

*EASTERN  
INVESTMENTS  
LIMITED*

*Consolidated Ind AS for  
the Financial Year*

*2023-24*

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Eastern Investments Limited**

### Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

#### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **Eastern Investments Limited** (the "Holding Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as "Consolidated Financial Statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of consolidated affairs of the Group, as at 31 March 2024, the consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.





**Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

In case of one of the subsidiaries, "The Bisra Stone Lime Co. Limited" (BSLC), the company has accumulated losses and net worth has been fully eroded. The appropriateness of assumption of going concern is critically dependent upon market scenario, the debt resolution of the company, the company's ability to raise requisite finance, generation of cash flows in future to meet its obligation and to earn profit in future.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Emphasis of Matter**

4. We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the Consolidated financial statements, which describe the uncertainty related to the outcome.

In case of the Holding Company,

(a) Note No. 37.1.1(a) of Consolidated financial statements describe the non-payment of Rent and cess on land revenue amounting to Rs. 110.54 lakhs on Lawrence Property at Bauria, Howrah, West Bengal. The said property is yet to be muted in the name of the Company.

(b) Note No. 37.1.1(b) of Consolidated financial statements describes that demand of Rs.58.45 lakhs from Additional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue, Government of West Bengal for transfer of shares of Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC) to Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL) from President of India has not been considered in accounts, since the company contends that the said stamp duty is not applicable on it as the transfer of shares were affected by virtue of Restructuring Scheme approved by the Union Cabinet and the said transfer of shares took place from the President of India without any financial consideration.

(c) Note No. 37.1.2 of Consolidated financial statements states that the Company was unable to meet the required percentage of financial income as stipulated by the RBI's Revised Guidelines for NBFCs.

In case of one of the subsidiary companies, The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd.,

(a) The auditors of OMDC observed discrepancies between Closing balance of inventories as per Books of Accounts as on 31.03.2024, 13M5 report for the FY 2023-24 and physical verification report as on 31.03.2024.

In case of Bhadrasahi and Bagiaburu Mines against book balance of iron ore is 89,002.96 Mt and 70,558.62 Mt respectively whereas the corresponding i3MS (Govt Portal) record the quantity is 1,07,542.74 Mt and 98612.47 MT respectively. The differential stock of 18,539.78 MT and 28,053.85 Mt was not considered in stock valuation. As per directive of Honorable SCI, the old stock should be stacked and joint sample for quality to be certified by IBM & DDM, Joda. This indicates material available in site but not considered in physical verification report. This resulting in under valuation of closing stock of inventory which leads to understatement of Current assets in the books of accounts.

(b) The company has outstanding dividend payables of Rs. 49.42 Lacs from 2012-13 to 2016-17 including Rs. 32.34 Lacs disputed dividends and Rs. 17.15 Lacs unpaid dividends. As per Section 124 of the Companies Act 2013, unclaimed dividends for over seven years must be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IETF). We identified unclaimed dividends exceeding





seven years (total Rs. 10.79 Lacs) have not been transferred to IEPF. This non-compliance resulting penalty of Rs. 5 Lacs to Rs. 25 Lacs.

(c) Current liabilities to the extent of Rs. 202.60 Lacs are long outstanding, unreconciled since FY 2010-11 and are recorded as "inoperative creditors" in books of accounts. The company should investigate the reason behind classifying these payables as inoperative. Based on the investigation if the payables are deemed not payable the same should be written off and if payable the same should be paid.

(d) Other Current Assets includes Rs. 2,715.14 Lacs deposited by OMDC (Rs. 2,515.14 lac on 29.12.2017 and Rs. 200.00 Lacs on 16.11.2018) with Government of Odisha towards compensation payable under section 21(5) of Mines and Minerals Development Regulations Act, 1957 on extraction of minerals without/ in excess of Environmental Clearance/ Forest Clearance in respect of lease in the name of Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited (BPMEL), being operated by OMDC in power of attorney basis. The deposit of Rs. 2,715.14 Lacs made by OMDC had been appropriated by Government of Odisha as part payment. In view of uncertainty in getting refund/ adjustment, OMDC should have made full provision against the amount so deposited with Government of Odisha.

Non-provision of the same has resulted in overstatement of Other Current Assets and overstatement of profit for the year by Rs. 2715.14 Lacs.

(e) Government of Odisha has renewed (February 2020) Belkhundi and Bhadrasahi mining leases of OMDC upto 15 August 2026 and 30 September 2030 respectively with a direction to execute supplementary lease deed within three months. For execution of lease deed, OMDC is liable to pay Stamp Duty (five percent) and Registration charges (two per cent), to be assessed as per the Government of Odisha Gazette Notification of January 2012.

As per company's assessment, Rs. 7,427 Lacs was payable towards stamp duty and registration charges (Bhadrasahi: Rs. 3,559 Lacs and Belkundi: Rs 3,868 Lacs). Non-provision for stamp duty and registration charges payable to Government of Odisha towards execution of supplementary lease of two mining lease of OMDC has resulted in understatement of Current Liabilities by Rs. 7,427 Lacs and understatement of Intangible Assets (net of amortization expenses) by Rs. 1,980 Lacs. Further, considering the life of the respective lease, current year amortization expenses are understated by Rs. 371 lacs and Retained Earnings (Loss) Rs. 5076 Lacs.

(f) Government of Odisha has renewed (February 2020) the mining lease of OMDC namely Belkundi and Bhadrasahi upto 15 August 2026 and 30 September 2030 respectively with a direction to execute supplementary lease deed subject to availability of the requisite forest clearance. Subsequently, OMDC applied for extension of forest clearance co-terminus with the extended mining lease period for the above mines. Government of Odisha demanded (October 2021) Rs. 1,974 Lacs and Rs. 5,125 Lacs towards Net Present Value as on the forest land included in the lease out of which OMDC agreed for payment of Rs. 1,808 Lacs and Rs. 5,111 Lacs respectively and requested Government of Odisha for revision in demand. The amounts had not yet been paid and disclosure under contingent liabilities of the company.

As per Para 4.2 of the Ind-As accounting policy of the Subsidiary Company, mining rights comprising of NPV and related payments to Government authorities for iron ore and manganese mines are amortized over the period of lease from the date of payment or the date of renewal of mining lease whichever is earlier. OMDC however in violation of its accounting policy had neither provided for the NPV due nor amortized it from the date of renewal of mining lease.





Thus, this had resulted in understatement of Current Liabilities and 'Plant, property and Equipment by Rs. 6,919 lacs. Further considering the life of the respective lease, this has also resulted in understatement of Depreciation and Amortization Expenses by Rs. 2,387 Lacs with consequent overstatement of profit for the year by the same amount. The contingent liabilities has also been overstated by Rs. 6,919 Lacs.

(g) The auditors of OMDC, on their verification of current assets revealed an overstatement of inventory by Rs. 47.41 Lacs. This discrepancy relates to the value of coal and dolomite (located at the closed Sponge Iron Plant since 2010) included at cost price. Management intends neither to revive the plant nor has it established a market price for the low-metallization materials. The lack of proper valuation before finalizing the 2023-24 accounts resulted in overstatement of inventory and profit by the same amount.

