XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
2021– 2022

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE :
283-287, 'F' WING, 2ND FLOOR,
SOLARIS – I, SAKI VIHAR ROAD,
ANDHERI (EAST),
MUMBAI – 400 072.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HEMANT K. TALAPADATUR
V G MUKUND
LYLA MEHTA

AUDITORS

M/S. SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MUMBAI.

BANKERS

BANK OF INDIA
281, J.S.S. ROAD, GIRGAUM,
MUMBAI – 400 004.

KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED (TILL DECEMBER 2021)
SATELLITE SILVER ANDHERI KURLA ROAD,
ANDHERI (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 059.

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	**178.28**	185.46
(b) Other Intangible Assets	4	**0.44**	1.25
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	**9.34**	11.11
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	-	-
(d) Deffered Tax Assets	7	**45.03**	42.87
(e) Income Tax Assets (NET)		-	-
(f) Other Non-current Assets	8	**7.81**	14.17
Total Non-current Assets		**240.90**	254.86
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	**316.68**	204.87
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	**1,788.66**	1,893.41
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	**16.68**	7.73
(iii) Other bank balances	12	**31.92**	63.75
(iv) Others Financial Assets	13	**49.22**	42.69
(c) Other Current Assets	14	**418.16**	173.24
Total Current Assets		**2,621.32**	2,385.69
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,862.23**	2,640.56
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	15	**309.16**	309.16
(b) Other Equity	16	**477.25**	385.08
Total Equity		**786.41**	694.24
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	17	**5.41**	4.14
Total Non-current liabilities		**5.41**	4.14
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	**564.38**	747.01
(ii) Trade payables	19		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		**55.52**	42.68
Due to Others		**1,213.84**	1,066.85
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	**58.57**	41.75
(c) Other current liabilities	21	**149.22**	16.93
(c) Provisions	22	**7.56**	10.77
(d) Current Tax Liabilities(Net)		**21.33**	16.18
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2,070.42**	1,942.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,075.83**	1,946.32
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,862.23**	2,640.56
See accompanying notes 1 to 62 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM'S REG. NO. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

SHABBIR S BAGASRAWALA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 039865

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

Xicon International Ltd MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR
DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

Xicon

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations	23	**3,267.44**	2,313.41
II	Other Income	24	**14.99**	7.57
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**3,282.43**	2,320.98
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of Materials Consumed	25	**1,270.53**	683.60
	(b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	26	**112.64**	382.47
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress	27	**(82.25)**	5.35
	(d) Manufacturing costs	28	**1,182.49**	644.89
	(e) Employee Benefits Expense	29	**227.07**	141.43
	(f) Finance Costs	30	**89.00**	78.88
	(g) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	**20.39**	23.43
	(h) Other Expenses	31	**324.40**	199.33
	Total expenses		**3,144.27**	2,159.38
V	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**138.16**	161.61
VI	**Exceptional Items**		**-**	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		**138.16**	161.61
VIII	Tax expense			
	(a) Current Tax		**43.98**	49.85
	(b) Deferred Tax		**(1.80)**	(42.56)
	Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years			0.02
	MAT Credit			(23.02)
	Total Tax Expense		**42.18**	(15.71)
IX	**Profit/(loss) for the year (A)**		**95.98**	177.31
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**	32		
	A. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
	(i) Remeasurement [gain/(loss)] of net defined benefit liability		**0.40**	(1.70)
	(ii) Effect [gain/(loss)] of measuring equity Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)			0.56
	(iii) Income tax on above		**(1.73)**	-
	B. Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
	(i) Fair Value changes on Derivatives designated as Cash Flow Hedges			0.31
	(ii) Income tax on above		**0.37**	0.32
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (B)		**(0.96)**	(0.51)
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A)+(B)		**95.02**	176.80
	Paid up Equity Share Capital		**309.16**	309.16
	Face Value of Equity Share Capital		**10.00**	10.00
	Earning Per Equity Share			
	Basic (in ₹)	47	**3.10**	5.74
	Diluted (in ₹)		**3.10**	5.74
	See accompanying notes 1 to 62 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM'S REG. NO. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400064 Chartered Accountants

