st March, 2025 there are no Projects whose completion are overdue or exceed its cost as compare to plan.

For Property Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets existing as on 1 April 2015 i.e. the date of transition to Ind AS, the Holding Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost as permitted by Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard". Accordingly, the net WDV as per Indian

GAAP as on 1 April 2015 has been considered as Gross block under Ind AS. The accumulated depreciation so netted off as on 1 April 2015.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2024

Description	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at 1 st April, 2023	Additions	Deduction / Adjustments	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 1 st April, 2023	For the Year	On Deduction / Adjustment	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
3.1 TANGIBLE ASSET									
Freehold Land	15.27	-	-	15.27	-	-	-	15.27	15.27
Right of Use Asset - Lease Hold Land	184.13	13.29	-	197.42	1.83	2.25	-	193.34	182.31
Building	213.78	19.85	-	233.63	43.76	9.14	-	180.73	170.02
Right of Use Asset - Building	5.84	-	-	5.84	3.67	1.10	-	1.07	2.16
Plant & Machineries	1,448.57	46.44	0.00	1,495.01	387.82	91.57	0.00	1,015.62	1,060.75
Captive Power Plant & Equipments	407.04	-	-	407.04	64.71	14.18	-	328.15	342.33
Furnitures & Fixtures	4.76	3.02	0.07	7.71	1.85	0.61	0.03	5.28	2.90
Office Equipment	2.93	2.97	0.03	5.87	0.83	0.78	0.01	4.27	2.13
Vehicles	2.20	0.23	-	2.43	1.54	0.48	-	0.41	0.67
Computers	0.93	0.42	(0.00)	1.35	0.59	0.22	0.00	0.54	0.34
TOTAL (A)	2,285.45	86.22	0.10	2,371.57	506.60	120.33	0.04	1,744.68	1,778.87
3.3 INTANGIBLE ASSET									
Usage Rights	26.21	-	-	26.21	7.01	2.47	-	16.73	19.20
Technical Know- How	8.03	-	-	8.03	2.04	0.76	-	5.23	5.99
TOTAL (B)	34.24	-	-	34.24	9.04	3.23	-	21.96	25.19
TOTAL (A+B)	2,319.69	86.22	0.10	2,405.81	515.64	123.56	0.04	1,766.64	1,804.06

Notes:

During the Current Year exchange gain of ₹ Nil (31 March 2023: exchange gain of Nil) arising on reporting of long term foreign currency monetary item related to Property, Plant and Equipment has been added/deducted to cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and the unamortised balance carried as part of tangible asset as at the year end aggregate to ₹ 3.16 Crore (31st March 2023: ₹ 3.46 Crore), in view of option given in para D13AA of IND-AS 101 on first time adoption of IND-AS.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress and Other Intangible Assets as at March 31, 2024 (Contd.)

3.2 Capital Work-in-Progress		Ageing Schedule of Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2024					(₹ in Crores)
Particulars	Amount	Amount of CWIP for a period of					
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2- 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total	
Cost							
As at 31 st March 2023	158.10						
Addition during the Year	390.45						
Capitalisation	(65.71)						
As at 31 st March 2024	482.84						

Extract of above Capital Work in Progress which is overdue for completion		Amount of CWIP for a period of					(₹ in Crores)
Particulars		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2- 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total	
Project in Progress		362.16	120.69	-	-	482.84	
As at 31 st March 2024		362.16	120.69	-	-	482.84	

Capital Work in Progress ₹482.84 Crore as at 31st March 2024 comprises expenditure for Expansion Project of Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride, Chlorotoluene and other projects which are in the course of construction.

The amount of borrowing costs added to cost of capital work-in-progress during the year ended 31st March 2024 is ₹6.84Crore (31st March 2023: ₹9.12 Crore). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is 8.15%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings taken for above mentioned Projects.

Refer note 42 for Right of Use assets details.

Refer Note 18 and 21 for details of charge created against the above mentioned assets.

Refer Note 40 for details of contractual Commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments.

As on 31st March, 2024 other than mentioned above there are no Projects whose completion are overdue or exceed its cost as compare to plan, also there is no suspended Projects as on 31st March, 2024.

For Property Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets existing as on 1 April 2015 i.e. the date of transition to Ind AS, the Holding Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost as permitted by Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard". Accordingly, the net WDV as per Indian GAAP as on 1 April 2015 has been considered as Gross block under Ind AS. The accumulated depreciation so netted off as on 1 April 2015.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

4. Financial Assets : Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in Equity Shares of Associate at Cost (Unquoted)		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each in Renew Green (GJS Three) Pvt Limited 1,30,71,419 (31 March 2024 : 1,30,71,419) (refer note below)	21.54	20.55
Investment - Others (Unquoted)		
24,500 Equity Shares (31 March 2024 : 24,500) Shares Of - Meghmani Foundation	0.03	0.03
Impairment of investment in Equity Share of - Meghmani Foundation	(0.03)	-
Aggregate book value of Unquoted Investment	21.54	20.58

The Holding Company had entered into Share Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement (SSSA) with ReNew Green (GJS three) Private Limited ("RGPL") whereby the Holding Company had invested Rs. 20.54 Crore for 26% equity share capital of RGPL. RGPL is in the business of operating 18.34 MW wind-solar hybrid power plant in Gujarat. Based on "Energy Supply Agreement(ESA) with RGPL the Holding Company has exclusive right to purchase the energy produced by RGPL for a period of 25 years. RGPL started its operation in June'23 quarter.

5. Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security Deposits	7.27	7.28
Bank Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months (including interest accrued) (refer note below)	0.03	0.46
Mark to Market Derivative Assets	-	0.79
Total	7.30	8.53

Margin Money Deposits amounting ₹0.03 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹0.46 Crore) are given as Security Deposit against Bank Guarantee with bank. These deposits are made for varying periods of between 1 year to 10 years and earn interest ranging between 5.40% to 7.25%.

6. Non Current Tax Assets (net)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance payment of Income Tax (Net of Provision)	16.33	5.92
Total	16.33	5.92

7. Other Non-Current Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Capital Advances	28.12	7.06
Balance with Government Authorities (Amount paid under Protest)	2.00	0.84
Total	30.12	7.90

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

8. Inventories (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw Materials (including in Transit ₹14.63 Crore (31 st March 2024: ₹17.39 Crore))	242.47	93.84
Work-in-Progress	4.17	1.28
Finished Goods	72.92	108.30
Finished Goods In transit	7.12	5.72
Consumable Stores and Spares	59.05	52.58
Others (Packing Materials)	2.26	1.27
Total	387.99	262.99

(i) During the year ended 31st March 2025 Nil (31st March 2024: Nil) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

(ii) Provision of slow moving and non moving inventory is Nil as at 31st March 2025 (31st March 2024: Nil).

(iii) Refer Note 21 for details of Inventories pledged.

9. Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in Units of Mutual Funds (quoted)	76.60	-
Total	76.60	-
Aggregate amount of Quoted investments and Market Value thereof	76.60	-

Note: Details of Investments

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
SBI Liquid Funds Direct Growth (Units : 42,488.35 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	17.23	-
Bandhan Liquid Fund -Direct Growth Fund (Units : 61,220.65 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	19.18	-
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund (Units : 51,05,054.52 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	20.09	-
Tata Mutual Funds (Units : 1,35,41,751.34 (31 st March 2024 : Nil))	20.10	-
Aggregate market value of Quoted investments	76.60	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investment	-	-

10. Trade Receivables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables - Related Parties (refer note 38)	48.79	36.34
Trade Receivables - Others	183.53	142.41
Total Trade Receivables	232.32	178.75
Break-up for security details:		
Secured, Considered Good	6.12	6.78
Unsecured, Considered Good	226.20	171.97
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	232.32	178.75

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

10. Trade Receivables (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	232.32	178.75

Trade Receivable are secured to the extent of deposit received from the Customers.

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and generally have credit period of 1-90 days.

For amount due and terms and conditions relating to related party, please refer note no 38.

No trade or Other Receivable are due from Directors or other Officers of the Holding Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

For information about Credit Risk and Market Risk related to Trade Receivables, please refer note no 44.

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2025	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	176.29	52.85	2.94	0.24	-	-	232.32
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	176.29	52.85	2.94	0.24	-	-	232.32

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

10. Trade Receivables (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2024	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	120.22	58.09	0.44	-	-	-	178.75
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	120.22	58.09	0.44	-	-	-	178.75

There are no unbilled receivables as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing Schedule.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	8.63	3.17
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months (refer note below)	10.00	-
Cash on Hand	0.01	0.01
Total	18.64	3.18

Deposits are made for varying periods of between 5 days to 90 days and earn average interest rate of 4.75% - 5.00%

12. Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with Banks earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	3.50	3.58
Balance with Banks earmarked for Unpaid Dividend	0.05	0.03
Total	3.55	3.61

There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

13. Loans

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good (current)		
Loans to Employees (refer note below)	0.39	0.49
Total	0.39	0.49

Loans to Employees are interest free and generally given for tenure of 6 to 12 months

Since all the above loans given by the Holding Company are unsecured and considered good, the bifurcation of loan in other categories as required by Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 via: a) Secured, b) Loans which have significant increase in credit risk and c) Credit Impaired is not applicable.

There are no Loans and advances due by Directors or other Officers of the Holding Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any Director is a Partner or a Director or a member.

14. Other Financial Assets (Current)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Export Benefits Receivables (refer note (i) below)	0.12	0.24
Balances with Government Authorities (GST refund)	2.49	1.09
Government Grant/Incentive Receivable (refer note (ii) below)	26.33	29.56
Security Deposits	0.32	0.81
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 12 months (including interest accrued)	1.26	-
Mark to Market Derivative Assets	-	0.24
Other Receivables (refer note (iii) below)	9.54	8.41
Total	40.06	40.35

(i) The Holding Company will be receiving financial assets at the time of realisation, accordingly the same has been classified as other current financial assets.

(ii) Government Grants pertains to SGST refund receivable for the applications made by the Holding Company under Scheme for Incentive to Industries.

(iii) Other Receivables as at March 31, 2025 majorly pertains to inventory generated in trial run which will be sold in due course. And balance as at March 31, 2024 pertains to power credit receivable from UGVCL the same is received in current financial year.

15. Other Current Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Prepaid Expenses	1.46	2.39
Export Benefits Receivables (refer note (i) below)	0.29	0.12
Balances with Government Authorities (refer note (ii) below)	1.64	0.95
Advances to Suppliers	12.30	9.10
Total	15.69	12.56

(i) Company expects to utilize the export benefit licences for payment of duties, accordingly the same has been classified as other current assets.

(ii) Balance with Government Authorities include VAT / Cenvat / Goods and Service Tax credit Receivable, net of liabilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

16. Share Capital

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each		
12,05,00,000 Equity Shares (31 st March 2024: 12,05,00,000) each Share of ₹10/-	120.50	120.50
Preference Shares of ₹100 each		
20,00,000 Preference Shares (31 st March 2024: 20,00,000) each Share of ₹100 /-	20.00	20.00
Preference Shares of ₹10 each		
43,26,28,796 Preference Shares (31 st March 2024: 43,26,28,796) each Share of ₹10 /-	432.63	432.63
Total Authorised Capital	573.13	573.13

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED and FULLY PAID UP		
Equity Share Capital		
4,31,41,338 Equity Shares (31 st March 2024: 4,15,50,158) each of ₹10 /-	43.14	41.55
Fully Paid Up		
Total	43.14	41.55

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Year

(₹ in Crores)

Equity Share Capital	No. of Shares	Amount
As at 1 st April 2023	4,15,50,158	41.55
Change During the Year	-	-
As at 31 st March 2024	4,15,50,158	41.55
Share issue During the Year (refer note (ii) below)	15,91,180	1.59
As at 31 st March 2025	4,31,41,338	43.14

(i) **Equity Share:**

The Holding Company has only one class of Equity Shares with par value of ₹10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. All Equity Shareholders have equal dividend rights. In the event of liquidation of the Holding Company the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Holding Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.