(h) The auditors of OMDC, on review identified receivable of Rs. 4,439.48 Lacs from the Income Tax department. This amount relates to advance tax, self-assessment tax and TDS on FD reflecting as receivable since long time. This indicates its recoverability is uncertain, raising concerns about a potential understatement of retained earnings and overstatement of current assets in the financial statements. Some of the receivables are pending since 2006-07 which is almost 16 years old. If the amount is not receivable, provision should be made to write it off from the books of accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

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

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance Report and Shareholder Information, but does not include the Consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's Report including Annexure to Director's Report, CSR Report, R&D and Report on Corporate Governance and Management Discussion and Analysis Report, is not made available to us till the date of this report and is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Audit Report.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we are provided and we read the Director's Report including Annexure to Director's Report, CSR Report, R&D and Report on Corporate Governance and Management Discussion and Analysis Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations.





**Responsibility of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

6. The accompanying Consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the Consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are responsible for assessing the ability of the group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
8. Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the group.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements**

9. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 Board of Directors' 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 Group 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 Group 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; and
  - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information/financial statements of the entities or the business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
11. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.
12. 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.
13. 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.





**Other Matter**

14. We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 2 (two) subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial results, whose financial information reflects total assets of Rs. **39,908.99** lakhs as at 31 March, 2024, total revenues of Rs **17,469.42** lakhs, total Net profit after tax of Rs. **511.04** lakhs, total comprehensive income of Rs. **383.00** lakhs, and cash inflows (net) of Rs. **84.14** lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial Statements. These annual financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose audit reports has been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors after considering the requirements of Standard of Auditing (SA 600) on 'using the work of another auditor including materiality' and the procedures performed by us already stated above.
15. In Case of Holding Company
- (a) The Company has only one independent director on its board as on 31.03.24 but as per the section 149 of the Companies Act 2013 regarding constitution of board, every listed public company is required to have at least one-third of the total number of directors as independent directors. Hence there is non-compliance in this regard.
- (b) Section 177 of the Act read with Rule 6 and 7 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 deals with the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall consist of a minimum of three directors with independent directors forming a majority. Since the company has only one independent director on its board as on 31.03.24, hence, there is non-compliance of Section 177 of the Act.
- (c) As required by section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration committee shall consist of three or more non-executive directors out of which not less than one-half shall be independent directors. Since the company has only one independent director on its board, hence, there is non-compliance of Section 178 of the Act.
16. In case of one of the subsidiary companies, The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd.,
- (a) The auditors have identified long-standing provisions for doubtful debts totalling Rs. 1,81,50,959.45 since FY 2014-15. These provisions are continuing since more than 12 years. If the same are not receivable it should be written off. Due to this Receivables are overstated.
- (b) The company has not obtained balance confirmations as of March 31, 2024, from a substantial number of its sundry creditors, sundry debtors and other parties. Consequently, the balances reported in the financial statements are subject to potential adjustments based on the outcomes of balance confirmation and subsequent reconciliation processes. Hence, we cannot comment on the same
- (c) As per the Secretarial Audit Report and letter issued by National Stock Exchange the company has not complied with the composition of the board.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the branch and other auditors.





**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements**

17. As required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 above, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements;
- b) Except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Opinion read with Emphasis of the Matter in the Paragraphs above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
- c) The consolidated financial statements 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) Except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Opinion read with Emphasis of the Matter in the Paragraphs above, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) The provisions of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to Government Companies in terms of notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Company Affairs, Government of India.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure-A** which is based on the auditors' reports of the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors as referred to in paragraph 14 above:
  - i) As per records made available to us, the Group, as detailed in Note 37 to the Consolidated financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2024;
  - ii) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;
  - iii) In case of Holding company, there was an amount of Rs. 2.27 lakhs for F.Y. 2011-12, Rs. 1.89 lakhs for F.Y. 2012-13, Rs. 0.14 lakhs for F.Y. 2013-14 and Rs. 2.68 lakhs for F.Y. 2015-16 totalling to Rs. 6.98 lakhs related to unpaid/ unclaimed dividend which





were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) by the Company on 25-10-2019, 26-10-2020, 31-10-2021 and 26-10-2023 respectively but the same has not been transferred to IEPF till the date of our report.

- iv) a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("the 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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Group from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group 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 as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v) No dividend is declared or paid by the Company during the year and hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holding Company in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, however, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of records by the Company. Since there is no audit trail feature, the question of tempering & preservation of audit trail doesn't arise. However, in our opinion, proper books of accounts stating true & fair states of affairs of the Company, as required under Sec 128(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, has been maintained by the company for the financial year 2023-24.

In case of one of the Subsidiary (The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited)

The present accounting software of the company for maintaining its books of account did not have the feature of recording audit trail of each and every transactions, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled as required under the proviso to Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Since there was no





audit trail maintained for transactions recorded within the software for the whole year, hence comment on any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, does not arise

In case of other Subsidiary (The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd.)

We are unable to comment on the audit trail of Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd. since the same has not been reported by the statutory auditor.

18. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and other auditor for the Company and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports are tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Name	CIN	Holding Company/Subsidiary/ Associate/Joint Venture	Clause Number of the CARO Report which is qualified or adverse
1.	Eastern Investments Ltd.	L65993OR1927 GOI034842	Holding Company	(i)(b), (i)(c), (vii)(b)
2.	The Orissa Minerals Development company Ltd	L51430OR1918 GOI034390	Subsidiary Company	(i)(c), (vii)(a), (vii)(b),
3.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	L14100OR1910 GOI033904	Subsidiary Company	(i)(c), (i)(d), (vii)(a), (vii)(b), (ix), (xiv)(a),

For **B Chhawchharia & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 305123E

**Gaurav Kumar Jaiswal**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 310588  
UDIN: 24310588BKPLAT8987

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 24<sup>th</sup> September 2024





**Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report****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 Eastern Investments Limited (Hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statement of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

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

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, 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 respective Companies 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 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, joint venture and associate companies, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 system over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies, incorporated in India





**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Consolidated financial statement

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, except The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited, where, the internal audit system is required to be improved to commensurate with the size and nature of the business, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting. The internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries 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.