SHABBIR S BAGASRAWALA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 039865

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

Xicon International Ltd MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR
DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

Xicon

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**309.16**
Add: Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**309.16**
Add. Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**309.16**

B. Other Equity

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Items of OCI		Total
	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Equity Instruments through OCI	Remeasurement on defined Benefit Plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	125.51	70.01	7.15	(1.36)	7.28	208.59
Profit for the Period	177.31	-	-	-	-	177.31
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Income Tax				0.41	(1.23)	(0.82)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	302.82	70.01	7.15	(0.95)	6.05	385.08
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**302.82**	**70.01**	**7.15**	**(0.95)**	**6.05**	**385.08**
Profit for the period	**95.98**	-	-	-	-	**95.98**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	**(2.85)**			**(1.25)**	**0.29**	**(3.81)**
Balances as at March 31, 2022	**395.95**	**70.01**	**7.15**	**(2.20)**	**6.34**	**477.25**

In terms of our report attached.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM'S REG. NO. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

SHABBIR S BAGASRAWALA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 039865

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

Xicon International Ltd MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR
DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

Xicon

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	year ended 31st March, 2022		year ended 31st March, 2021	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net Profit before tax		138.16		161.60
Add::				
Depreciation and amortisation	20.39		23.43	0.00
Provision for tax	(43.98)		(26.83)	0.00
Extraordinary item	0.00		0.00	0.00
Amortisation of share issue expenses and discount on shares	0.00		0.00	0.00
(Profit) / loss on sale / write off of assets	0.00		(0.08)	0.00
Other Comprehensive Income	(1.33)		(1.13)	0.00
Finance costs	0.00		0.00	0.00
Interest expense	47.84		52.59	0.00
Dividend income	0.00		0.00	0.00
Net loss on sale of investments	0.00	22.92	0.00	47.97
Less:				
Interest income	3.68		3.25	0.00
Interest in OCI	(1.73)		0.56	0.00
Dividend income	0.00	(1.95)	0.00	(3.82)
Operating profit before working capital changes		159.13	0.00	205.76
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Inventories	(111.81)		18.13	0.00
Trade receivables	104.75		(986.91)	0.00
Short-term loans and advances	0.00			
Other Financial Assets	(6.53)		0.11	0.00
Other non-current assets	6.35		5.09	0.00
Long-term loans and advances	0.00			
Other current assets	(244.93)	(252.17)	(8.23)	(971.80)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	159.83		671.71	0.00
Other financial liabilities	16.82		2.54	0.00
Other current liabilities	132.29		1.31	0.00
Current tax liabilities	5.15		16.18	0.00
Short-term provisions	(3.21)		(0.86)	0.00
Long-term provisions	1.27	312.14	(0.98)	689.91
Cash generated from operations		219.11	0.00	(76.13)
Tax Paid		(2.85)	0.00	(0.02)
Extraordinary item				
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)		216.26	0.00	(76.15)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Property, Plant & Equipments		(12.39)	0.00	(0.29)
Sale of Investment		1.77	0.00	(0.56)
Purchase of Fixed Deposits		31.83	0.00	(7.81)
Interest received		3.68	0.00	3.25
Proceeds from sale of shares		0.00	0.00	0.08
Fair Valuation of Investment		(1.73)	0.00	0.56
Dividend received		0.00	0.00	0.00
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		23.17	0.00	(4.76)
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from Issue of Shares		0.00	0.00	0.00
Proceeds from borrowings		0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest expense		(47.84)	0.00	(52.59)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		(47.84)	0.00	(52.59)
			0.00	0.00
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		191.59	0.00	(133.50)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(739.28)	0.00	(605.78)
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents			0.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(547.70)	0.00	(739.28)
NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH-2022				
1.Cash and Cash Equivalents include :				
Cash on Hand		0.82	0.00	0.08
		15.86	0.00	7.65
Balance with Bank in Cash Credit Account		(564.38)	0.00	(747.01)
		(547.70)	0.00	(739.28)