- (ii) During the year, the Holding Company basis approval of Fund Raising Committee in their meeting dated October 24, 2024 has issued 15,91,180 Equity Shares of face value of ₹10 each in a Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) pursuant to Chapter VI of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended, at an issue price of ₹2,093.13 per Equity Share (including Securities Premium of ₹2,083.13 per Equity Share) aggregating to ₹333.05 Crore. The Holding Company has received listing and trading approval for the shares issued from BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited on October 25, 2024 and October 28, 2024 respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

16. Share Capital (Contd.)

Pursuant to allotment of above mentioned Equity Shares, the paid up share capital of the Holding Company increased from ₹41.55 Crore comprising 4,15,50,158 Equity Shares to ₹43.14 Crore comprising 4,31,41,338 Equity Shares. In accordance with Ind AS 32, the transaction costs amounting ₹8.33 Crore in relation to QIP has been accounted for as deduction from Equity under Securities Premium.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Holding Company has utilised the proceeds for repayment of existing debt of the Holding Company amounting to ₹250.00 Crore, for funding capital expenditure amounting to ₹30.00 Crore and for general corporate purpose (including share issue expenses) amounting to ₹53.05 Crore.

Details of Shareholding (more than 5% Equity Shares)

(in numbers)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Natwarlal Patel	41,76,851	41,76,851
% of Share held	9.68%	10.05%
(b) Ashish Soparkar	63,19,857	46,19,857
% of Share held	14.65%	11.12%
(c) Jayanti Patel	35,76,707	35,76,707
% of Share held	8.29%	8.61%
(d) Ramesh Patel	29,29,569	29,29,569
% of Share held	6.79%	7.05%
(e) Maulik Patel	22,39,091	21,98,074
% of Share held	5.19%	5.29%

As per records of the Holding Company, including its register of shareholder / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

Promoters' Shareholding

Promoter Name (31 March 2025)	No of Share at the beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Share at the end of the Year	% of Total share	% Change during the Year
Ashish Soparkar	46,19,857	17,00,000	63,19,857	14.65%	36.80%
Natwarlal Patel	41,76,851	-	41,76,851	9.68%	0.00%
Jayanti Patel	35,76,707	-	35,76,707	8.29%	0.00%
Ramesh Patel	29,29,569	-	29,29,569	6.79%	0.00%
Maulik Patel	21,98,074	41,017	22,39,091	5.19%	1.87%
Anand Patel	18,16,644	-	18,16,644	4.21%	0.00%
Kaushal Soparkar	17,22,929	(17,00,000)	22,929	0.05%	-98.67%

Promoter Name (31 March 2024)	No of Share at the beginning of the Year	Change during the Year	No of Share at the end of the Year	% of Total share	% Change during the Year
Ashish Soparkar	46,19,857	-	46,19,857	11.12%	0.00%
Natwarlal Patel	41,76,851	-	41,76,851	10.05%	0.00%
Jayanti Patel	35,76,707	-	35,76,707	8.61%	0.00%
Ramesh Patel	29,19,569	10,000	29,29,569	7.05%	0.34%
Maulik Patel	21,54,367	43,707	21,98,074	5.29%	2.03%
Anand Patel	18,16,644	-	18,16,644	4.37%	0.00%
Kaushal Soparkar	17,22,929	-	17,22,929	4.15%	0.00%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

16. Share Capital (Contd.)

Dividend Distribution made and proposed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Dividend on Equity shares declared and paid:		
Interim Dividend for 31 March 2025 : ₹2.50 per share (31 March 2024 : ₹ Nil per share)	10.79	-
Proposed Dividend on Equity shares:		
Proposed Dividend for 31 March 2025 : ₹3.50 per share (31 March 2024 : ₹5.00 per share)	15.10	20.78

Proposed Dividends on Equity Shares are subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting and are not recognised as a Liability as at 31 March.

17. Other Equity

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security Premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Premium received on issue of Equity Share Capital.	331.46	-
Share Issue Expenses	(8.33)	-
Balance as at the end of the Year	323.13	-
Capital Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	(246.68)	(246.68)
Balance as at the end of the Year	(246.68)	(246.68)
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	1,459.23	1,274.22
Add: Profit for the Year	357.69	195.87
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	(0.42)	(0.47)
Less: Dividend Paid	(31.56)	(10.39)
Balance as at the end of the Year	1,784.94	1,459.23
Total	1,861.39	1,212.55

Securities Premium

Securities Premium pertains to issue of Equity Shares during the year in a Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) (refer note 16).

Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The Reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of Bonus shares, Buy back of shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital Reserve

The balance in Capital Reserve represents difference between consideration paid and net asset acquired under common control business combination transactions and cancellation of shares pursuant to scheme of arrangement. The Reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Holding Company has earned till date, less any transfer to General Reserve, Dividend paid to Shareholders. It also includes Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans that will not be re-classified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

18. Borrowings

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term Loan Facilities from Banks:		
Indian Rupee loan (Secured) (refer note below)	448.97	492.04
From Corporate Bodies		
Redeemable Preference Share Capital (RPS)	-	55.00
Total Non-Current Borrowing	448.97	547.04
[refer note 21 for Current Maturities of Term Loan from Banks and RPS ₹86.11 Crore (31 st March 2024 : ₹194.60 Crore)]		
The above amounts includes:		
Secured borrowing	448.97	492.04
Unsecured borrowing	-	55.00

refer note - 44 For Interest Rate Risk and Liquidity Risk.

Details of Security and Repayment Terms :

i) The Holding Company Company has availed following Rupee Term Loan facilities:

- 1) Term Loan amounting ₹150.00 Crore from HDFC Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Caustic Soda Lye Plant with new 36 MW Captive Power Plant. Outstanding balance for this facility is ₹NIL as the term loan has been paid in full during the year (31st March 2024: ₹33.33 Crore). This borrowing carries interest @ 1 year MCLR (Benchmark rate) plus NIL spread (to be set every year) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan was repayable in 18 quarterly instalments of ₹8.33 Crore each starting from 1st November, 2020.
- 2) Term Loan amounting ₹125.00 Crore from Federal Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Hydrogen Peroxide Plant. Outstanding balance for this facility is ₹NIL as the term loan has been paid in full during the year (31st March 2024: ₹26.32 Crore). The borrowing carried interest @ 12 month T-bill rate (benchmark as published by RBI - to be reset every year) plus spread (fixed @ 0.94%) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan was repayable in 19 quarterly instalments of ₹6.58 Crore each starting from 29th September, 2020.
- 3) Term Loan amounting ₹350.00 Crore from Axis Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Chloro toluene and its Value Chain Plant and expansion of Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride, the outstanding balance for the facility is ₹350.00 Crore as at Balance Sheet date (31st March 2024: ₹213.00 Crore). The borrowing carries interest @ Repo Rate plus spread (fixed@ 1.65%) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installment of ₹14.58 Crore each starting from December 2025
- 4) Term Loan amounting ₹190.00 Crore from State Bank of India is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Epichlorhydrin Plant. Outstanding balance for this facility is ₹NIL as the term loan has been paid in full during the year (31st March 2024: ₹131.95 Crore) . The borrowing carried interest at 6 month MCLR (Benchmark rate) plus spread of 0.10% (to be reset every half year) payable on monthly rest. The Term Loan was repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of ₹9.50 Crore each starting from 31st December. 2022.
- 5) Term Loan amounting ₹284.75 Crore from HDFC Bank Limited is for capital expenditure towards setting up of new Chloro Polyvinyl Chloride Plant and expansion of Caustic capacity with 36 MW Captive Power Plant. Outstanding balance for the facility is ₹185.09 Crore as at the Balance Sheet date (31st March 2024: ₹242.04 Crore). The borrowing carries interest at 6 month MCLR (Benchmark rate) + NIL Spread resets half yearly. The Term Loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of ₹14.24 Crore each starting from September 2023.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

18. Borrowings (Contd.)

The Holding Company has entered into a cross currency swap ("CCS") transaction on the said Rupee Term loan facility whereby outstanding Rupee Term loan of ₹256.27 Crore has been swapped with notional principal of EUR 2.83 Crore. As per the terms of CCS agreement, the Holding Company receives interest at 9.15% p.a. on notional principal outstanding in INR and pays interest at 5.18% p.a. on notional principal of EUR at monthly rest. The notional principal will be settled in EURO by the Holding Company in exchange of INR on quarterly basis starting from financial year 2024-25.

- 6) The Term Loan facilities are secured by first pari passu mortgage charge of all immovable properties of the Holding Company and first pari passu hypothecation charge over all the movable assets of the Holding Company.
- ii) The Holding Company has executed an Indenture of Mortgage with Lenders of above term loans (Secured Parties) by creating mortgages on Immovable Properties of the Holding Company by creating a charge by way of registered mortgage. According to the indenture, all the Secured Parties will share pari passu charge with first ranking and priority over the Immovable Properties of the Holding Company, both present and future.
- iii) Bank loans availed by the Holding Company are subject to certain covenants relating to Interest Service Coverage Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Service coverage Ratio, Total Outside Liabilities to Total Net Worth, Fixed Assets Coverage Ratio, Ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Net Worth and Return on Property, Plant and Equipments. The Holding Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreements.
- iv) Redeemable Preference Shares NIL (31 March 2024 : 9,50,00,000) of Rs 10 each is cumulative and carry coupon/dividend rate of 8.00% p.a. with redeemable tenure of 20 Years from the date of allotment. The Holding Company has the right to exercise the option of early redemption, considering which Holding Company has redeemed ₹95.00 Crore (31st March 2024 : ₹55.00 Crore) during the year. Redemption is done at face value. The Holding Company has accrued dividend at the rate of 8% on Redeemable Preference Shares for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.
- v) The Holding Company has not defaulted for any repayment of Borrowings and Interest during the year.

19. Other Non Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Mark to Market Derivative Instrument valued at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	3.38	-
Total	3.38	-

The Holding Company has entered into a cross currency swap ("CCS") transaction on the Rupee Term loan facility refer note 18. The change in fair value of CCS has been recognized in Finance Cost. Refer note 44 for fair value hierarchy.

20. Long Term Provisions

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 37)	2.96	3.21
Compensated Absences (refer note 37)	2.84	1.67
Total	5.80	4.88

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

21. Borrowings (Current)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured Loans		
Rupee Loans repayable on Demand		
Cash Credit /WCDL Facility from Banks (refer note below)	49.50	221.05
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (refer note 18)	86.11	194.60
Total	135.61	415.65

Note:

The Holding Company has availed Working Capital Facility of ₹600.00 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹400.00 Crore) as sanctioned limit from consortium comprising of ICICI Bank Limited ₹140.00 Crore, Standard Chartered Bank ₹110.00 Crore, HDFC Bank Ltd. ₹80.00 Crore, State Bank of India ₹100.00 Crore, Axis Bank ₹50.00 Crore and Kotak Mahindra Bank ₹120.00 Crore.

Rate of interest stipulated by ICICI Bank Limited is 6 Month MCLR +Nil spread on the principal amount remains outstanding each day.

Rate of interest stipulated by Standard Chartered Bank is monthly MCLR .

Rate of interest stipulated by HDFC Bank Limited is as per prevailing 6 Month MCLR + Nil Spread

Rate of interest stipulated by Kotak Mahindra Bank is 6 month MCLR +NIL Spread.