**Other Matters**

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 2 (two) subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

For **B Chhawchharia & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 305123E



**Gaurav Kumar Jaiswal**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 310588  
UDIN: 04310588BKPLAT8987



**Place:** Kolkata  
**Date:** 24<sup>th</sup> September 2024



	Notes	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	1,415.26	1,398.27
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	46.17	339.97
(c) Investment properties		-	-
(d) Intangible assets	4	1,954.87	2,091.78
		<b>3,416.30</b>	<b>3,830.02</b>
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	236.95	192.00
(a) Other investments	5.1	236.95	192.00
(ii) Loans	6	31.95	37.72
(iii) Other financial assets	7	911.58	1,348.22
(f) Non-current tax assets	8	4,756.04	4,993.74
(g) Deferred tax assets (Net)	18	19,852.20	19,081.53
(h) Other non-current assets	9	0.53	85.24
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>29,205.55</b>	<b>29,568.47</b>
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	10	2,740.24	2,694.19
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other investments	5		
(ii) Trade Receivables	11	827.66	789.19
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12.1	823.44	743.85
(iv) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12.2	2,031.01	7,381.75
(v) Loans	6		
(vi) Other financial assets	7	1,428.26	896.81
(c) Other current assets	9	4,578.86	4,718.26
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>12,429.47</b>	<b>17,224.05</b>
Assets classified as held for sale	13	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>41,635.02</b>	<b>46,792.52</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	14	141.90	141.90
(b) Other equity	15	(7,678.70)	(7,951.88)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the Company</b>		<b>(7,536.80)</b>	<b>(7,809.98)</b>
Non-controlling interests	16	(3,099.86)	(3,291.31)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(10,636.66)</b>	<b>(11,101.29)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>(2) Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16a	-	-
(b) Provisions	17	1,619.77	1,557.07
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	18	602.62	617.43
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,222.39</b>	<b>2,174.50</b>
<b>(3) Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	36.72	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,727.47	685.75
(ii) Borrowings	16b	-	17,359.82
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	8,002.48	8,085.25
(b) Provisions	17	7,945.63	8,598.31
(c) Current tax liabilities	8	55.63	393.59
(d) Other current liabilities	21	32,281.36	20,596.59
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>50,049.29</b>	<b>55,719.31</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>52,271.68</b>	<b>57,893.81</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>41,635.02</b>	<b>46,792.52</b>

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For B. Chhawchharia & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No: 305123E

*Gadraj*  
Gadraj Kumar Jaiswal  
Partner

Membership No: 310588  
UDIN NO: 24310588BKPLAT8937-1  
Place: Kolkata, 24th September 2024



*Anil Kumar Pr*  
Director  
*Puspen Sarkar*  
(Puspen Sarkar)  
Chief Financial Officer

*Suresh Chandra Pandey*  
(S.C. Pandey)  
Managing Director

*S. Raja Babu*  
(S Raja Babu)  
Company Secretary



Eastern Investments Limited

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the Year ended 31.03.2024

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
I Revenue from operation	22	17,163.46	12,635.67
II Other income	23	383.07	282.78
<b>III Total revenue (I + II)</b>		<b>17,546.53</b>	<b>12,918.45</b>
<b>IV EXPENSES</b>			
(a) Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	24	(47.97)	(193.69)
(b) Contractual Expense	25	2,747.17	3,118.21
(c) Royalty	26	3,132.75	2,106.47
(d) Employee benefits expense	27	4,381.81	4,430.62
(e) Finance costs	28	3,061.08	2,442.68
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	526.37	260.96
(g) Other expense	30	3,972.23	2,713.09
<b>Total expenses (IV)</b>		<b>17,773.44</b>	<b>14,878.34</b>
<b>V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)</b>		<b>(226.91)</b>	<b>(1,959.89)</b>
<b>VI Exceptional Items</b>		-	(87.39)
<b>VII Profit before Tax (V + VI)</b>		<b>(226.91)</b>	<b>(2,047.28)</b>
<b>VIII Tax Expense</b>			
(1) Current tax	31	-	210.93
(2) Deferred tax	31	(822.89)	(1405.44)
(3) Income Tax from earlier years		3.52	36.76
<b>Total tax expense (VIII)</b>		<b>(819.37)</b>	<b>(1,157.75)</b>
<b>IX Profit for the year (VII - VIII)</b>		<b>592.46</b>	<b>(889.53)</b>
<b>X Other comprehensive income</b>			
(i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(165.41)	(196.04)
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		37.58	31.84
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year (X)</b>		<b>(127.83)</b>	<b>(164.20)</b>
<b>XI Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)</b>		<b>464.63</b>	<b>(1,053.73)</b>
Profit for the year attributable to :			
- Owners of the Company		337.11	(649.27)
- Non-controlling interests		255.35	(240.27)
		<b>592.46</b>	<b>(889.53)</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company		(63.93)	(82.12)
- Non-controlling interests		(63.90)	(82.08)
		<b>(127.83)</b>	<b>(164.20)</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company		273.18	(731.38)
- Non-controlling interests		191.45	(322.35)
		<b>464.63</b>	<b>(1,053.73)</b>
<b>XII Earnings per equity share:</b>			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	32	<b>23.76</b>	<b>(45.76)</b>

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For B. Chhawchharia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No: 305123E

*Gaurav Kumar Jaiswal*

Gaurav Kumar Jaiswal

Partner

Membership No: 310588

UDIN NO: 24310588 BKPLAT8987

Place: Kolkata ,24th September' 2024



*Amit Kumar Pr*  
Amit Kumar Pr  
Director

*Puspen Sarkar*  
(Puspen Sarkar)

Chief Financial Officer

*Suresh Chandra Pandey*  
Suresh Chandra Pandey

(S.C. Pandey)  
Managing Director

*S. Raja Babu*  
S. Raja Babu

(S Raja Babu)  
Company Secretary



**Eastern Investments Limited**
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31.03.2024**

	Amount in Rs. lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax for the year	(226.91)	(2,047.28)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	526.37	260.96
Provision for leave encashment written back in profit or loss	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss) arising from the investment classified as FVTPL	(45.01)	(19.74)
Liabilities no longer required written back	190.00	44.62
Amortisation of land lease premium	-	-
Provision for impairment losses on property, plant and equivalent and intangibles	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	-
Provision for capital work in progress	-	-
Impairment loss recognised on non-financial assets	-	-
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(464.19)	(459.71)
Interest expenses recognised in profit or loss	3,061.08	2,442.68
	<b>3,041.34</b>	<b>221.53</b>
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(62.04)	(863.84)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	224.11	(541.92)
(Increase) / decrease in loans	-	-
(Increase) / decrease in bank balances other than Cash & cash equivalents	5,350.74	5,884.36
(Increase) / decrease in Inventories	(46.05)	(195.18)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	1,078.44	(740.89)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(38.47)	(163.10)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(82.77)	(450.40)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	11,684.77	13,555.68
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(945.40)	(2,037.47)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>20,204.67</b>	<b>14,668.76</b>
Income taxes paid	(28.79)	(446.06)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>20,175.88</b>	<b>14,222.70</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Payment for purchase of financial assets	0.07	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(112.65)	1.27
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest received from banks and others	437.19	529.65
Payments for intangible assets	-	-
Proceeds/(payments) on sale/(purchase) of financial assets and investments	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>	<b>324.61</b>	<b>530.92</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Interest on Borrowings	(3,061.08)	(2,442.68)
Repayment of Borrowing	(17,359.82)	(15,976.26)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(20420.90)</b>	<b>(18418.94)</b>
<b>Net increase or (decrease) in cash or cash equivalents</b>	<b>79.59</b>	<b>(3,665.33)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>743.85</b>	<b>4,409.18</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>823.44</b>	<b>743.85</b>

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For B. Chhawchharia &amp; Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No: 305123E