In terms of our report attached.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM'S REG. NO. 109420W

SHABBIR S BAGASRAWALA
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO. 039865

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Xicon International Ltd MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

HEMANT K TALAPADATUR
DIRECTOR
DIN No : 02741651

V. G. MUKUND
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02738633

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30th May 2022

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Xicon International Limited ("the Company") is a public limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office in 283-287, F wing, Solaris - I, Saki vihar road, Andheri (East) Mumbai - 400 072. The company is engaged in the business of providing products and services to infrastructure projects in the field of electric heat tracing and turnkey mechanical and electrical projects for captive power plants and oil based industries. It covers Balance Plant Equipment for DG sets. It also carries out thermal insulation works and executes electrical distribution jobs.

The Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022 are approved for issue by the Company Board of Directors on 30th May 2022.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 a Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis and on the basis of accounting principle of a going concern in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except for certain instruments which are measured at fair values.

The Ind AS are presented under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendments Rules issued thereafter.
Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee and all values are stated in Rs. Lakhs or decimal thereof, except when otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represents '0' (zero), value construes less than Rupees five hundred.

b Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

2.2 Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

Valuation of financial instruments
Useful life of property, plant and equipment
Actuarial gain/loss on employee benefit plans
Provisions

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification in accordance with Division II of Schedule III of The Companies Act, 2013. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

Xicon International Ltd * MUMBAI

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
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 twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.4 Fair value measurement

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 participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (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 derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured 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 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 064

Xicon International Ltd. ★ MUMBAI

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

2.5 Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress cost include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with these will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognized and charged to the statement of Profit and Loss. All other costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on property plant & equipments is calculated on Written Down Value method over the useful life as specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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.

Derecognition of assets

An item of property plant & 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 derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible asset.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Intangible assets being computer software is amortised over a period of three years for which the company expect the benefits to accrue.

Derecognition of assets

An item of property plant & 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 derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

2.7 Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customer is recognised when control of the goods or services 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 or services

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Xicon International MUMBAI

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

A) Identify the contract(s) with customer;
B) Identify the performance obligations;
C) Determine the transaction price;
D) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
E) Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue from operations

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of indirect taxes.

Erection and commissioning, Claims including escalation charges and Contractual liquidated damages

Revenue on erection and commissioning of contracts is recognised on the 'Percentage of completion method'. Claims including escalation are recognised as revenue on client's acceptance or evidence of acceptance. Contractual liquidated damages payable for delays in completion of contract work or for other causes are accounted for at costs when deducted, and/or when such delays and causes are attributable to the Company.

2.8 **Other income:**

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income on fixed deposit and rent income. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Rental income arising from operating lease on investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term..

2,9 **Inventories:**

Inventories comprise all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of the weighted average method.
Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour, other direct cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.10 **Retirement benefits:**

Employee benefits include Provident Fund, , Employee State Insurance Scheme, Gratuity Fund and Compensated Absences.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company contributes on a defined contribution basis to Employee's Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme, towards post employment benefits, which is administered by the respective Government authorities, and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution, which is expensed in the year to which it pertains.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has a defined benefit plan namely Gratuity for all its employees in the form of Group Gratuity -cum- Life Assurance Scheme. The liability for the defined benefit is determined on the basis of valuation made under the scheme at year end, which is calculated using the projected unit credit method.
Gains and losses through remeasurement of the defined benefits obligations is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. For Defined Benefit Plans in the form of Gratuity Fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Xicon International Pvt MUMBAI

Xicon

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits
Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as a related service provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leave encashment
The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

Code on Social Security, 2020
The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

2.11 Accounting for taxes on income:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

a **Current income tax**
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b **Deferred income tax**
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets 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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
Deferred income tax assets is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss can be utilized.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

c The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each ballance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

2.12 Lease:

As a lessee:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgment in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As a lessor:

The Company has leased certain tangible assets, and such leases, where the Company has substantially retained all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as operating leases. Lease income is recognised to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless the lease receipts to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for lessors expected inflationary costs increases, in which case the same are recognised as an income in line with the contractual terms.