Rate of interest stipulated by Axis Bank is 6 month MCLR +NIL Spread.

Rate of interest stipulated by State Bank of India is 6 month MCLR +NIL Spread.

The Holding Company has executed hypothecation deed on 10th June 2024 creating first pari passu charge on the current asset of the Company in favor the consortium.

The Holding Company has not defaulted for any repayment of Borrowings and Interest during the year.

The Holding Company submits quarterly statements of assets mortgaged and the same are in agreement with the books.

Bank loans availed by the Holding Company are subject to certain covenants relating to Interest Service Coverage Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Service Coverage Ratio, Total Outside Liabilities to Total Net Worth, Fixed Assets Coverage Ratio, Ratio of Total Term Liabilities to Net Worth and Return on Property, Plant and Equipments. The Holding Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms of the loan agreements.

22. Trade Payables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise (refer note 41)	24.72	40.51
Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	160.96	143.41
Total	185.68	183.92

Trade Payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90-360 days terms.

For amounts due to Related Parties and terms and conditions with Related Parties, refer note 38.

For Holding Company Credit Risk management processes refer note 44.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

22. Trade Payables (Contd.)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2025	Unbilled Dues	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	3.65	10.64	10.44	-	-	-	24.72
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	8.50	132.31	18.92	0.07	1.05	0.12	160.96
Disputed outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.15	142.95	29.35	0.07	1.05	0.12	185.68

(₹ in Crores)

As at 31 March 2024	Unbilled Dues	Current but Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	3.02	18.36	19.14	-	-	-	40.51
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	0.60	108.97	32.61	1.06	0.09	0.08	143.41
Disputed outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.62	127.33	51.75	1.06	0.09	0.08	183.92

23. Other Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost		
Interest/Dividend accrued but not due on Borrowing/RPS	5.01	13.79
Capital Creditors (refer note (i) below)	42.74	57.58
Security Deposits Payable	13.43	13.68
Employee Benefits Payable	36.05	19.03
Payable for Unclaimed Dividend (refer note (ii) below)	0.05	0.03
Financial Liabilities carried at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		
Mark to Market Derivative Instrument (refer note 19)	1.50	-
Total	98.78	104.11

(i) Refer note 41 for Capital Creditors due to MSME.

(ii) It does not include any amount due and outstanding to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund but represents only unclaimed dividend.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

24. Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances from Customers	6.45	12.41
Statutory and Other Dues Payables	61.07	60.23
Total	67.52	72.64

25. Short Term Provisions

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Compensated Absences (refer note 37)	0.32	0.20
Total	0.32	0.20

26. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Tax Payable (net)	0.25	1.80
Total	0.25	1.80

27. Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Sales of Products		
Sale of products	2,467.16	1,846.18
Sale of By-product	47.24	47.65
Sales of Products	2,514.40	1,893.83
Other Operating Revenue		
Export Benefits and Other Incentives	32.20	32.01
Scrap Sales	3.53	3.35
Total Other Operating Revenue	35.73	35.36
Total	2,550.13	1,929.19

27.1 Disaggregated Revenue Information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Holding Company revenue from Contracts with Customers:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Type of Goods or Service		
Chlor Alkali & its Derivatives	2,467.16	1,846.18
Others	47.24	47.65
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83
Geographical location of Customer		
India	2,345.42	1,808.12
Outside India	168.98	85.71
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,514.40	1,893.83
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

27. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

27.2 Contract balances

The Holding Company has recognised the following Revenue-related Contract Asset and Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	232.32	178.75
Advance from Customers (refer note 24)	6.45	12.41
Contract liabilities		

Details of Revenue recognised from opening contract liabilities:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue recognised out of contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year	12.41	1.56

Changes in contract liabilities are mainly due to revenue recognised against the same.

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and generally have credit period of 1-90 days.

Trade Receivable are secured to the extent of deposits received from the Customers.

Advance from Customers represents Short Term Advance received from Customers towards Sale of Products.

27.3 Reconciling the amount of Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the Contracted price

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	2,667.20	1,979.60
Adjustments		
Sale Returns	(11.66)	(2.32)
Trade Discount and Quantity Rebate	(125.19)	(67.62)
Cash Discount	(5.67)	(4.70)
Sales Commission	(10.27)	(11.13)
Revenue from Contract with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83

(Net of amount capitalised during the trial run amounting to ₹5.63 Crore (March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil)

27.4 Performance Obligation

All sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/ delivery. The Holding Company does not have any remaining performance obligation for sale of goods or services which remains unsatisfied as at March 31, 2025 or March 31, 2024. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Holding Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date

27.5 Information about Major Customers

No single Customer represents 10% or more of the Holding Company total Revenue during the year ended 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

28. Other Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income on		
- Bank Deposit	0.29	0.09
- Other	0.04	0.01
Net gain on Sale of Mutual Funds	1.89	-
Net gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations (net)	7.61	4.87
Profit On Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	5.04	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.29	0.96
Sundry Balance Written Back	0.05	0.64
Total	15.21	6.57

29. Cost of Materials Consumed

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Chlor Alkali & its Derivatives	1,322.40	1,071.60
Total	1,322.40	1,071.60

Note: The above amount comprises of Raw Material consumption generated from the accounting system and related adjustment thereto. Purchases therein amounts to ₹1,471.03 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹1,101.80 Crore) and inventory balance of raw material is as per note 8.

30. Change In Inventories Of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in Trade

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the Year		
(i) Finished Goods	114.02	104.04
(ii) Work in Progress	1.28	0.48
Total (A)	115.30	104.52
Inventories at the end of the Year		
(i) Finished Goods	80.04	114.02
(ii) Work in Progress	4.17	1.28
Total (B)	84.21	115.30
Changes in Inventories (A-B)	31.09	(10.78)

31. Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and Wages	86.16	72.37
Directors Remuneration	16.67	8.34
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 37)	4.62	3.70
Staff Welfare Expenses	7.03	5.24
Total	114.48	89.65

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

32. Finance Costs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest Expense on :		
- Term Loan	30.06	46.38
- Cash Credit and Working Capital Demand Loan	10.28	13.00
- Lease Liability (refer note 42)	0.15	0.17
- Others	2.03	2.78
Dividend on Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (refer note 38)	3.60	11.07
Loss on Derivative Instruments on borrowings valued at FVTPL	5.91	3.33
Exchange Difference on Borrowing Costs	0.36	(3.98)
Other Borrowing Costs (includes Bank Charges, etc.)	0.88	0.74
Total	53.27	73.49

33. Power and Fuel Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Power and Fuel	104.48	83.67
Electricity Duty on Power Generation	25.60	22.08
Total	130.08	105.75

34. Other Expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Consumption of Stores and Spares	31.83	26.60
Consumption of Packing Materials	23.98	27.78
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Buildings	2.27	1.58
- Plant and Machinery	15.72	12.95
Rent (refer note 42)	13.00	12.22
Rates and Taxes	3.33	0.90
Insurance	4.64	6.73
Contract Labour Charges	19.80	15.86
Selling and Promotion Expenses	45.13	25.66
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.05
Water Charges	49.56	35.58
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note (i) below)	7.98	7.12
Payments to the Auditors (refer note (ii) below)	0.37	0.27
Research & Development Expenses (refer note (iii) below)	0.55	0.94
Miscellaneous Expenses	23.20	17.53
Total	241.36	191.77

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

34. Other Expenses (Contd.)

(i) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Amount required to be spent during the Year	7.98	7.12
Amount approved by the Board to be spend during the Year	7.98	7.12
Amount Spent during the year in Cash	7.98	6.75
i. Construction / Acquisition of an Assets	-	-
ii. On purpose other than (i) above	7.98	6.75
Details related to spent/unspent obligation		
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	7.98	6.75
iii) Unspent amount for ongoing Project	-	0.37

Details of Ongoing Projects :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
In case of Section 135(6) (Ongoing Project)		
Opening Balances		
With company		
In Separate CSR unspent account	3.95	4.68
Amount required to be spent during the year	7.98	7.12
Amount spent during the year		
From Company's bank account	7.98	6.75
From Separate CSR unspent account	0.45	1.10
Closing balances		
With Company	-	-
In Separate CSR unspent account (refer note below)	3.50	3.58
In companys' bank account to be transferred to separate CSR account before April 30, 2025	-	0.37

Includes amount transferred to separate CSR bank account as per section 135 of the Companies Act.

Refer note 38 for contribution to CSR foundation

Nature of CSR Activities

- Eradicating hunger, poverty and mal nutrition, promoting health care including preventive health and sanitation.
- Promoting education including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills in educational institutes.
- Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

34. Other Expenses (Contd.)

(ii) Payment to Auditors (excluding Tax)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory Audit Fees	0.32	0.25
(b) Reimbursement of Expenses	0.05	0.02
Total	0.37	0.27

Fees of ₹0.40 Crore (31st March 2024 : Nil) in relation to Qualified Institution Placement is disclosed as a reduction from Securities Premium.

(iii) Research & Development Expenses

The Holding Company's R&D Center is a hub of innovation, driving advancements in the specialty chemicals sector. Equipped with state-of-the-art facilities, the team of Scientists and Researches focuses on developing new molecules and advanced specialty intermediates. The Holding Company's R & D has been recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Ministry of Science & Technology.

- Capital Expenditure is included in Property, Plant & Equipment and depreciation is provided at the respective applicable rates.
- Details of Revenue expenditure (excluding depreciation and amortisation expenses) incurred on R&D which is mainly related to product development/improvement has been included in the respective account heads in the statement of accounts.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
(a) Capital Expenditure (included in note 3.1)	0.24	3.64
(b) Revenue Expenditure (as below)	2.19	2.10
Employee Benefit Expenses (included in note 31)	1.31	0.47
Power and Fuel Expenses (included in note 33)	0.11	0.04
Other Expenses (included in note 34)		
Research & Development Expenses	0.55	0.94
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.22	0.65
Total (a) + (b)	2.43	5.74

35. Disclosure of Earning Per Share

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the Income and Share used in the Basic and Diluted EPS computation:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Profit for the Period attributable to Shareholders (Figure in ₹ in Crore)	357.69	195.87
Total number of Equity Shares at the end of the Year (Nos)	4,31,41,338	4,15,50,158
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding (Nos)		
- For basic EPS calculation	4,22,38,943	4,15,50,158
- For diluted EPS calculation	4,22,38,943	4,15,50,158
Nominal value per Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	84.68	47.14
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	84.68	47.14

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

36. Tax expense (Contd.)

36. Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Current Income Tax	98.17	52.71
Deferred Tax Expenses	85.23	42.17
Tax Expense for the Year	183.40	94.88

(b) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particular	31 st March 2025			31 st March 2024		
	Before Tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of Tax
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans	(0.65)	0.23	(0.42)	(0.73)	0.26	(0.47)
Total	(0.65)	0.23	(0.42)	(0.73)	0.26	(0.47)

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Profit Before Tax	541.09	290.67
Tax using the Holding Company domestic tax rate (Current Year 34.944% and 31 st March 2024 34.944%)	189.08	101.58
Tax effect on Non Deductible Tax Expenses/Income not subject to tax/ other adjustments		
Dividend on Preference Share	1.26	3.87
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	1.40	1.25
Non deductible Interest expenses	0.31	0.64
Income exempt u/s 80 IA	(4.94)	(13.00)
Share Issue Expense	(2.91)	-
Others	(0.45)	0.54
Tax Expense as per Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	183.75	94.88
Effective Tax Rate	33.96%	32.64%