Gaurav Kumar Jaiswal

Partner

Membership No: 310588

UDIN NO: 24310588 BX PLAT 8987

Place: Kolkata ,24th September 2024


 Anil Kumar A.V.  
 Director


 S.C. Pandey

 (S.C. Pandey)  
 Managing Director


 Puspend Sarkar  
 Chief Financial Officer


 S. Raja Babu

 (S Raja Babu)  
 Company Secretary




# EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

*Consolidated Ind AS Accounting  
Policies*





## Eastern Investments Limited

1.1 General Information	Eastern Investments Limited (hereinafter referred as "EIL" or "The Company" or "The holding company") together with its subsidiaries the Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited (hereinafter referred as "OMDC") and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited (hereinafter referred as "BSLC") are referred as "The Group". The holding company is classified as Union Government company and is registered at Registrar of Companies, Kolkata. It was nationalized by the Government of India by virtue of the Bird & Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking and other Properties) Act, 1980 and it became a PSU w.e.f 19th March, 2010, it is a shell company, so not classified by DPE. EIL is listed at Calcutta Stock Exchange. The Company had also become a subsidiary company of RINL (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited) on 5th January, 2011.
1.2 Material accounting policies	The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
1.2.1.i.Statement of compliance	The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 Up to the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018, Eastern Investment Ltd. had prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirement of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2018.
1.2.1.ii.Application of new and revised Ind Ass	In Case of Eastern Investment Limited no new Ind AS was introduced or no revision to any existing Ind As has been made before 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020. As the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified IND-AS - 116 -"Leases" from Financial Years beginning on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2019, superseding the IND-AS - 17-"Leases", OMDC & BSLC adopted IND-AS-116 from the Financial Year commencing on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2019 using the modified Retrospective approach for transitioning to IND- AS - 116.
1.2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation	Prior to adoption of Ind AS , the Group had been preparing its consolidated financial statements for all periods up to and including year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the India, including accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP"). The financial statements for the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019 and the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020 are prepared in accordance with Ind AS.  All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per Group's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule-III of the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of business, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of Current-noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.  The Company has adopted all the issued Ind Ass and such adoption was carried out in accordance with IND AS 101 - First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The Company has transited from Indian GAAP which is its previous GAAP, as defined in Ind AS 101.  The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.



**Ind AS Accounting Policies**

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## Eastern Investments Limited

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosures in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 - Share based Payments, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 - Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 - Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 - Impairment of Assets.

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

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

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

1.2.3 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are

Ind AS Accounting Policies



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## Eastern Investments Limited

included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

1.2.4 Property,  
Plant and  
Equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/ and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

### **Initial Measurement**

The initial cost at cash price equivalent of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location and present value of any asset restoration obligation or obligatory decommissioning costs for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred on development of freehold land is capitalized as part of the cost of the land.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs.

### **Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure on day-to-day servicing of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. However, expenditure on major maintenance or repairs including cost of replacing the parts of assets and overhaul costs where it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will be available to the Group, are capitalized and the carrying amount of the item so replaced is derecognised.

Insurance spares that are specific to a fixed asset and valuing more than Rs. 1 lakh per unit are capitalised along with the main assets. All other spares are recognised as inventory, except for spares which are having a useful life greater than a year and can be identified as components in an asset are capitalised.

### **Capital work-in-progress**

Assets in the course of construction for production or/and supply of goods or services or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are included under capital work in progress and are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and for qualifying asset, borrowings costs capitalised in accordance with the group's accounting policy. Such capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed or starts operating as per management's intended use.

Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a period of commissioning has been completed.



Ind AS Accounting Policies

*B. K. Chawchhana*



## Eastern Investments Limited

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation on assets is provided over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation on assets is provided on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Each component of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is material in relation to the total cost of that item is depreciated separately if its useful life differs from the others components of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment which are subject to componentisation, comprises of main assets, componentised assets and remainders, if any. The useful life of remainders carry the life of main assets unless the same based on technical evaluation is considered to be lower than that of the main asset, in which case, such lower useful life is considered.

The residual value of property, plant and equipment are maintained at 5% of the original cost except for assets costing up to Rs. 5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is prospectively depreciated over the revised useful life of respective assets.

The estimated range of useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	30 - 60
Plant and machinery	8- 15
Railway Siding, pipelines	15
Motor Vehicles	8
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer	3-10
Electric Machinery & Plant and General Electrification	10
Water Supply and Sewerage System	5 - 12

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciated assets on property, plant and equipment and accumulated depreciation thereon are retained fully until they are derecognised or classified as non-current assets held for sale.

### **Disposal of assets**

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

### **Stripping cost**

In open pit mining operations, overburden and other waste materials must be removed to access ore from which minerals can be extracted economically. The process of removing overburden and waste materials is referred to as stripping. During the development of a mine (or pit), before production commences, stripping costs are capitalised as part of the cost of construction of the mine (or pit) and are subsequently amortised over the life of the mine (or pit) on a units of production basis.

Stripping costs are allocated and included as a component of the mine asset when they represent materially improved access to ore provided all the following conditions



Ind AS Accounting Policies

*B. S. Chhanchharia*



## Eastern Investments Limited

	<p>are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) It is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the stripping activity will be realized;</li> <li>(b) The component of the ore body for which access has been improved can be identified; and</li> <li>(c) The costs relating to the stripping activity associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.</li> </ul> <p>The stripping cost incurred during the production phase of a surface mine is allocated to the existing mine asset to the extent the current period stripping cost exceeds the stripping ratio.</p> <p>The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated on a unit of production basis over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity and is then stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.</p> <p>Stripping costs include such activities as removal of vegetation as well as digging the actual pit for mining the ore.</p> <p><b><u>Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS</u></b></p> <p>For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant &amp; equipment recognized as of 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.</p>
<p>1.2.5 Intangible Assets</p>	<p><b><u>Intangible assets acquired separately</u></b></p> <p>Intangible assets acquired are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets having finite useful life are amortised over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.</p> <p><b><u>Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure</u></b></p> <p>Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.</p> <p>An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if all of the following have been demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;</li> <li>• the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;</li> <li>• the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;</li> <li>• how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;</li> <li>• the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and</li> <li>• the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.</li> </ul> <p>The group has not recognised any internally-generated intangible assets.</p> <p><b><u>Mining Rights</u></b></p> <p>The costs of mining rights includes amounts paid for afforestation and wild life conservation as determined by the regulatory authorities are capitalised as "Mining rights" in the year in which they are incurred. Cost of pre-production primary development expenditure other than land, buildings, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of the mining property until the mining property is</p>



**Ind AS Accounting Policies**

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## Eastern Investments Limited

capable of commercial production. Capitalised mining properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the total estimated remaining commercial reserves of mining property and are subject to impairment review.

### **Exploration and evaluation expenditure**

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after the group has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area such as exploration and production licenses, researching and analyzing historical exploration data, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling and the costs of commercial feasibility studies.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure for each area of interest is capitalised when the expenditure is expected to be recouped from future exploitation or sale of the area of interest and it is planned to continue with active and material operations in relation to the area, or at the reporting period end, the activity has not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of commercially recoverable reserves. In all other cases such expenses is charged to profit and loss.

Purchased exploration and evaluation assets are recognised at their fair value at acquisition.