2.13 Impairment of assets:

Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss.

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. 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.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.14 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized 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 recognized 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.

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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 recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognized in books of account but its existence is disclosed in financial statements.

A contingent assets, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in Ind AS 10.

2.15 Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

Financial Assets

Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL): A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Equity Instruments

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value , the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Derecognition
The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of borrowings trade payables and other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(a) Borrowings: Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(b) Trade and Other Payables:
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. 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 their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.16 Investments in Associates
The Company accounts for its investments in associates at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

2.17 Investments in subsidiaries
Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and carrying amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.19 Foreign currency
Functional currency
The functional currency of the company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees and all values are rounded to the Rupee in lacs, unless otherwise stated.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of such transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the Balance Sheet. Gains and losses arising on account of differences in foreign exchange rates on settlement/translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction.

Effective April 1 , 2018 the company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

2.20 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares, if any.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.21 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.

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.

2.22 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 capitalized 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.

2.23 Recent pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

• Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.

• Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.

• Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

• Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.

• If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

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• Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

• Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Premises	Elec. Inst. Fact. Bldg.	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Furnitures and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value									
Balance as at April 1, 2020	19.08	135.89	52.77	9.20	79.85	15.08	7.65	1.60	321.12
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.10	0.29
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	-	-	1.41
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	19.08	135.89	52.77	9.20	80.04	13.67	7.65	1.70	320.00
Balance as at April 1, 2021	19.08	135.89	52.77	9.20	80.04	13.67	7.65	1.70	320.00
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	6.82	5.57	-		12.39
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	0.38
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	19.08	135.89	52.77	9.20	86.86	18.86	7.65	1.70	332.01
(II) Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	45.07	9.53	6.98	36.02	10.01	4.81	1.30	113.72
Depreciation expense for the year	-	8.76	2.10	0.26	8.12	2.23	0.68	0.08	22.23
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	-	-	1.41
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	53.83	11.63	7.24	44.14	10.83	5.49	1.38	134.54
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	53.83	11.63	7.24	44.14	10.83	5.49	1.38	134.54
Depreciation expense for the year	-	7.91	2.00	0.09	6.96	2.07	0.46	0.08	19.57
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-					0.38			0.38
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	61.74	13.63	7.33	51.10	12.52	5.95	1.46	153.73
									-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	19.08	82.06	41.14	1.96	35.90	2.84	2.16	0.32	185.46
Balance as at March 31, 2022	19.08	74.15	39.14	1.87	35.76	6.34	1.70	0.24	178.28

4 Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
(I) Gross Carrying Value		
Balance as at April 1, 2020	6.80	6.80
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	6.80	6.80
Balance as at April 1, 2021	6.80	6.80
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	6.80	6.80
(II) Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2020	4.35	4.35
Depreciation expense for the year	1.20	1.20
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	5.55	5.55
Balance as at April 1, 2021	5.55	5.55
Depreciation expense for the year	0.81	0.81
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	6.36	6.36
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1.25	1.25
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0.44	0.44

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

5 Non-current Investments

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investments measured at fare value through Other Comprehensive Income		
Unquoted		
Investments in Equity Shares		
500(Previous Years 500) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each Fully paid up in New India Co-operative Bank Limited	-	0.05
1,17,000 (Previous Years 1,17,000) Equity Shares of Heat Trace Xicon Limited of Rs.10/- each fully paid up* (Associate Co.)	9.34	11.06
Total	9.34	11.11
Aggregate Amount Of Quoted Investments		-
Aggregate Amount Of Unquoted Investments	9.34	11.11

*Fair value has been estimated by the management based on the unaudited financial statements of the investee company.