(d) Movement in Deferred Tax balances for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Net balance 1 st April 2024	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 st March 2025		
					Net	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Lease Assets)	(248.60)	(48.04)	-	-	(296.63)	-	(296.63)
Employee Benefits	1.60	0.54	0.23	-	2.36	2.36	-
Lease Liabilities	(1.33)	(0.76)	-	-	(2.09)	-	(2.09)
Tax Credit (MAT)	38.18	(38.18)	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.50	1.21	-	-	2.71	2.71	-
Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	(208.65)	(85.23)	0.23	-	(293.65)	5.07	(298.72)
Set off Tax							5.07
Net Tax Assets / (Liabilities)							(293.65)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

36. Tax expense (Contd.)

(e) Movement in Deferred Tax balances for the year ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Net balance 1 st April 2023	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 st March 2024		
					Net	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Lease Assets)	(224.41)	(24.19)	-	-	(248.60)	-	(248.60)
Employee Benefits	1.05	0.28	0.26	-	1.60	1.60	-
Lease Liabilities	(0.98)	(0.35)	-	-	(1.33)	-	(1.33)
Tax Credit (MAT)	55.81	(17.63)	-	-	38.18	38.18	-
Others	1.79	(0.29)	-	-	1.50	1.50	-
Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	(166.73)	(42.17)	0.26	-	(208.65)	41.28	(249.93)
Set off tax							41.28
Net Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)							(208.65)

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plans

(a) Retirement Benefits

The Gratuity Plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

Table 1: Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening balance of Defined Benefit Obligation	8.88	6.48
Service Cost		
a. Current Service Cost	2.04	1.46
b. Past Service Cost		
c. Loss/(Gain) from Settlement		
Interest Cost	0.62	0.46
Benefits Paid	(0.71)	(0.21)
Benefits Paid Directly from company	(0.26)	-
Re-measurements		
a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in financial assumptions	0.43	0.06
c. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over the past period	0.19	0.62
Effect of acquisition/ (divestiture)		
Changes in foreign exchange rates		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Closing balance of the Defined Benefit Obligation	11.20	8.88

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plans (Contd.)

Table 2: Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	5.67	4.91
Contributions by Employer	2.86	0.68
Benefits Paid	(0.71)	(0.21)
Interest Income on Plan Assets	0.45	0.34
<i>Re-measurements</i>		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
b. Return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest on the net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Closing balance of Fair Value of Plan Assets	8.24	5.67
Actual Return on Plan Assets	0.42	0.29
Expected Employer Contributions for the coming period	3.00	1.00

Table 3: Expenses Recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
<i>Service Cost</i>		
a. Current Service Cost	2.04	1.46
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
c. Loss/(Gain) from Settlement	-	-
Net Interest on net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset)	0.18	0.12
Employer Expenses	2.22	1.58

Table 4: Net Liability/ (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Present Value of DBO	11.20	8.88
Fair Value of Plan Assets	8.24	5.67
Liability/ (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet	2.96	3.21
Funded Status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(2.96)	(3.21)
Of Which, Short term Liability	-	-
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liabilities: (Gain)/Loss	0.19	0.62
Experience Adjustment on Plan Assets: Gain/(Loss)	(0.03)	(0.05)

Table 5: Percentage Break-down of Total Plan Assets

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Investment Funds with life Insurance Company	100%	100%
Of which, Traditional/ Non-Unit Linked	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Note: None of the assets carry a quoted market price in an active market or represent the Holding Company own transferable financial instruments or are property occupied by the Holding Company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

37. Gratuity and Other Employment Benefit Plans (Contd.)

Table 6: Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Salary Growth Rate	10% p.a.	10% p.a.
Discount Rate	7%p.a	7.1%p.a
Withdrawal Rate	12% p.a.	12% p.a.
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 Ult.	IALM 2012-14 Ult.
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7%p.a	7.1%p.a
Expected weighted average remaining working life	5 years	5 years

Table 7: Movement in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening Balance (Loss)/Gain	(1.88)	(1.14)
<i>Re-measurements on DBO</i>		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from changes in financial assumptions	(0.43)	(0.06)
b. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from experience over the past period	(0.19)	(0.62)
c. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
<i>Re-measurements on Plan Assets</i>		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/Gain from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
b. Return on Plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Other Comprehensive Income	(0.65)	(0.73)
Closing Balance (Loss)/Gain	(2.53)	(1.88)

Table 8: Sensitivity Analysis

Financial Year ended 31 st March 2025	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary Growth Rate	DBO increases by Rs 0.74 Crore	DBO decreases by Rs 0.67 Crore
Discount Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.69 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.77 Crore
Withdrawal Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.17 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.18 Crore
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 years)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	

Financial Year ended 31 st March 2024	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary Growth Rate	DBO increases by Rs 0.58 Crore	DBO decreases by Rs 0.54 Crore
Discount Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.54 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.61 Crore
Withdrawal Rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.12 Crore	DBO increases by Rs 0.13 Crore
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 years)	DBO increases by Rs 0.00 Crore	

Note: The sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameters constant. There are no changes from the previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analyses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Table 9: Movement in Surplus/ (Deficit)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Surplus/ (Deficit) at start of Year	(3.21)	(1.57)
Current Service Cost	(2.04)	(1.46)
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest on net DBO	(0.18)	(0.12)
Actuarial gain/ (loss)	(0.65)	(0.73)
Contributions	3.12	0.68
Surplus/ (Deficit) at end of Year	(2.96)	(3.21)

(b) Amount recognised as expense in respect of compensated absences is ₹1.91 Crores (31st March 2024 : ₹1.21 Crores)

Amount of provision for compensated absences as below :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Non Current Liabilities	2.84	1.67
Current Liabilities	0.32	0.20

(c) Defined Contribution Plans

The Holding Company makes Provident Fund contributions to Defined Contribution Plans for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Holding Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Holding Company has recognised Provident Fund contribution of ₹2.40 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹2.12 Crore) and contribution to labour welfare of ₹0.00 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹0.00 Crore) as expense in Note 31 under the head 'Contributions to Provident and Other Funds'

38. Related Parties Disclosures :-

Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company	: Meghmani Advanced Sciences Limited (MASL) (Closed w.e.f 20 th Sept, 2023)
Associates	: ReNew Green (GJS three) Pvt Limited
Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel [KMP] & their relatives have significant influence :	: Meghmani Organics Limited (MOL)
	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates LLP (MDIL)
	Meghmani Industries Limited (MIL)
	Meghmani Pigments (MP)
	Trent Chemical Industries (Trent Chemicals)
	Arjan Owners LLP (Arjan)
	Meghmani Novotech Pvt Ltd (Meghmani Novotech)
	Meghmani LLP (MLLP)
	Atvantic Finechem Private Limited (Atvantic)
	Kilburn Chemicals Limited (Kilburn)
	Meghmani Foundation
	Voltamp Transformers Ltd (Voltamp)
	Crawford Bayley & Co (Crawford)



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Key Managerial Personnel	:	Mr. Maulik Patel (Chairman and Managing Director)
		Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (Executive Director)
		Mr. Ankit Patel (Executive Director upto 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Karana Patel, (Executive Director upto 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Darshan Patel (Executive Director upto 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Gaurang Trivedi (Company Secretary)
		Mr. Sanjay Jain (Chief Financial Officer)
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	:	Mr. Jayanti Patel
		Mr. Ashish Soparkar
		Mr. Natwarlal Patel
		Mr. Ramesh Patel
		Mr. Anand Patel
Non Executive Directors /Independent Directors	:	Mr. Manubhai Patel
		Ms. Nirali Parikh (Upto 28 th February 2025)
		Mr. Kanubhai Patel
		Mr. Sanjay Asher
		Mr. Raju Swami
		Ms. Priyanka Chopra (w.e.f 28 th February 2025)
		Mr. Ankit Patel (w.e.f. 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Karana Patel, (w.e.f. 5 th August 2023)
		Mr. Darshan Patel (w.e.f. 5 th August 2023)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

38 Transaction with Related Parties (Continued):

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Associate		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and its Relatives have significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel and its Relatives (KMP)		Total	
	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Sale of Goods to MOL	-	-	118.17	104.33	-	-	118.17	104.33
Sale of Goods to MDIL	-	-	8.59	5.84	-	-	8.59	5.84
Sale of Goods to MIL	-	-	11.54	10.13	-	-	11.54	10.13
Sale of Goods to MP	-	-	3.28	2.37	-	-	3.28	2.37
Sale of Goods to MLLP	-	-	27.00	49.04	-	-	27.00	49.04
Sale of Goods to Trent Chemicals	-	-	3.52	1.97	-	-	3.52	1.97
Sale of Goods to Atvantic	-	-	0.90	0.92	-	-	0.90	0.92
Sale of Goods to Kilburn	-	-	0.49	0.14	-	-	0.49	0.14
Sale of Goods to Meghmani Novotech	-	-	0.47	0.09	-	-	0.47	0.09
Availing of Services (Rent) Arjan	-	-	1.47	1.48	-	-	1.47	1.48
Purchase from MOL	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
Purchase from Atvantic	-	-	2.94	1.84	-	-	2.94	1.84
Purchase from Renew Green (GJS three) Pvt Ltd	39.51	9.49	-	-	-	-	39.51	9.49
Purchase from Voltamp	-	-	0.92	-	-	-	0.92	-
Availing of Services Crawford	-	-	1.09	-	-	-	1.09	-
Sitting fees	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.32
Maulik Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.40
Kaushal Soparkar- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.40
Ankit Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Karana Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Darshan Patel- Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Director Performance Bonus#	-	-	-	-	15.25	7.25	15.25	7.25
Sanjay Jain - Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.60	0.65	0.60
Kamlesh Mehta - Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38
Gaurang Trivedi - Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	0.23	-
Contribution for CSR to Meghmani foundation	-	-	0.91	1.10	-	-	0.91	1.10
Redemption of Preference Shares to MOL	-	-	95.00	55.00	-	-	95.00	55.00
Dividend Paid on RPS to MOL	-	-	3.60	11.07	-	-	3.60	11.07

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Outstanding Balance with Related Parties:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Subsidiary and Associate		Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and its Relatives have significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel and its Relatives (KMP)		Total	
	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Receivable from MOL*	-	-	31.68	18.87	-	-	31.68	18.87
Receivables from MDI*	-	-	2.35	0.61	-	-	2.35	0.61
Receivables from MIL*	-	-	2.58	1.94	-	-	2.58	1.94
Receivables from MP*	-	-	0.60	0.45	-	-	0.60	0.45
Receivables from MLLP*	-	-	8.98	11.01	-	-	8.98	11.01
Receivables from Trent Chemical*	-	-	0.83	0.58	-	-	0.83	0.58
(Payable) to Meghmani Novotech*	-	-	(0.04)	(0.10)	-	-	(0.04)	(0.10)
Receivable from Kilburn	-	-	0.53	0.04	-	-	0.53	0.04
Receivables from Atvantic*	-	-	0.17	0.15	-	-	0.17	0.15
Payable to Renew Green (GJS three) Pvt Ltd	-	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	3.90
Payable to Arjan	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10	-
Advance against supply to Voltamp	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08	-
Remuneration Payable to Maulik Patel	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03
Remuneration Payable to Kaushal Soparkar	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.03
Director Performance Bonus #	-	-	-	-	22.50	7.25	22.50	7.25
Remuneration Payable to Sanjay Jain	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Remuneration Payable to Gaurang Trivedi	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Dividend Payable on RPS to MOL	-	-	3.24	9.96	-	-	3.24	9.96

* Receivables from Related Parties are net of payable as agreed between parties.