As the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure asset is not available for use, it is not depreciated. All capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, an assessment is performed for each area of interest or at the CGU level. To the extent that capitalised expenditure is not expected to be recovered it is charged to profit and loss.

Administration costs that are not directly attributable to a specific exploration area are charged to profit and loss. License costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit.

When commercially recoverable reserves are determined and such proposed development receives the appropriate approvals, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is transferred to capital work in progress. All subsequent development expenditure of underground mines is similarly capitalised, provided commercial viability conditions continue to be satisfied. Proportionate cost of product extracted during the development phase is netted against development expenditure. Upon completion of development and commencement of production, capitalised development costs are further transferred to Mining Reserves, Resources and Rights and depreciated using the unit of production method.

### **Derecognition of intangible assets**

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

### **Amortisation**

The estimated useful lives for the main categories of intangibles assets having finite useful life are as follows:

- (a) Acquired computer software is classified as intangible assets and carries a useful life of 4 years.
- (b) Mining Rights comprising of NPV and related payments made to government authorities for iron ore and manganese mines are amortised over the period of lease from the date of payment or date of renewal/ deemed renewal of



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	<p>mining lease whichever is earlier.</p> <p><b>Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS</b> For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its intangible assets recognized as of 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.</p>
1.2.6 Investment Property	<p>Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/ or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirements for cost model, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105.</p> <p>An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.</p>
1.2.7 Investments in joint ventures	<p>A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.</p> <p>Investment in joint ventures are accounted for at cost.</p>
1.2.8 Impairment	<p><b>Impairment of tangible &amp; intangible assets</b> At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.</p> <p>Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.</p> <p>If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.</p> <p>Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.</p>
1.2.9 Provisions and contingencies	<p><b>Provisions</b> Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.</p>



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The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money in that jurisdiction and the risks specific to the liability.

**(a) Restoration, rehabilitation and decommissioning**

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production of a mine and other manufacturing facilities. Such costs, discounted to net present value, are provided for and a corresponding amount is capitalised at the start of each project, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as finance and other cost in the statements of profit or loss.

**(b) Environmental liabilities**

Environment liabilities are recognised when the group becomes obliged, legally or constructively to rectify environmental damage or perform remediation work.

**(c) Litigation**

Provision is recognised once it has been established that the group has a present obligation based on consideration of the information which becomes available up to the date on which the group's consolidated financial statements are finalized and may in some cases entail seeking expert advice in making the determination on whether there is a present obligation.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

Contingent liabilities arising from past events the existence of which would be confirmed only on occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Group or contingent liabilities where there is a present obligations but it is not probable that economic benefits would be required to settle the obligations are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

### **Contingent Assets**

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Group of companies. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefit is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

1.2.10 Leasing

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind



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AS 116 has become effective w.e.f. 1 April 2019, which eliminates the classification of leases as either finance or operating lease as required by Ind AS 17, Leases. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Group of companies would be recognizing a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability in its balance sheet. Apart from the balance sheet, statement of profit & loss of a company would also undergo a change as operating lease expenses will be bifurcated into depreciation on the right-of-use asset and interest expense on the lease liability. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the group of companies is proposing to us the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Group has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

### Applicability of Ind AS 116:

This standard applies to all leases, including leases of right-of-use assets in a sublease, except for:

- (a) Leases to explore for or use minerals, oil, natural gas, and similar non-regenerative resources;
- (b) Leases of biological assets within the scope of Ind AS 41, Agriculture, held by a lessee



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	<p>(c) Service concession arrangements within the scope of Appendix D, Service Concession Arrangements, of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customer</p> <p>(d) Licenses of intellectual property granted by a lessor within the scope of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers</p> <p>Rights held by a lessee under licensing agreements within the scope of Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, for such items as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights</p> <p>Note: A lessee may, but is not required to, apply this Standard to leases of intangible assets other than those described in above point (v)</p> <p><u>Identifying a lease:</u></p> <p>Below conditions need to be fulfilled if the contract is to be classified as lease:</p> <p>Identified asset. Lessee obtains substantially all of the economic benefits. Lessee directs the use.</p> <p>Thus from the above classification, the standard under IND AS 116 cannot be made applicable for the OMDC &amp; BSLC as the main purpose of the business is exploring minerals or similar non-regenerative resources.</p> <p>Intangible Assets do not cover items such as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights and there is no such contract where asset has been identified against economic benefits.</p> <p>Hence IND AS 116 could not be made applicable in FY 2023-24.</p>
<p>1.2.11 Inventories</p>	<p>Inventory of raw material, stores and spares are valued at cost net of CENVAT / VAT credit wherever applicable. Cost is determined on moving weighted average price on real time basis.</p> <p>Inventories of finished goods, semi-finished goods and work in process are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is generally determined at moving weighted average price of materials on real time basis, appropriate share of labour and related overheads. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.</p> <p>Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.</p> <p>Provision is made for old/ obsolete/ surplus/ non- moving inventories as well as other anticipated losses considered wherever necessary.</p> <p>Where physical stock is more than the book stock, book stock is considered for valuation of stock. However, surplus stock is valued at Rs. 1 per LOT for the surplus stock available as on the date of closing.</p> <p>The excise duty payable on closing stock of finished goods at the time of sale is not considered in valuation of closing stock.</p>
<p>1.2.12 Trade receivable</p>	<p>Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expect to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets.</p>



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	<p>Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a material financing component in accordance with Ind AS 18 (or when the entity applies the practical expedient) or pricing adjustments embedded in the contract.</p>
1.2.13 Financial Instruments	<p>Loss allowance for expected life time credit loss is recognised on initial recognition.</p> <p>All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.</p> <p><b><u>Classification of financial assets</u></b></p> <p>Financial assets are classified as 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under Ind AS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>). All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'.</p> <p><b><u>Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method</u></b></p> <p>Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and</li><li>• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.</li></ul> <p>Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an effective yield basis in investment income.</p> <p><b><u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVTOCI)</u></b></p> <p>Debt instruments are measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling assets; and</li><li>• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding</li></ul> <p>Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income. When the debt instrument is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss account as a reclassification adjustment.</p> <p>At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI.</p> <p>A financial asset is held for trading if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or</li></ul>



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- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is directly reclassified to retained earnings.

For equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income no impairments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

### **Other Financial Assets (Contract Assets)**

Accounts Receivables is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services, transferred to the Customer. If the Company performs by transferring the goods or services to a Customer before the Customer pays consideration or payment is due, Accounts Receivables (in the nature of Contract Asset) is recognized for the Earned Consideration that is conditional.

### **Financial assets at FVTPL**

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of classifying as amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income described above, or that meet the criteria but the entity has chosen to designate as at FVTPL at initial recognition, are measured at FVTPL.

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading at FVTOCI at initial recognition.

Financial assets classified at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value excluding transaction costs.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on measurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments at FVTPL is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in investment income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. Trade and other receivables which does not contain any material financing component are stated at their transaction value as reduced by





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impairment losses, if any.

Loans and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

On initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance for expected credit loss is recognised for debt instruments at amortised cost and FVTOCI. For debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income in the statement of profit and loss and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

Expected credit losses of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

At each reporting date, the Group assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased materially since initial recognition.