6 Non Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
On Margin Money Accounts* With Maturity More than 12 Months from Balance Sheet Date	-	-
Total	-	-

*Fixed deposits are under lien with banks towards working capital facilities

7 Deferred Tax Assents (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Asset on Account of :		
Disallowance Expenses		
Provisio for Leave Incashment	1.88	1.52
Estimated Credit Loss	43.37	40.16
Provision for Gratuity	1.72	2.63
Total (A)	46.97	44.31
Deferred Tax Liability on Account of :		
Depreciation	1.94	1.44
Total (B)	1.94	1.44
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability) [Net] : (A)-(B)	45.03	42.87

8 Other Non-current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(Unsecured considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital Advances	5.00	5.00
Balances with government authorities	-	8.66
Prepaid Expenses	2.81	0.51
Total	7.81	14.17

9 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
At lower of cost or Net Realisable Value		
Raw Materials	144.91	115.35
Work-in-progress	90.50	26.44
Stock in trade (Trading)	81.27	63.08
Total	316.68	204.87

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

10 Trade Receivables

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured		
Considered good	1,788.66	1,893.41
Considered Doubtful (Refer Note 31 With*)	155.91	144.36
	1,944.57	2,037.77
Less :- Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Refer Note 49 (C))	155.91	144.36
Total	1,788.66	1,893.41

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a general matrix.

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Cash on hand	0.82	0.08
B. Balances with Banks		
Current Accounts	15.86	7.65
Total	16.68	7.73

12 Other bank balances

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
On Margin Money Accounts With Maturity within 12 Months from Balance Sheet Date	31.92	63.75
Total	31.92	63.75

*Fixed deposits are under lien with banks towards working capital facilities

13 Other Financial Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Security Deposit	37.92	31.88
Advance to Staff	4.07	3.41
Others Receivable	6.97	6.83
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposit with Original Maturity of Less thane 12 Months	0.26	0.57
Total	49.22	42.69

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

14 Other Current Assets

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured Considered Goods		
Interest Receivable on Fixed Deposits		
Advance to Suppliers	72.26	28.73
Other Advance	1.83	1.83
Balances with Government Authorities	301.23	139.27
Prepaid Expenses	6.28	3.41
Unbilled Revenue	36.56	-
Total	**418.16**	**173.24**

15 Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised 60,00,000 (Previous Years 60,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	600.00	600.00
Total Authorised share Capital	600.00	600.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up 30,91,586 (Previous Years 30,91,586) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	309.16	309.16
Total Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital	309.16	309.16

a. **Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding :-** (Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Shares at the beginning	3,091,586.00	309.16	3,091,586.00	309.16
Add: Share warrants issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Add : Calls in arrears received during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares at the end	3,091,586.00	309.16	3,091,586.00	309.16

b. **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The company has only one class of Equity Shares having Par Value of Rs.10/- per Share. Each holder of the Equity is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of the liquidation of the company , the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining asset of the company, which will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Out of the Equity shares issued by the company shares held by holding company	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No.	% of holdings	No.	% of holdings
Kaiser Corporation Limited :1708000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	17.08	55.25	17.08	55.25

d. Details of share holders holding more than 5% shares in the company	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	No.	% of holdings	No.	% of holdings
Kaiser Corporation Limited	17.08	55.25	17.08	55.25
Lorance Investments & Trading Ltd.	8.52	27.56	8.52	27.56
Oxcamb Invstments Limited. U.K	2.25	7.28	2.25	7.28
REPL Global HC Ltd. U.A.E	2.92	9.45	2.92	9.45

Shareholding of Promoters

(Amount in Lakhs)

Share Held by promoters at the end of the year			
Promoter Name	**No of Shares**	**% of Total Shares**	**% Change during the year**
Kaiser Corporation Limited	17.08	55.25	NO CHANGE
Lorance Investments & Trading Ltd.	8.52	27.56	
Oxcamb Invstments Limited. U.K	2.25	7.28	
REPL Global HC Ltd. U.A.E	2.92	9.45	
Heat Trace Xicon P Ltd	0.13	0.42	
Ace Energy Systems P Ltd.	0.01	0.02	
Rakesh Gupta	0.01	0.02	
Prafull P. Sukthankar	0.00	0.01	
Percy F. Lakadia	0.00	0.01	
Total	**30.92**		