The commission/performance bonus to Directors is approved by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC). Distribution of commission/performance bonus to directors will be done in further consultation with NRC and hence disclosed cumulatively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

38 Transaction with Related Parties (Continued):

Terms and Conditions of transactions with related parties:

(1) Sales to Related Parties and concerned balances

For terms of transaction

Sales are made to related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Holding Company mutually negotiates and agrees sales price, discount and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to transactions with non-related parties, who purchase goods and services of the Holding Company in similar quantities. Such sales generally include payment terms requiring related party to make payment within 90 to 180 days from the date of invoice.

For terms of balance

Trade Receivables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received against these receivables. The amounts are recoverable within 90 to 180 days from the reporting date (31 March 2024: 90 to 180 days from the reporting date). For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Holding Company has not recorded any impairment on receivables due from related parties (31 March 2024: Nil).

(2) Purchases of Goods and Related balances

For terms of transaction

Purchases are made from related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in an arm's length transaction and in the ordinary course of business. The Holding Company mutually negotiates and agrees purchase price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to sale transactions with non-related parties entered into by the counter-party and similar purchase transactions entered into by the Holding Company with the other non-related parties. Such purchases generally include payment terms requiring the Holding Company to make payment within 90 to 180 days from the date of invoice.

For terms of balance

Trade Payables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been given against these payables. The amounts are payable within 90 to 180 days from the reporting date (31 March 2024: 90 to 180 days from the reporting date).

(3) Services received from Related Parties

During the year 2024-25, the Holding Company has obtained renting services of its office premises over which one of the Directors exercises significant influence. The amount billed for this service was INR 1.47 crores (2023-24: 1.48 crores) and it was agreed based on mutual negotiation between parties. The service agreement included payment terms requiring the Holding Company to make upfront payment at the time of receipt of invoice.

(4) Compensation to KMP of the Holding Company

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the financial year related to KMP. The amounts do not include expense, if any, recognised toward post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits of key managerial personnel. Such expenses are measured based on an actuarial valuation done for each Company as a whole. Hence, amounts attributable to KMPs are not separately determinable.

(5) The Holding Company transactions with Related Parties are at arm's length. Management believes that the Holding Company domestic transactions with related parties post 31st March 2025 continue to be at arm's length and that the transfer pricing legislation will not have any impact on the Financial Statements particularly on the amount of the tax expense for the year and the amount of the provision for taxation at the period end. Transactions with related parties are disclosed including applicable taxes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(6) The Holding Company has issued Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹10 each is cumulative and carry coupon/dividend rate of 8.00% p.a. with redeemable tenure of 20 Years from the date of allotment. The Holding Company has the right to exercise the option of early redemption, considering which Holding Company has redeemed ₹95.00 Crore (31st March 2024 : ₹55.00 Crore) during the year. Redemption is done at face value. The Holding Company has accrued dividend at the rate of 8% on Redeemable Preference Shares for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

39. Segment Reporting

The Holding Company Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) examines the Holding Company performance from business and geographic perspective. In accordance with Ind AS-108 - Operating Segments, evaluation by the CODM and based on the nature of activities performed by the Holding Company, which primarily relate to manufacturing of Chloro Alkali & its Derivatives, the Holding Company does not operate in more than one business segment.

Analysis By Geographical Segment

Segment Revenue is analysed based on the location of Customers regardless of where the goods are produced. The following provides an analysis of the Sales by Geographical Markets.

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue :		
Within India	2,345.42	1,808.12
Outside India	168.98	85.71
Total Revenue from Contracts with Customers	2,514.40	1,893.83

The following is analysis of the carrying amount of Non Current Assets, which do not include Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Assets, Investment in Associate and Financial Assets analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Carrying amount of Segment Assets		
Within India	2,332.03	2,257.38
Outside India	-	-

40. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

A. Claim against the Holding Company not acknowledged as Debts (excluding Interest and Penalty)

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income Tax Liability*	16.63	16.63
Service Tax Liability**	0.25	0.54
Custom Duty Liability***	6.22	6.22
Other Claims****	44.22	2.34
(In respect of the above matters, future cash outflows in respect of contingent liabilities are determinable only on receipt of judgements pending at various Forums / Authorities. The Holding Company has assessed that it is only possible but not probable, the outflow of economic resources will be required)		

*Income tax demand comprise demand from the Indian Income Tax authorities for payment of additional tax of ₹16.63 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹16.63 Crore). The tax demands are mainly on account of adjustment pertaining to 80 IA benefits claimed for captive power plant against sale of steam and power. During FY 2024-25, the Holding Company has received a favourable order amounting to ₹11.08 Crore from ITAT for AY 2016-17 and AY 2017-18,

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

40. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments (Contd.)

however the department has further filed an appeal in High Court against the ITAT Order. Further, the Holding Company also received favourable order pertaining to AY 2011-12 from CIT(Appeal).

**Service tax demand comprise demand from Service tax Authorities for payment of additional tax of ₹0.25 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹0.54 Crore), upon completion of their tax review for the financial year 2012-13 and 2014-15. The tax demands are on account of service tax on sales commission. The matter is pending before Commissioner of Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

***Customs duty demand comprise demand from Custom Authorities for payment of additional duty of ₹6.22. Crore (31 March 2024: ₹6.22. Crore), upon completion of their tax review for the financial year 2012-13. The tax demands are on account of classification of coal. The matter is pending before Commissioner of Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

****Other claims / litigations comprise demand on account of litigations for alleged non-fulfilment of obligations as per the terms of agreement by the counter party to ₹44.22 Crore (31 March 2024: ₹2.34 Crore). The matters are pending at various stages in judicial authorities.

The Holding Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be in favour of Holding Company in the appellate process and no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations.

B. Capital Commitment

The Estimated amount of Contract to be executed on Capital Account of ₹186.87 Crore (31st March 2024 ₹28.78 Crore) and not provided for (Net of Advances).

C. Other Commitment

The Holding Company has imported capital good for the various expansion projects under the EPCG Scheme at Nil rate of custom duty by undertaking obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹25.02 Crore (31st March 2024: ₹1.68 Crore).

The export obligation need to be completed by September 2030.

41. Disclosures as Per MSMED Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26th August, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its Customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act').

Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such Enterprises as at 31st March, 2025 has been made in the Financial Statements based on information received and available with the Holding Company. The Holding Company has not received any claim for interest from any Supplier as at the Balance-Sheet date.

The details as required by MSMED Act are given below:

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any Supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		
Principal and Interest		
Trade Payables	24.72	40.51
Capital Payables	10.56	24.06

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

41. Disclosures as Per MSMED Act, 2006 (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The amount of interest paid by the Buyer in terms of Section 18 of MSMED Act, along with the amounts of the payment made to the Supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.63	1.25
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the Small Enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-

Above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

42. Leases

The Holding Company has lease contracts for office premise and storage facilities. Leases are having lease terms of 2 to 3 years. The Holding Company obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Holding Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Holding Company to maintain premises in good state. The lease contract include extension and termination options. The Holding Company also has certain premises and assets with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Holding Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Terms of Cancellation and Escalation

The Leases are cancellable by giving one month notice by either parties and these does not carries any escalation.

(A) Leases as lessee

(i) The movement in Lease liabilities during the Year

(₹ in Crores)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	1.35	2.62
Additions during the Year	8.81	-
Finance costs incurred during the Year	0.15	0.17
Payments of Lease Liabilities	(2.36)	(1.44)
Balance at the end of the Year	7.95	1.35

(ii) The carrying value of the Rights-of-use and depreciation charged during the year

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	194.40	184.46
Additions during the Year (refer note 3)	9.02	13.29
Deletion during the Year (refer note 3)	(0.16)	-
Depreciation charged during the Year (refer note 3)	(4.29)	(3.35)
Balance at the end of the Year	198.97	194.40

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

42. Leases (Contd.)

(iii) Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss Account during the Year (₹ in Crores)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense of Right-of-Use assets	4.29	3.35
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	0.15	0.17
Expense relating to Short-Term Leases (Included in Other Expenses)	13.00	12.22
Total Expenses	17.44	15.76

(iv) Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows (₹ in Crores)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Total Cash outflow for Leases	(2.36)	(1.44)

(v) Maturity analysis of Lease Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Maturity Analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	5.05	1.32
One to five years	3.49	0.09
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted Lease Liability	8.53	1.40

Balances of Lease Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current Lease Liability	3.37	0.09
Current Lease Liability	4.58	1.26
Total Lease Liability	7.95	1.35

43. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Holding Company capital management, capital includes issued Equity Capital, Securities Premium and all other Equity Reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Holding Company. The primary objective of the Holding Company capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Holding Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Holding Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Holding Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, lease liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents. There were no changes in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Total Interest bearing Liabilities	592.53	964.04
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalent	18.64	3.18
Adjusted Net Debt	573.89	960.86
Total Equity	1,904.53	1,254.10
Adjusted Equity	1,904.53	1,254.10
Adjusted Net Debt to Adjusted Equity ratio	0.30	0.77

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

The Material Accounting Policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of Financial Asset, Financial Liability and Equity Instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

A. Category-wise classification of Financial Instrument

The carrying value of Financial Instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 is as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non-Current Financial Asset (refer note 5)	-	-	7.30	7.30
Non current Investment (refer note 4)	-	-	21.55	21.55
Current Investment (refer note 9)	76.60	-	-	76.60
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	-	-	232.32	232.32
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 11)	-	-	18.64	18.64
Bank Balances other than above (refer note 12)	-	-	3.55	3.55
Loans (refer note 13)	-	-	0.39	0.39
Other Current Financial Assets (refer note 14)	-	-	40.06	40.06
Total Financial Assets	76.60	-	323.80	400.40
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current Borrowings (refer note 18)	-	-	448.97	448.97
Non-Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	3.37	3.37
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities (refer note 19)	3.38	-	-	3.38
Current Borrowings (refer note 21)	-	-	135.61	135.61
Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	4.58	4.58
Trade Payable (refer note 22)	-	-	185.68	185.68
Other Current-Financials Liabilities (refer note 23)	1.50	-	97.28	98.78
Total Financial Liabilities	4.88	-	875.49	880.37

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March, 2024	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non-Current Financial Asset (refer note 5)	0.79	-	7.74	8.53
Non Current Investments (refer note 4)	-	-	20.58	20.58
Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	-	-	178.75	178.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 11)	-	-	3.18	3.18
Bank Balances other than above (refer note 12)	-	-	3.61	3.61
Loans (refer note 13)	-	-	0.49	0.49
Other Current Financial Assets (refer note 14)	0.24	-	40.11	40.35
Total Financial Assets	1.03	-	254.46	255.49
Financial Liabilities				
Non-Current Borrowings (refer note 18)	-	-	547.04	547.04
Non-Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	0.09	0.09
Current Borrowings (refer note 21)	-	-	415.65	415.65
Current Lease Liabilities (refer note 42)	-	-	1.26	1.26
Trade Payable (refer note 22)	-	-	183.92	183.92
Other Current-Financials Liabilities (refer note 23)	-	-	104.11	104.11
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,252.07	1,252.07

B. Measurement of Fair values and Sensitivity analysis

Fair Value Hierarchy:

The fair value of the Financial Assets and Liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Holding Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

- 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 Asset or Liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

In determining fair value measurement, the impact of potential climate related matters which may affect this fair value measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements have been considered.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

Financial Instrument measured at Fair Value

(₹ in Crores)

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Significant observable inputs
	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024		
Mark to market Derivative (Liabilities)/ Assets on interest Rate Swap and cross Currency Swap valued at FVTPL. (refer note 14,19 &23)	(4.88)	1.03	Level 2	MTM Statement by Bank
Mutual Fund investment valued at FVTPL. (refer note 9)	76.60	-	Level 2	Investment in liquid and short term mutual funds which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net assets value as declared by the mutual fund at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held.

Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost in the Financial Statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Holding Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Reconciliation of level 1 Fair Values

There have been no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy is based on the Fair value as ascertained and provided by the banks.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of mutual funds classified as FVTPL assets:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31 st March 2025	31 st March 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Net change in fair value (unrealised)	0.41	-
Purchases	307.86	-
Sales	231.67	-
Closing balance	76.60	-

Financial Risk Management Framework

The Holding Company Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Holding Company risk management framework. The Holding Company manages market risk through treasury operations, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The finance team recommends risk management objectives and policies. The activities of this operations include management of cash resources, hedging of foreign currency exposure, credit control and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Holding Company principal Financial Liabilities, other than Derivatives, comprises of Long Term and Short Term Borrowings, Trade and Other Payables, and Financial Liabilities. The main purpose of these Financial Liabilities is to finance the Holding Company operations. The Holding Company principal Financial Assets include Loans, Trade and other Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, other Bank Balances and Other Financial Assets that derive directly from its Operations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

The Holding Company has an effective risk management framework to monitor the risks controls in key business processes. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the bottom line, the Holding Company takes various mitigation measures such as credit control, foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

The Holding Company has exposure to the following risks arising from Financial Instruments

- Credit Risk ;
- Liquidity Risk ; and
- Market Risk

i. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation leading to a financial loss. The Holding Company is exposed to credit risk arising from its operating activities primarily from Trade Receivables and from financing activities primarily relating to parking of surplus funds as Deposits with Banks. The Holding Company considers probability of default upon initial recognition of Assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout the reporting period.

The carrying amount of following Financial Assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposit:

Credit Risk from Balances with Banks and Financial Institutions is managed by the Holding Company Treasury Department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables consist of a large number of customers. The Holding Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined. The exposure in credit risk arising out of major customers is generally backed either by bank guarantee, letter of credit or security deposits. The Group's exposure and wherever appropriate the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and spread amongst various counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management of the Holding Company.

The Holding Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks. Total Trade Receivable as on March 31, 2025 is ₹232.32 Crore (March 31, 2024 - ₹178.75 Crore).

Refer Note 10 for ageing of trade receivables.

The Holding Company measures the expected credit loss of Trade Receivables and Loan from individual Customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the Entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

Expected credit loss assessment

For Trade Receivables, as a practical expedient, the Holding Company compute credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of Trade Receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated. Accordingly, loss allowances on Trade Receivables are measured using provision matrix at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall. There is no history of bad debts and accordingly ECL is Nil for year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

Credit Impaired

For expected credit loss as at each reporting date the Holding Company assesses position for the assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased from initial recognition, assets for which credit risk has increased significantly but are not credit impaired and for assets for which credit risk has increased significantly and are credit impaired. The Holding Company assesses detrimental impacts on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset including Loans, Receivables and Other Assets. Based on the assessment of the observable data relating to significant financial difficulty and creditworthiness of the counterparties, the management believes that there are no financial assets which are credit impaired except as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

ii. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Holding Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Holding Company approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Holding Company reputation.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The Holding Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and Actual Cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the Financial Assets and Liabilities. The table below summarises the remaining contractual maturities of Financial Liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Contractual Cash Flows					
	Total	On Demand	1 Year or Less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
India Rupee Loan	665.05	-	128.46	148.68	294.35	93.56
Working Capital Loans from Banks	49.50	49.50	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	185.68	-	185.68	-	-	-
Lease Liability	7.95	-	4.58	3.37	-	-
Other Payables	102.17	-	102.17	-	-	-
Total	1,010.35	49.50	420.89	152.06	294.35	93.56

Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2024	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	On Demand	1 Year or Less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
India Rupee Loan	804.16	-	205.89	152.38	346.75	99.14
Redeemable Preference Share	95.00	-	40.00	40.00	15.00	-
Working Capital Loans from Banks	221.05	221.05	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	183.92	-	183.92	-	-	-
Lease Liability	1.35	-	1.26	0.09	-	-
Other Payables	104.11	-	104.11	-	-	-
Total	1,409.59	221.05	535.18	192.47	361.75	99.14

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

The gross inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

Excessive Risk Concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Holding Company performance to developments affecting a particular Industry

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Holding Company to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels

iii. Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value of future Cash Flows of a Financial Instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Currency Risk, Interest Rate Risk, and Other Price Risk such as Equity Price Risk. Financial Instruments affected by market risk include Loans and Borrowings, Deposits, FVTOCI and Amortised Cost Investments and Derivative Financial Instruments.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Holding Company exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Holding Company operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Holding Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period for hedges of actual sales and purchases and 12-month period for foreign currency loans. When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Holding Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Exposure to Currency Risk

The Currency profile of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 are as below:

The Holding Company exposure to Foreign Currency Risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹, are as follows

(₹ in Crores)

	Total	INR Equivalent to USD	INR Equivalent to Euro	INR Equivalent to CNY	INR Equivalent to JPY	INR
31st March 2025						
Financial Assets						
Trade and Other Receivables	232.32	4.94	3.99	-	-	223.39
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	7.30	-	-	-	-	7.30



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Total	INR Equivalent to USD	INR Equivalent to Euro	INR Equivalent to CNY	INR Equivalent to JPY	INR
Other Current Financial Assets	40.06	1.58	-	-	-	38.48
	279.68	6.52	3.99	-	-	269.17
Financial Liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings (refer note below)	448.97	-	202.94	-	-	246.03
Current Borrowings	135.61	-	14.50			121.11
Trade Payables	185.68	63.30	0.65	-	-	121.73
Other Current Financial Liabilities	98.78	0.15	4.50	8.11	-	86.02
Less : Foreign Currency Hedged	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	869.04	63.45	222.59	8.11	-	574.89

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2024	Total	INR Equivalent to USD	INR Equivalent to Euro	INR Equivalent to CNY	INR Equivalent to JPY	INR
Financial Assets						
Trade and other Receivables	178.75	3.00	1.14	-	-	174.61
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	8.53	-	0.79	-		7.75
Other Current Financial Assets	40.35	1.58	0.24	-		38.53
Total	227.63	4.59	2.17	-	-	220.89
Financial Liabilities						
Non Current Borrowings (refer note below)	547.04	-	254.66	-	-	292.38
Current Borrowings	415.65	-	20.22	-	-	395.42
Trade Payables	183.92	66.48	0.00	-	0.02	117.42
Other Current Financial Liabilities	104.11	0.03	1.20	1.41	-	101.45
Less : Foreign Currency Hedged	-	-		-	-	-
Total	1,250.71	66.51	276.09	1.41	0.02	906.67

The Holding Company has entered into a cross currency swap ("CCS") transaction for Rupee Term loan of ₹256.27 Crore swapped with notional principal of EUR 2.83 Crore (refer note 18)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against Foreign Currency at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected Equity and Profit or Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2025	Profit or (Loss)		Equity, Net of Tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% movement				
USD	(2.85)	2.85	(1.85)	1.85
EUR	(10.93)	10.93	(7.11)	7.11
CNY	(0.41)	0.41	(0.26)	0.26

(₹ in Crores)

31 st March 2024	Profit or (Loss)		Equity, Net of Tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% movement				
USD	(3.10)	3.10	(2.01)	2.01
EUR	(13.70)	13.70	(8.91)	8.91
CNY	(0.07)	0.07	(0.05)	0.05

Interest Rate Risk

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 Holding Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Holding Company Long-Term Debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Holding Company manages its Interest Rate Risk by having balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate Loans and Borrowings.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

The Holding Company Interest Rate Risk arises from Borrowings obligations. Borrowings is exposed to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Holding Company interest-bearing Financial Instruments as reported to the management of the Holding Company is as follows.

(₹ in Crores)

Variable-Rate Instruments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current - Borrowings	448.97	547.04
Current - Borrowings	135.61	415.65
Total	584.58	962.69

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

44. Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.)

Cash Flow Sensitivity Analysis for Variable-Rate Instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in Interest Rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) Equity and Profit or Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular Foreign Currency Exchange Rates, remain constant.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Profit or Loss		Equity, Net of Tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
As at March 31, 2025				
Non Current - Borrowings	(4.49)	4.49	(2.92)	2.92
Current - Borrowings	(1.36)	1.36	(0.88)	0.88
Total	(5.85)	5.85	(3.80)	3.80
As at March 31, 2024				
Non Current - Borrowings	(5.47)	5.47	(3.56)	3.56
Current - Borrowings	(4.16)	4.16	(2.70)	2.70
Total	(9.63)	9.63	(6.26)	6.26

45. Ratios

Disclosure of Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.57	0.64	144%	Current Ratio improved because of increase in inventory and receivable position and repayment of debt.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Current Borrowings + Non Current Borrowings + Lease Payments	Shareholder's Equity	0.31	0.78	-60%	Debt-Equity improved with debt repayment and improved profitability.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest & Lease payment + Other adjustment like profit/loss on sale of Assets	Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	3.83	1.44	167%	Debt-Service coverage improved with debt repayment and improved profitability.
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after Taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	22.65%	16.86%	34%	Return on Equity improved with improved profitability.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operation	Average Inventory	7.83	8.13	-4%	No major variance

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

45. Ratios (Contd.)

Disclosure of Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for variance
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operation	Average Trade Receivable	12.41	11.18	11%	No major variance
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchase	Average Trade Payables	8.30	8.47	-2%	No major variance
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operation	Working capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities	9.03	-6.95	230%	Ratio improved with debt repayment from QIP and improved profitability.
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operation	14.03%	10.15%	38%	Margin improved with improved profitability.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Lease Liability + Deferred Tax Liability	22.51%	16.03%	40%	Return improved with improved profitability.
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income) and Gain on Mutual Funds	Average of Investment in Subsidiary, associate, mutual funds & Bank Deposit	3.63%	0.42%	764%	Return improved with gain in mutual fund

46. Events occurred after the Balance Sheet date

The Holding Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date but prior to approval of Financial Statement to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the Financial Statements. As of 05th May 2025 there were no material subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

47. Other Statutory Information for the year ended March 31,2025 and March 31,2024

- The Holding Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Holding Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- The Holding Company do not have any transactions or balance with companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- The Holding Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- The Holding Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year and in previous financial year.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

- (v) The Holding Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Holding Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Holding Company shall:
- 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.
- (vii) The Holding Company does not have transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (viii) The Holding Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

48. (a) Information about Subsidiary and Associate

The Consolidated Financial Statements consists of the Holding Company Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) and share in Associate company ReNew Green (GJS Three) Pvt. Ltd. The subsidiary company Meghmani Advances Sciences Ltd was incorporated on January 27, 2021 in India and closed on September 20, 2023.

(b) Additional Information Required by Schedule III

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets (Total Assets minus Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit/(Loss)		Share in other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated Profit/(Loss)	Amount	As % of Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
A Parent								
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) 31 March 2025	99.95%	1,903.53	99.72%	356.70	100%	(0.42)	99.72%	356.28
Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) 31 March 2024	100.00%	1,254.09	99.96%	195.79	100%	(0.47)	99.96%	195.32
B Subsidiary								

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Entity in the Group	Net Assets (Total Assets minus Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit/(Loss)		Share in other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		Share in Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated Profit/(Loss)	Amount	As % of Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
(I) Indian								
Meghmani Advanced Sciences Limited 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghmani Advanced Sciences Limited 31 March 2024	-	-	0.03%	0.05	-	-	0.03%	0.05
C Associate								
(I) Indian								
ReNew Green (GJS Three) Pvt Ltd 31 March 2025	0.05%	1.00	0.28%	0.99	-	-	0.28%	0.99
ReNew Green (GJS Three) Pvt Ltd 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.01	0.01%	0.03	-	-	0.01%	0.03

49. The Holding Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged access rights to the SAP application and the underlying HANA database. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Holding Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

As per our Report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324982E / E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

(CIN: L24100GJ2007PLC051717)

per Abhishek Karia

Partner

Membership No. 132122

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Maulik Patel

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 02006947

Gaurang Trivedi

Company Secretary

Kaushal Soparkar

Executive Director

DIN: 01998162

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 5th May, 2025

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 18th (Eighteenth) Annual General Meeting of Epigral Limited ("formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited") will be held on **Saturday, 28th June, 2025 at 10.30 a.m.** through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means to transact the following business.