When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of material increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased materially since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased materially since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

### **Derecognition of financial assets**

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

On derecognition, of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the





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previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

### **Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group**

#### **Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

#### **Equity instruments**

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

#### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

#### **Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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



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	<p>Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability which is recognised in other comprehensive income.</p> <p>The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.</p> <p><b><u>Other financial liabilities</u></b></p> <p>Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.</p> <p>Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.</p> <p>The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.</p> <p>Trade and other payables are recognised at their transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.</p> <p><b><u>Offsetting financial instruments</u></b></p> <p>Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.</p>
1.2.14 Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.
1.2.15 Borrowing cost	<p>Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. The Group considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.</p> <p>Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.</p>
1.2.16 Accounting for government grants	<p>Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that we will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.</p> <p>Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants whose primary condition is that the group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income.</p> <p>Other government grants (grants related to income) are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of providing</p>



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	<p>immediate financial support with no future related costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.</p> <p>Grants related to income are presented under other income in the statement of profit and loss except for grants received in the form of rebate or exemption which are deducted in reporting the related expense.</p>
<p>1.2.17 Employee Benefits</p>	<p><b><u>Retirement benefit and termination benefits</u></b></p> <p>A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.</p> <p>For defined benefit retirement the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out for half pay leave at the end of each annual reporting period? The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds. In countries where there is a deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the market rate on those bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation are used. However, for retirement benefits like gratuity the provision is made on the basis of 15 days of salary (i.e. Basic + DA) for the month of September (i.e. <math>15/26 \times (\text{Basic} + \text{DA})</math> for the month of September). This amount of provision is for the entire year and is recognised proportionately in every quarter whereas for superannuation fund the provision is recorded on a monthly basis, which is calculated @ 15% of Salary (i.e. Basic + DA) of each month. These are charged to statement of profit and loss at the end of each period.</p> <p>Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);</li> <li>• net interest expense or income; and</li> <li>• remeasurement</li> </ul> <p>The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item employee benefits expense. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.</p> <p>When the benefit of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expenses is recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.</p> <p><u>The Group provides retiring benefits in the nature of provident fund, superannuation and gratuity to its employees.</u></p>



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Obligations for contribution to provident fund and superannuation fund are classified as defined contribution plans whereas retiring gratuity is classified as defined benefit plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

In the case where the acceptance of requests made by employees under the scheme is at the sole discretion of the Group, the expenditure incurred on acceptance of the request is charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it is incurred.

### **Short-term and other long-term employee benefits**

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

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

### **Other long-term employee benefits**

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit retirement plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

The Group is providing benefits in the nature of compensated absences to its employees which are classified as other long-term employee benefits.

1.2.18 Income Taxes

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Subject to exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes:

- tax payable on the future remittance of the past earnings of subsidiaries where 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; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is



**Ind AS Accounting Policies**

*B. Chatterjee*



## Eastern Investments Limited

recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred Tax Assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which likely to give future economic benefits in the form of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit ( or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over Income Tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - (i) Full retrospective approach - Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and (ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be immaterial in the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 19 : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee benefits', in connection with accounting for plan



Ind AS Accounting Policies

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	<p>amendments, curtailments and settlements.</p> <p>The amendments require an entity :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and</li><li>• To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of asset ceiling.</li></ul> <p>Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group does not have any impact on account of this amendment.</p>
1.2.19 Revenue recognition	<p>Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenues are reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances.</p> <p>Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue from sale of goods is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and pricing incentives, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customer. GST is not received by the company for its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on sale on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from Revenue.</p> <p><b><u>Sales of Goods</u></b></p> <p>The group derives revenue principally from sale of limestone and dolomite.</p> <p>The group recognizes revenue when all the following criteria are satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) material risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to the customer;</li><li>(ii) there is no continuing management involvement with the goods usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold has been retained;</li><li>(iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;</li><li>(iv) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the group;</li><li>(v) recovery of the consideration is probable; and</li></ul> <p>Revenue is inclusive of royalty, taxes on royalty and other amounts charged by State Government like district mineral foundation and National mineral exploration trust, but exclusive of sales tax, value added tax, welfare cess, entry tax, liquidated damages and penalties, if any.</p> <p><b><u>Income from dividend and interest and rents</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Dividend</u></b></p> <p>Dividends income from investments is to be recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.</p> <p><b><u>Interest</u></b></p> <p>Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly</p>



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## Eastern Investments Limited

discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Claims are accounted for in the statement of Profit and Loss based on certainty of their realization.

### 1.3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Group is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

#### 1.4.1 Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see note 4.2 below), that the management have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most material effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

##### 1.4.1.1 Financial assets at amortised cost:-

The management has reviewed the Group's financial assets at amortised cost in the light of its business model and has confirmed the Group's positive intention and ability to hold these financial assets to collect contractual cash flows. Details of these assets are set out in Note 32.

##### 1.4.1.2 Provision for Restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites:-

Provisions are recognised for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mines. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised when incurred reflecting the group's obligations at that time.

A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss over the life of the asset through depreciation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period through unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements. The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology.

##### 1.4.1.3 Ore reserve and mineral resource estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the group's mining properties. The group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the ore body and suitable production techniques and



Ind AS Accounting Policies



## Eastern Investments Limited

recovery rates. Such an analysis requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body.

The group estimates and reports ore reserves under the principles contained within the guidelines issued by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) – including:

- Future production estimates – which include proved and probable reserves, resource estimates and committed expansions;

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is produced during the operation of a mine, estimates of reserves may change. Such changes may impact the group's reported financial position and results which include:

- The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property and plant and equipment may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows;
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in profit or loss may change where such charges are determined using the units of production method, or where the useful life of the related assets change;
- Capitalised stripping costs recognised in the Balance Sheet or charged to Statement of Profit or Loss may change due to changes in stripping ratios;
- Provisions for rehabilitation and environmental provisions may change - where changes to the reserve estimates affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities; and
- The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets may change due to changes in the judgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

### 1.4.1.4 Deferred stripping expenditure

The group defers stripping (waste removal) costs incurred during the production phase of its operations. This calculation requires the use of judgments and estimates relating to the expected tons of waste to be removed over the life of the mining area and the expected economically recoverable reserves to be extracted as a result. This information is used to calculate the average life of mine strip ratio (expected waste to expected mineral reserves ratio). Changes in a mine's life and design will usually result in changes to the average life of mine strip ratio. These changes are accounted for prospectively.

### 1.4.1.5 Production start date

The group assesses the stage of each mine under construction to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. This being when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project, such as the complexity of the project and its location. The group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the production phase is considered to commence. At this point, all related amounts are reclassified from "Mines under construction" to "Producing mines" and/or "Property, plant and equipment". Some of the criteria used to identify the production start date will include, but are not limited to:

- Level of capital expenditure incurred compared to the original construction cost estimates;
- Completion of a reasonable period of testing of the mine plant and equipment;
- Ability to produce material in saleable form (within specifications); and
- Ability to sustain ongoing production of material



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## Eastern Investments Limited

When a mine development/construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine development/construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation/amortization commences.