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

16 Other Equity

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Capital Reserve	7.15	7.15
General Reserve	70.01	70.01
Retained Earnings		
Retained Earnings through Profit & Loss	395.95	302.82
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		
Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	(2.20)	(0.95)
Remeasurement of Net defined benefit obligations	6.34	6.05
Total	477.25	385.08

17 Non-current Provisions(Long Term)

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave Encashment	5.41	4.14
Total	5.41	4.14

18 Current Borrowings(Short Term)

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured		
A. Loans Repayable on demand		
From Banks		
Open Cash Credit *	516.85	512.32
Overdraft **	-	174.69
MSME Term Loan ***	47.53	60.00
Total	564.38	747.01

1 ***Cash credit facilty are secured against:** We have shifted Cash Credit facitlity from Kotak Mahindra Bank **Ltd.** **To Bank of India vide Sanction Letter No. GRM/ADV/UG/21-22/41 DATED 23RD December 2021.**

A) Primary

First and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future receivables / current assets/ moveable assets/ moveable fixed assets of the Borrower .

B) Collateral

"i) First and exclusive charge on immoveable properties being land and building situated at Office premises at Gala No 282 to 287 at Solaris - 1, Saki Vihar Road, Opp L& T Gate No 7, Powai owned by Xicon international limited"

"ii) First and exclusive charge on Factory at Plot No D-13, MIDC Murbad, Near Ambe Ferro Metal Processor, Murbad, Talika Murbad, District Thane owned by Xicon international Limited."

iii) Title search report of the property to be found satisfactory to the Bank.

C) Guarantee

i) Corporate guarantee/s of Kaiser Corporation and Lorance Investments and Trading Limited.

Cash credit facility carries interest at PBLR 6.85% + CRP .75% effectively 7.60% P.A. and rapyable on demand

2 *****SME term Loan**

We have shifted MSME Term Loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. To Bank of India vide Sanction Letter No. GRM/ADV/UG/21-22/41 DATED 23RD December 2021.

Second charge on all existing and future receivables / current assets/ moveable assets/ moveable fixed assets of the Borrower .

A) Primary

First and exclusive hypothecation charge on all existing and future receivables / current assets/ moveable assets/ moveable fixed assets of the Borrower .

SME term loan carries interest rate @8% pa and payable in 48 months including moratorium period of 12 Months)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

19 Trade Payables

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Payables		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note No 51)	55.52	42.68
Due to Others	1,213.84	1,066.85
Total	1,269.36	1,109.53

20 Other financial liabilities

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest Accrued and due on MSME Creditors	1.88	1.54
Interest Accrued and not due on Borrowings	-	0.14
Salary Payable	44.28	29.02
Other Payable	12.41	11.06
Total	58.57	41.75

21 Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other Payables		
(i) Statutory Dues	12.32	3.36
(ii) Advances from customers	136.90	2.61
(iii) Deferred Revenue	-	10.97
Total	149.22	16.93

22 Provisions

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits :		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 41)	6.20	9.46
Provision for Leave Encashment	1.36	1.31
Total	7.56	10.77

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Xicon International Ltd MUMBAI

XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

23 Revenue From Operations

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Sale of Products		
- Local	976.87	940.76
Export	1,356.60	792.77
Sale of Service		
- Local	908.98	228.68
- Export	-	343.90
Other Operating Revenues		
Sale of Scrap	5.18	3.02
Duty Draw Back	19.81	4.29
Total Revenue From Operations	3,267.44	2,313.41

24 Other Income

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest from Bank on Deposit	2.23	3.07
Interest From Others	1.45	0.38
Difference In Exchange Rate (Net)		-
Dividend from unquoted Investment		-
Excess Provision / Sundry Balances Written Back	7.11	0.67
Freight Recovered	1.56	0.55
Profit on Sales of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	0.08
Rent Received	2.40	2.40
Miscellaneous income	0.24	0.41
Profit on Sales of Shares	-	-
Total	14.99	7.57