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider, approve and adopt the Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025 together with reports of the Board of Directors & Auditors thereon.
2. To confirm payment of Interim Dividend of ₹2.50 (25%) per equity share on 4,31,41,338 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up for the Financial Year 2024- 2025, and to declare Final Dividend of ₹3.50 (35%) per equity share of ₹10/- each fully paid-up for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Darshan Patel (DIN 02047676), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Kaushal Soparkar (DIN: 01998162), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
5. To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution with or without modification as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors Rules), 2014, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force, M/s. S R B C & CO LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No.324982E /E300003) were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a Second term of five years from the conclusion of 15th Annual General Meeting held in 2022 to the conclusion of 20th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2027, subject to ratification of their appointment by the Members at every intervening Annual General Meeting, AND THAT the re-appointment of M/s. S R B C & CO LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No. 324982E / E300003) for the year F.Y. 2025-26 be and is hereby ratified on such remuneration plus tax, out-of-pocket expenses etc. as may be decided by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Statutory Auditors of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (including its Committee thereof) be and is hereby authorized to do all acts and take all such steps as may be considered necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution."

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

6. Change in nature of Directorship of Mr. Maulik Patel, Chairman and Managing Director of the Company

To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution with or without modification as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT in partial modification of the earlier resolution passed by the Members at the 15th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 27th June, 2022 and pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded for change in nature of Directorship of Mr. Maulik Patel (DIN: 02006947), Chairman and Managing Director of the Company from 'director liable to retire by rotation' to a 'director not liable to retire by rotation'.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all other terms of the re-appointment of Mr. Maulik Patel, Chairman and Managing Director as approved by the Members in their meeting held on 27th June, 2022 shall remain unchanged.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors (which term shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof, be deemed to include any committee thereof and any person authorized by the Board in this behalf) be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be deemed necessary to give effect to the foregoing resolution."

7. Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditor

To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution with or without modification as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT in accordance with the provisions of Section 148 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), the remuneration of ₹2,75,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Seventy Five Thousand Only) plus tax as applicable and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses payable to M/s K V Melwani & Associates, Cost Accountants (Registration No. 100497), being Cost Auditors of the Company appointed by the Board of Directors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26, be and is hereby ratified.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company (including Audit Committee), be and is hereby authorized to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."



8. Appointment of Secretarial Auditor

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any Statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), and Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ‘SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015’, and pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit

Committee and the Board of Directors, consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded for appointment of Mr. Kaushik Shah (FCS No 2420 CP No 1414) of M/s. Shahs & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Ahmedabad (Peer Review No.: 833/2020 as Secretarial Auditor of the Company for a period of 5 years from the conclusion of 18th Annual General Meeting to be held in 2025 till the conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting to be held in 2030, on such terms, conditions and remuneration as mentioned in explanatory statement and as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company (or any committee thereof) in consultation with the Secretarial Auditor.

Registered Office:

Epigral House,
B/H Safal Profitaire,
Prahladnagar,
Ahmedabad 380 015
Date: 5th May, 2025

By Order of the Board
FOR EPIGRAL LIMITED

(formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Gaurang Trivedi
Company Secretary
Membership No. A22307

Notes:

Convening of 18th Annual General Meeting ('18th AGM') through Video Conferencing ("VC") or any Other Audio-Visual Means ("OAVM")

1. In terms of General Circular no 09/2024 dated 19th September, 2024 and other earlier circulars issued in this regard by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA Circulars") and in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), the 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of the Company will be held through VC/OAVM, so that members can attend and participate in the AGM from their respective locations. The deemed venue for the 18th AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

The Members are therefore requested not to visit the Registered Office to attend the AGM.

Dispatch of Notice and Annual Report through electronic means

2. In compliance with the MCA Circulars read with SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-2/P/CIR/2024/133 dated 3rd October, 2024 and other earlier circulars issued in this regard by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI Circulars"), Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2024-25 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose name is recorded in the Register of Members / Register of Beneficial Owners as on Friday, 30th May, 2025 and whose email addresses are registered with the Company / Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("MUFG Intime India Private Limited" / "RTA") or with the respective Depository Participant(s). The physical copies of such statements and Notice of AGM will be dispatched only to those shareholders who request for the same. Members holding shares in dematerialized form are requested to contact their Depository Participant for updation of their email id. Members who are desirous of obtaining hard copy of the Annual Report should send a request to the Company's e-mail id viz., helpdesk@epigral.com clearly mentioning their Folio number / DP ID and Client ID.
3. The Notice can also be accessed at the Company's website at www.epigral.com and at the website of the Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.nseindia.com and BSE Limited www.bseindia.com and at the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility) at <https://www.evotingindia.com>
4. Since the AGM will be held through VC/OAVM, the Route Map is not annexed in this Notice.

Proxy form

5. In terms of the MCA Circulars, physical attendance of members has been dispensed with and as such,

the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. Hence, the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to the Notice. However, Pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of the Corporate Members are entitled to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.

Explanatory Statement and details of Directors seeking Re-appointment

6. The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, which sets out details relating to Special Business at the meeting, forms part of this Notice.
7. Details in respect of the Directors seeking Re-appointment (Agenda No. 3 & 4) at the Annual General Meeting, forms integral part of the Notice as 'Annexure to the Notice'. The Directors have furnished the requisite declarations for their Re-appointment.

E-Voting facility and joining of AGM through VC / OAVM

8. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and the MCA Circulars, the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the 18th AGM. Shareholders are requested to refer "Instruction to Shareholder" for detailed procedure for e-Voting and participation in the AGM through VC/OAVM. The detailed procedure for participation in the meeting through VC/OAVM is also available at the Company's website www.epigral.com.
9. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited ('CDSL') for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized e-Voting agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.
10. In view of MCA & SEBI Circulars, printed copy of the Annual Report (including Notice) is not being sent to the Members.
11. AGM convened through VC/OAVM is in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA & SEBI Circulars as stated above.
12. The voting period begins on Tuesday, 24th June, 2025 at 9.00 a.m. and ends on Friday, 27th June, 2025 at 5.00 p.m. During this period shareholders of the Company, holding shares in dematerialized form, as on the 'Cut-off Date' i.e. Saturday, 21st June, 2025 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

13. Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.
14. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
15. The helpline number regarding any query/assistance for participation in the AGM through VC/ OAVM is 1800 21 09911

Cut-off Date for Dividend & Voting

16. The Company has designated Saturday, 21st June, 2025 as "Record Date" to determine the entitlement of the shareholders to receive Final Dividend, if declared, for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025.
17. The voting rights of the members shall be in proportion to their share in the paid up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date i.e. Saturday, 21st June, 2025

Quorum

18. The attendance of Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Scrutinizer for conducting E-Voting

19. The Company has appointed Mr. Kaushik Shah (FCS No 2420 CP No 1414) of K. J. Shah & Company, Practicing Company Secretary, Ahmedabad to act as the Scrutinizer for conducting the remote e-voting process as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM, in a fair and transparent manner.

Voting Result

20. The voting results shall be declared within two working days from the conclusion time of the Meeting. The results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report will be placed on the website of the Company at www.epigral.com immediately after the result is declared by the Chairman or any other person authorised by the him in this regard and will simultaneously be sent to National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited, where equity shares of the Company are listed.

Prevent Fraudulent Transactions

21. To prevent fraudulent transactions, members are advised to exercise due diligence and notify the Company of any change in address or demise of any member as soon as possible. Members are also advised not to leave their demat account(s) dormant for long. Periodic statement of holdings should be obtained from the concerned Depository Participant and holdings should be verified.
22. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit the PAN to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts.

Inspection of Documents

23. The Register of Directors' and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Register of contracts or arrangements in which the Directors are interested under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and all other documents referred to in the Notice will be available for inspection in electronic mode by sending an e-mail to helpdesk@epigral.com

Dividend

24. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 5th May, 2025, has recommended a Final Dividend of ₹3.50 (35%) per equity share of the face value of ₹10/- each. The Final Dividend, if declared, at the Annual General Meeting, will be paid to those members of the Company, whose names appear in the Register of Members or Register of Beneficial Ownership as at the close of business hours on Saturday, 21st June, 2025 ("Record Date"). The dividend will be paid within statutory time limit.
25. SEBI has made it mandatory for all companies to use the bank account details furnished by Depositories and maintained by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent for payment of Dividend to the Members electronically. In the absence of details for electronic payment or in cases where electronic payments have failed/ rejected by the Bank, the Company would issue demand drafts/dividend warrants/cheques and print the bank account details, as available, on instrument of payment of dividend.
26. Members are requested to update the bank details including 11-digit IFSC code and 9 digit MICR code with the Depository Participants (DP) to receive the amount of dividend quickly.

Taxation of Dividend

27. We would like to draw the attention of members that the dividend after approval in the ensuing AGM will be paid to those shareholders who held shares in their demat account as on Saturday,



21st June, 2025 (cut-off date for the purpose of dividend entitlement). Many times, Brokers are not transferring the shares purchased by their client (shareholders) and parking their shares in pool account and these shares are falling under category "clearing member". Shareholders are therefore advised to ask their brokers to transfer their shares purchased into their demat account in order to receive amount of dividend and credit of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS), if any, into the account of members. If the shares are parked in their pool accounts as clearing member by the brokers of shareholders, the dividend will be paid to them.

28. Pursuant to the Income-tax Act, 1961, as amended, dividends paid or distributed by a Company shall be taxable in the hands of the Shareholders. Further no tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable to a resident individual shareholder if the total amount of dividend to be received from the Company during the Financial Year 2025-26 does not exceed ₹10,000/-. Your Company shall therefore be required to deduct tax at source at the time of making the payment of the said Dividend payable. The shareholders are requested to update their PAN with the Company / RTA Agent and depositories (in case of shares held in demat mode). However, no tax or reduced tax shall be deducted on the dividend payable by the company in cases the shareholder provides Form 15G (applicable to any Resident Individual other than a Company or a Firm) / Form 15H (applicable to a Resident Individuals above the age of 60 years) / Form 10F (applicable to Non- Residents), provided that the eligibility conditions are being met. Needless to say, Permanent Account Number (PAN) is mandatory for category of Forms. To avail this benefit, shareholders need to provide respective declaration / document (form 15G /15H/ 10F) at the website of our RTA Agent or at below given link, on or before Saturday, 21st June, 2025.

<https://web.in.mpms.mufig.com/formsreg/submission-of-form-15g-15h.html>

Shareholders are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered, the tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20%. Non-resident shareholders can avail beneficial rates under tax treaty between India and their country of residence, subject to providing necessary documents i.e. No Permanent Establishment and Beneficial Ownership Declaration, Tax Residency Certificate, Form 10F, any other document which may be required to avail the tax treaty benefits by uploading respective declaration/ documents as mentioned hereinabove.