### 1.4.1.6 Units of production depreciation

Estimated economically recoverable reserves are used in determining the depreciation and/or amortization of mine specific assets. This results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production. Each item's life, which is assessed annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. Numerous units of production (UOP) depreciation methodologies are available to choose from.

### 1.4.1.7 Mine rehabilitation provision

The group assesses its mine rehabilitation provision at each reporting date. Material estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate amount payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required.

### 1.4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a material risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

#### 1.4.2.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

As described in note 2.4 above, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

#### 1.4.2.2 Fair value measurements and valuation processes:

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.



**Ind AS Accounting Policies**

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Eastern Investments Limited  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31.03.2024

Amount in Rs. lakhs

A. Equity share capital

No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs
1,418,953.00	141.90
1,418,953.00	141.90

Balance as at 31.03.2023

Changes in equity share capital during the year

Balance as at 31.03.2024

Other equity	Reserves and surplus					Retained earnings		Items of other comprehensive income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Reserve fund (Special reserve)	Securities premium	General reserve	Profit and loss	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income			
Balance as at 01.04.2022	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,345.78)	(83.39)	-	(7,220.50)		
Transfer to General Reserve										
Profit for the year					(649.27)				(649.27)	
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax						(82.12)			(82.12)	
Total comprehensive income					(47,995.05)	(165.51)			(48,160.55)	
Payment of dividend										
Appropriation to reserves										
Balance as at 31.03.2023	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,995.05)	(165.51)	-	(7,951.88)		
Balance as at 01.04.2023	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,995.05)	(165.51)	-	(7,951.88)		
Transfer to General Reserve										
Profit for the year					337.11				337.11	
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax						(63.93)			(63.93)	
Total comprehensive income					(47,657.94)	(229.43)			(47,887.37)	
Payment of dividend										
Appropriation to reserves										
Balance as at 31.03.2024	13,874.24	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,657.94)	(229.43)	-	(7,678.70)		

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2 - Property, plant and equipment

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Carrying Amount:	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Freehold land	11.10	11.10
Leasehold Land	160.09	162.06
Buildings	922.86	931.79
Roads	12.30	12.30
Furniture and fixtures	14.81	14.33
Plant and equipment	150.11	155.59
Electical installation	20.13	21.58
Block & Development	1.01	1.01
Vehicles	0.59	0.59
33 KV/ 11KVA substation	2.96	2.96
Railway sidings	127.67	89.68
Computer	6.52	10.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,430.15</b>	<b>1,413.16</b>
Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset	14.89	14.89
<b>Total property, plant and equipment (Net)</b>	<b>1,415.26</b>	<b>1,398.27</b>

Particulars	Cost			As at 31.03.2024
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments for the year	
Freehold land	11.10	-	-	11.10
Leasehold Land	196.77	-	-	196.77
Buildings	1,501.28	-	14.89	1,516.17
Roads	246.05	-	-	246.05
Furniture and fixtures	229.63	0.99	-	230.62
Plant and equipment	3,430.94	1.34	-	3,432.28
Electical installation	346.28	0.24	-	346.52
Block & Development	1.01	-	-	1.01
Vehicles	74.90	-	-	74.90
33 KV/ 11KVA substation	59.44	-	-	59.44
Railway sidings	643.38	49.96	-	693.34
Computer	96.39	0.20	-	96.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,837.17</b>	<b>52.73</b>	<b>14.89</b>	<b>6,904.79</b>
Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset	14.89	-	-	14.89
<b>PPE ( Net)</b>	<b>6,822.28</b>	<b>52.73</b>	<b>14.89</b>	<b>6,889.90</b>

Particulars	Deletion/ Depreciation/ Amortisation			Carrying Amount (Rs.)	
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments for the year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024
Freehold land	-	-	-	11.10	11.10
Leasehold Land	34.71	1.97	-	162.06	160.09
Buildings	569.48	23.83	-	931.79	922.86
Roads	233.75	-	-	12.30	12.30
Furniture and fixtures	215.30	0.51	-	14.33	14.81
Plant and equipment	3,275.35	6.82	-	155.59	150.11
Electical installation	324.70	1.69	-	21.58	20.13
Block & Development	-	-	-	1.01	1.01
Vehicles	74.31	-	-	0.59	0.59
33 KV/ 11KVA substation	56.48	-	-	2.96	2.96
Railway sidings	553.70	11.97	-	89.68	127.67
Computer	86.22	3.92	(0.07)	10.17	6.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,424.00</b>	<b>50.71</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	<b>1,413.16</b>	<b>1,430.15</b>
Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset	-	-	-	14.89	14.89
<b>PPE ( Net)</b>	<b>5,424.00</b>	<b>50.71</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	<b>1,398.27</b>	<b>1,415.26</b>

2.1 EIL:

2.1.1 The company has continued with the carrying value of its Property, Plants and Equipments(PPE), Tangible Assets, recognized as on April 1, 2018 (transition date) measured as per the pervious GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date.

2.1.2. Consequent upon the acquisition of the undertakings of the dissolved companies under the scheme of amalgamation, the company acquired under noted landed properties which are in the process of transfer in its own name.

2.1.2 (a) Land



The Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd. had a landed property of 76.77 Acres of land at Chackasi, Bauria, Howrah, housing its Jute Mills (demolished and disposed of in 1980). The Government of West Bengal had acquired land measuring an approximate area of 27.58 Acres on 25.08.76. Company's appeal for award of compensation towards such acquisition has been upheld by District Judge, Howrah on 07.03.83.

The balance portion of the land however, is under unauthorised occupation of local inhabitants which includes construction of permanent nature, as well. Necessary correspondences have already been made with the concerned authorities together with lodgment of complaint with the concerned police station for eviction of unauthorised occupants.

#### 2.1.2 (b) Block and Development Sonepore Property

The Assets described under the heading 'Block and Development' known as Sonepore property belonging to the Ondal Investments Co. Ltd. were the subject matter of a sub-lease between them and Sonepore Coalfields Ltd. which the company took possession of the property in 1946. The sub-lease agreement could not be completed due to implications involved under the Mineral Concession Rules in 1960. The said company served re-entry notice on the sub-lessees and on obtaining permission from the Coal Board took possession of the property and started prospecting operation for which purpose the sum of Rs. 0.72 lakhs was spent. The Company's re-entry notice was challenged by the Sonepore Coalfields Ltd. and in January, 1966 after hearing both the parties the Calcutta High Court held that the sub-lessees were the 'owners' of the property and re-entry permission granted by the Coal Board should be quashed. The said company preferred an appeal but the same was decided against them in 1970 and the matter was forwarded by the Court to the Coal Board for fresh decision. No development has taken place since then. Amount of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was also received from Business Development Corporation Ltd. in the year 1946 on account of sub-lease of the Moujas 'Hassadih', 'Jote Khan Khan', 'Nabagram' & 'Sonepore', pending finalization of the sale deed and the final outcome of the re-entry case, this amount has been kept under 'Current Liabilities'. 'Development' represents the expenditure incurred towards the development of a property, the possession of which is under dispute.