25 Cost of materials consumed

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw Material		
Opening Stock of Raw material	115.35	128.13
Add: Purchases	1,300.09	670.82
Less: Closing Stock of Raw material	(144.91)	(115.35)
Total Cost of materials consumed	1,270.53	683.60

26 Purchase of Stock in Trade

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Electrical Heat Tracers	112.64	382.47
Total	112.64	382.47

27 Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Stocks at the end		
Finished Good		
Work-in-progress	90.50	26.44
Stock-in-Trade	81.27	63.08
	171.77	89.52
Less: Stocks at the beginning		
Finished Good		-
Work-in-progress	26.44	16.09
Stock-in-Trade	63.08	78.78
	89.52	94.87
Total	(82.25)	5.35

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XICON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

28 Manufacturing Cost

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Payments to Subcontractors & Consultancy Charges	619.63	504.25
Conveyance Site	7.77	6.00
Diesel /Fuel Charges	13.60	-
Inspection Charges	-	0.27
Equipment Hire Charges	139.69	13.64
Freight Charges	63.83	18.33
Insurance	4.78	3.21
P.F./ ESIC Contractors	-	6.18
Packing Expenses	40.82	4.97
Power Charges	20.93	9.49
Site Office Expenses	37.18	9.04
Medical Expnses for Labour	0.88	0.09
Profession Tax /LLWF	-	0.02
Testing Fees	7.35	4.78
Stores and Spares	190.75	42.57
Staff Welfare - Site	6.89	3.32
Travelling Expenses	28.39	18.73
TOTAL	1,182.49	644.89

29 Employee Benefits Expense

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	215.74	132.92
Contributions to Provident and Other Funds	8.80	7.45
Staff Welfare Expenses	2.53	1.06
Total	227.07	141.43

30 Finance Costs

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest expense on:		
Secured loan	58.74	66.29
Others	10.74	7.18
Interest on Short Fall in Payment of Advance Tax	-	1.35
Other borrowing costs	19.52	4.06
Total	89.00	78.88

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

31 Other Expenses

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Electricity Charges	**8.12**	6.47
Rent including lease rentals	**0.84**	2.10
Bad Debts Written Off	-	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts*	**11.54**	23.91
Price Discount	-	6.35
Liquidated Damages	**2.32**	1.07
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	**6.82**	9.79
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	**2.22**	1.33
Difference In Exchange Rate (NET)	**9.19**	5.98
Rates and taxes	**5.92**	5.38
Selling expenses	**66.66**	20.66
Bank Charges	**6.03**	8.57
Printing & Stationery	**6.19**	1.12
Freight Outward	**70.51**	41.59
Security Charges	**6.73**	5.13
Travelling and conveyance	**36.83**	18.71
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	**2.63**	3.90
Legal & Professional Fees	**65.36**	28.94
Miscellaneous expenses	**16.49**	8.32
Total	**324.40**	199.33
Note :		
Payment to the auditors comprises		
As Auditors - statutory audit	**2.35**	2.50
For Tax audit	**0.20**	0.40
For Other Services	**0.08**	1.00
Total	**2.63**	3.90

***Break up of Provision for Doubtful Debts**		
Opening Balance	**144.36**	120.45
Add :- Provision Made during the year	**11.54**	23.91
Closing Balance	**155.90**	144.36

32 Other Comprehensive Income

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity instrument through other comprehensive	Other Item of comprehensive income	Total
For the year ended 31 March 2022			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	-		-
(ii) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefits obligations	**(1.73)**	**0.40**	**(1.33)**
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**0.48**	**(0.11)**	**0.37**
Total	**(1.25)**	**0.29**	**(0.96)**
For the year ended 31 March 2021			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	0.56	-	0.56
(ii) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefits obligations	-	(1.70)	(1.70)
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(0.16)	0.47	0.31
Total	0.40	(1.23)	(0.83)

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