Unclaimed dividends

29. Members who have not yet encashed the dividend warrant(s) from the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 onwards are requested to forward their claims to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) viz. MUFG Intime India Private Limited. It may be noted that once the unclaimed dividend is transferred

to IEPF as mentioned below, no claim shall rest with the Company in respect of such amount.

30. The details of the unclaimed dividends are available on the Company's website at www.epigral.com. Members are requested to contact Company's RTA, to claim the unclaimed / unpaid dividends.
31. Members are requested to note that dividends not encashed or claimed within Seven Years from the date of transfer to the Company's Unpaid Dividend Account, will be, transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) as per Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the shares in respect of such unclaimed dividends are also liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority. In view of this, members/claimants are requested to claim their dividends from the Company within the stipulated timeline. The Members, whose unclaimed dividends/shares have been transferred to IEPF, may claim the same by making an online application to the IEPF Authority in web Form No. IEPF-5 available on www.iepf.gov.in.

Investors Grievance Redressal

32. Members may kindly note that in accordance with SEBI Circular reference SEBI/HO/OIAE/OIAE_IAD-1/P/ CIR/2023/131 dated 31st July, 2023, the Company is registered on the newly launched SMART ODR Portal (Securities Market Approach for Resolution through Online Disputes Resolution Portal). This platform aims to enhance investor grievance resolution by providing access to Online Dispute Resolution Institutions for addressing complaints. Members can access the SMART ODR Portal via the following link: <https://smartodr.in/login>. Members may feel free to utilize this online conciliation and/or arbitration facility, as outlined in the circular, to resolve any outstanding disputes between Members and the Company (including RTA).

Financial Information required

33. Members desirous of obtaining any information concerning the accounts of the Company are requested to address their questions in writing to the Company at least 10 (Ten) days before the date of the Meeting from their registered e-mail address, mentioning their name, DPID and Client ID number/ folio number and mobile number at the Company's investor desk at helpdesk@epigral.com or ir@epigral.com so that the information required may be made available at the Meeting.
34. The Company is pleased to provide members, facility to exercise their right to vote at the 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM) by electronic means through e-Voting Services provided by Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL).
35. The Recording/transcript of the AGM will be made available on the website of the Company www.epigral.com in the Investors Section, as soon as possible after the Meeting is over.

Instructions to Shareholders for E-Voting and Joining Virtual Meetings are as under:

Step 1 : Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of Individual Shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL Depository	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login to Easi / Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi / Easiest, option to register is available at CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL Depository	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online" for IDeAS Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp

Type of shareholders	Login Method
	<p>3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p> <p>4) For OTP based login you can click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/evoting/evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID, 8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants (DP)	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID / Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at: 022 - 4886 7000 and 022 - 2499 7000

Step 2 : Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

- 1) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
- 2) Click on "Shareholders" module.
- 3) Now enter your User ID
 - a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
 - b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
 - c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
- 4) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
- 5) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

6) If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:

Login type	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/ Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

7. After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.
8. Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field.
9. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
10. For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
11. Click on the EVSN of Epigral Limited.
12. On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
13. Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
14. After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.
15. Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
16. You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.
17. If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password, then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
18. There is also an optional provision to upload BR/ POA if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.
19. Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.
 - Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.
 - A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
 - After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
 - The list of accounts linked in the login will be mapped automatically & can be delink in case of any wrong mapping.
 - It is Mandatory that, a scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
 - Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required mandatory to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz helpdesk@epigral.com (designated email address by company) , if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.
5. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least 7 (Seven) days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at helpdesk@epigral.com.

The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance at least 7 (Seven) days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at (company email id). These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.

8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.

9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.
10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders may be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

1. For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to the Company/RTA email id.
2. For Demat shareholders -, Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP)
3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to:

Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call toll free no. 1800 21 09911.

NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
COMPANY	Epigral Limited (Formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited) Epigral Tower, B/h. Safal Profitaire, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad- 380 015 E-MAIL:- helpdesk@epigral.com
REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT ('RTA AGENT')	MUFG Intime India Private Limited 5 th Floor, 506 TO 508, Amarnath Business Centre-I (ABC- I), Nr St. Xavier's College Corner, Off C G Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380006 Tel: +91 Tel : 079 - 2646 5179, E-MAIL:- ahmedabad@in.mpms.mufg.com
E-VOTING AGENCY	Central Depository Services [India] Limited E-MAIL:- helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com
SCRUTINIZER	Mr. Kaushik Shah (FCS No 2420 CP No 1414) of K. J. Shah & Company, – Practicing Company Secretary, Ahmedabad Email - kjshahco@yahoo.com

Registered Office:

Epigral House,
B/H Safal Profitaire,
Prahladnagar,
Ahmedabad 380 015
Date: 5th May, 2025

By Order of the Board
FOR EPIGRAL LIMITED
(formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Gaurang Trivedi
Company Secretary
Membership No. A22307



Annexure to the Notice

Item No. 3 & 4

Details of Directors seeking appointment / reappointment at the 18th Annual General Meeting in pursuance of provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 & Regulation 36 (3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Full Name	Mr. Kaushal Soparkar	Mr. Darshan Patel
DIN No.	01998162	02047676
Age	41 year	38 year
Designation	Executive Director	Non-Executive Director
Re-Appointment	Retire by Rotation	Retire by Rotation
Qualification	B.S. (Chemical) from University of New Haven (U.S.), M.S. (Engineering Management) University of - North-eastern (U.S.)	BE Chemical Engineering from Nirma University, Ahmedabad, M.S. in Engineering Management from Griffith University, Australia, MBA from NYIT, USA.
Experience	14 years	13 years
Expertise	Leadership, Strategic Planning, Marketing & Sales, Technology	Leadership, Business/Industry, Marketing & Sales, Strategic Planning
Last Remuneration	Rs.79.52 Lakhs	Nil
Shareholding	22929	407743
Relationship with other directors and KMP	Mr. Kaushal Soparkar is not related to other Directors.	Maulik Patel, Ankit Patel, Karana Patel and Darshan Patel are related as cousin brothers.
Member/ Chairperson of committees of the Company	Member 1. CSR Committee	Nil
Directorships held in other public companies	1. Meghmani Organics Limited 2. Meghmani Crop Nutrition Limited 3. Kilburn Chemicals Limited	1. Meghmani Organics Limited 2. Meghmani Crop Nutrition Limited 3. Kilburn Chemicals Limited
Membership of committees held in other Indian companies	Nil	Meghmani Organics Limited Member 1. CSR Committee 2. Risk Management Committee
Chairpersonship of committees held in other Indian companies	Nil	Nil

Explanatory Statement Pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013

Item No. 6:

Change in nature of Directorship of Mr. Maulik Patel, Chairman and Managing Director of the Company

Pursuant to the approval of the Members of the Company at Annual General Meeting held on 27th June, 2022, Mr. Maulik Patel was appointed as a Chairman and Managing Director of the Company for a term of 5 years w.e.f. 1st April, 2022 whose office was liable to retire by rotation.

In order to be in compliance with the provisions of Article 166 of the Articles of Association of the Company read with Section 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 & rules framed thereunder and provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations, it is now proposed that the office of Mr. Maulik Patel shall not be liable to be retire by rotation w.e.f. 1st April, 2025 and that all other terms and conditions of his appointment shall remain unchanged to the extent approved by the Shareholders of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the Members is sought by way of an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No. 6 of the Notice. The Board accordingly recommends the resolution at Item No. 6 of this Notice for the approval of the Members.

Except Mr. Maulik Patel and his relatives, to the extent of their shareholding, if any, none of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, are in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution at Item No. 6 of this Notice.

Item No. 7:

Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditor

The Board of Directors of the Company, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, approved the re-appointment of M/s K V Melwani & Associates, Cost Accountant (Registration No. 100497), as the Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March, 2026 at a remuneration amounting to ₹2,75,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Seventy Five Thousand only) per annum plus applicable tax and out of pocket expenses payable to the Cost Auditors.

M/s. K V Melwani & Associates, Cost Accountant, have been engaged in the profession for last 34 years with focus on Cost Audits, Designing Cost Accounting Systems, Cost Record Maintenance, Company Law Assignments, Indirect Taxation, Project Finance and are serving manufacturing and service sectors which among others include chemicals, construction, engineering, electricity, pharmaceuticals, infrastructure, metals, textiles, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors need to be ratified and approved by the members of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the Members is sought by way of an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No. 7 of the Notice. The Board accordingly recommends the resolution at Item No. 7 of this Notice for the approval of the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution at Item No. 7 of this Notice.

Item No. 8:

Appointment of Secretarial Auditor

In accordance with the provisions of Section 204 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force) ("the Act"), every listed company and certain other prescribed categories of companies are required to annex a Secretarial Audit Report, issued by a Practicing Company Secretary, to their Board's report, prepared under Section 134(3) of the Act.

Furthermore, pursuant to recent amendments to Regulation 24A of the SEBI Listing Regulations, every listed entity is required to conduct a Secretarial Audit by a Secretarial Auditor who shall be a Peer Reviewed Company Secretary and the appointment for not more than two terms of five consecutive years with the approval of its shareholders in its Annual General Meeting.

Accordingly, after considering and evaluating various factors such as industry experience, competence, efficiency in conduct of audit, independence, etc., the Board of Directors of the Company has, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on 5th May, 2025, proposed the appointment of Mr. Kaushik Shah (FCS No 2420 CP No 1414) of M/s. Shahs & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries (Peer Review Certificate No. 833/2000) as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years from the conclusion of 18th Annual General Meeting to be held in 2025 till the conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting to be held in 2030, on such remuneration plus tax, out-of-pocket expenses etc. as may be decided by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Secretarial Auditors of the Company.



M/s. Shahs & Associates ('Firm') is the reputed partnership firm of Practicing Company Secretaries, duly formed and registered with the objective of delivering professional, ethical and efficient corporate advisory and compliance services. Mr. Kaushik Jayantilal Shah (FCS 2420 with CP No 1414), Partner in the Firm is amongst the one of senior most Company Secretary in Ahmedabad. He is having wide exposure on legal front apart from company law matters. The firm is a peer reviewed and demonstrate its commitment to professional excellence and quality assurance standards laid down by the ICSI. The firm is engaged in Corporate Law Advisory, Compliance Management System, Corporate Governance Compliance, Due Diligence Report with Bank, FEMA and RBI Compliances.

Registered Office:

Epigral House,
B/H Safal Profitaire,
Prahlanagar,
Ahmedabad 380 015
Date: 5th May, 2025

The fixed remuneration for the Secretarial Audit for the year FY2026 is set at Rupees Seventy Five Thousand, plus applicable taxes and other out-of-pocket costs incurred in connection with the audit. The proposed fees are determined based on the scope of work, team size, industry experience, and the time and expertise required by M/s Shahs & Associates to conduct the audit effectively.

Accordingly, consent of the Members is sought by way of an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No. 8 of the Notice. The Board accordingly recommends the resolution at Item No. 8 of this Notice for the approval of the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution at Item No. 8 of this Notice.

By Order of the Board
FOR EPIGRAL LIMITED
(formerly known as Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Gaurang Trivedi
Company Secretary
Membership No. A22307

Notes



EPIGRAL LIMITED

(Formerly Meghmani Finechem Limited)

Corporate Office:

Epigral Tower

B/H, Safal Profitare, Corporate Road,
Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad-380015,
Gujarat (India)

Phone: +91 79 29709600 / 71716000

Fax: +91 79 29709605

Email: info@epigral.com

Manufacturing Site:

CH/1 and CH/2, GIDC Industrial Estate,
Dahej, Tal. Vagra, Dist. Bharuch - 392130
Gujarat (India)

Phone: +912641-256688/77/99

Chlorine Helpline 1800-11-1735

epigral.com