#### 2.1.2 (c) Buildings

The Building belonging to the Sendra Investments Co. have been taken over in January, 1973, by the Coal Mines Authority in terms of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. A claim for compensation for take-over has been made. No adjustment has been made pending determination of the claim.

#### 2.1.2 (d) Railway Siding

The Railway Siding known as 'Chora Mangalpor Siding' belonging to Ondal Investments Co. Ltd. stretches over approximately three miles taking off from Sonachora Station lying between Ondal and Garandih. Following the nationalization of Non-Coking Coal Collieries in 1973, all the collieries around the siding have been taken over by the Coal Mines Authority though the ownership of the Siding rests with the said company.

2.1.2 (e) Depreciation on Block & Development- Ondal Property, Building - Sendra Property have neither been ascertained nor provided for.

#### 2.1.3. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (lakhs)	Title deeds held in the name of Company	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Freehold land	2.18	No	No	1984	As per EIL, the Company had a land of 76.77 Acres in the name of previous Company. Out of this, the Govt. of West Bengal had acquired 27.58 acres on 25.08.1976 under the provisions of section 6(3) of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act 1953.

## 2.2 BSLC:

2.2.1 Machinery spare-parts which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed assets and whose use, as per technical assessment, is expected to be irregular are capitalized and depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

2.2.2 Expenditure incurred for obtaining required clearance to operate the mines subsequent to the allotment of their lease is capitalized as intangible assets & amortised over the useful life.

2.2.3 The supplementary lease deed of Birmitrapur Limestone and Dolomite Mines of M/s Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited having Mining Lease area of 793.043 Hectares was executed on 18.12.2015 and registered on 30.03.2016 for period of 01.03.2000 to 31.03.2020. Further Govt. of Odisha has extended the validity period for another 20 years with effect from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2040 vide letter No. III(LD)SM-77/2013-3249/SM dated 30.03.2020 for the area 793.043 Hectares (Non-Forest Area). The supplementary lease was executed on 26.06.2020 and registered 30.06.2020. Out of 793.043 Hectares the surface right area for mining and allied activities area 571.121 Hectares.

2.2.4 Free Hold Land	Description of Property	Gross Carrying Value (Rs In lakh)	Held in Name	Whether promoter, Director or their relative or employee	Period held indicate range, where appropriate	Reasons for not being held in name of the Company also indicate if in dispute
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	Free hold lands of 16.04 Acres	8.64	Various seller	No	Acquired through sale deed prior to 1976 and Company possession since 1976	Mutation is pending. All Mutation cases are pending at District Magistrate / Collector, Sundargarh, Odisha. Due to fact that sale deeds are executed prior to 1976 for which mutation cannot be allowed by Tahasildar due to lack of jurisdiction.
Free hold lands include land of area 8.37 acres having Gross value of Rs.0.46 Lacs where the right, title and possession vest with the company, however some disputes has been raised by the erstwhile legal heirs of sellers of such land, which is pending before the different courts.						

### 2.3 OMDC:

2.3.1 Machinery spare-parts which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed assets and whose use, as per technical assessment, is expected to be irregular are capitalized and depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

2.3.2 Leasehold Properties ( land) has been shown as carrying cost for the balance amount as on 31.03.2024. Depreciation has been charged over the Lease period i.e. 99 years on SIP Leased.

2.3.3 Total Free Hold Land of 206.865 Acres has been included under Land out of which 3.023 Acres are in the name of OMDC, 3.910 Acres in the Name of Bird & Co., 3.393 Acres has been encroached by OMDC and 196.539 Acres in the name of BP MEL.

#### 2.3.4 Title Deed of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

Relevant line item in the Balance Sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is promoter, director or relative # of promoter / director or	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company **
		Amt.in Lakh				
PPE	Land	0.28	BP MEL	196.539 Acre - No	1991	
	Land		Bird & Co.	3.910 Acre - No	1991	
	Land		Encratchment	3.393 Acre - No	1991	
	Land		OMDC	3.023 Acre	1991	

### 3 Capital work-in-progress

#### 3.1 OMDC

		Amt. in Lakhs	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital work-in-progress		339.97	415.45
Add: Addition during the year.		46.01	
Less: Capitalised during the year		50.90	
Less: Impairment loss on capital work-in-progress recognised in profit and loss		288.91	75.48
Total capital work in progress		46.17	339.97
<b>CWIP</b>			
	Amount in CWIP		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years
			More than 3 years
			Total
Project in Progress	13.46		13.46
Projects temporarily suspended			32.71
			32.71
<b>CWIP</b>			
	To be Completed		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years
			More than 3 years
			Total
Project 1	13.46		13.46
Project 2			

3.1.1 Capital work-in-progress includes other fixed assets to be installed and unfinished construction and erection materials.

3.1.2 Balance shown as Rs.372.52Lakh after considering writeoff of provision of Rs.42.93Lakh.

3.1.3 Building, Road, Rly. Siding and other permanent structure constructed on mining lease have been depreciated as per the rate prescribed in Schedule - II of the Companies Act, 2013 and not amortised over the mining lease period.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**4 - Intangible Assets**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Carrying amount:	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Prospecting and development	-	-
Mining rights	1,954.87	2,091.78
Computer softwares	-	-
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,954.87</b>	<b>2,091.78</b>

Particulars	Cost			
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2024
Prospecting and development	150.67	-	-	150.67
Mining rights	12,093.40	79.89	-	12,173.29
Computer softwares	3.49	-	-	3.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,247.56</b>	<b>79.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,327.45</b>
<b>Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PPE ( Net)</b>	<b>12,247.56</b>	<b>79.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,327.45</b>

Particulars	Deletion/ Depreciation/ Amortisation				Carrying Amount	
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions during the year	Deletion/ Adjustments during the year	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024
Prospecting and development	150.67	-	-	150.67	-	-
Mining rights	10,001.62	216.80	-	10,218.42	2,091.78	1,954.87
Computer softwares	3.49	-	-	3.49	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,155.78</b>	<b>216.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,372.58</b>	<b>2,091.78</b>	<b>1,954.87</b>
<b>Less : Provision for impairment against aquisition cost of asset</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PPE ( Net)</b>	<b>10,155.78</b>	<b>216.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,372.58</b>	<b>2,091.78</b>	<b>1,954.87</b>

**Notes:**

**4.1 OMDC**

4.1.1 Addition of CWIP includes expenditure incurred for Stripping cost Over Burden Removal (OBR) cost wrt. Bagiaburu Mines.

4.1.2 Prospecting and development expenses incurred to prepare the mines ready for commercial exploration (i.e. in the nature of preliminary and preoperative expenses) are capitalized.

4.1.3 Expenditure incurred for obtaining required clearance to operate the mines subsequent to the allotment of their lease is capitalized as intangible assets under the heads Mining Rights on deemed extension basis. Intangible Assets has been ammortised taking the validity of mining lease upto 30.09.2030 for Bhadrasai Lease, 15.8.2026 for Belkundi Lease and upto 10.10.2041 for Bagiaburu Lease.

4.1.4 Expenditure towards Stamp Duty & Registration fees for all the three mines except Bagiaburu Mines of OMDC has not been provided, since the liability for payment has not yet been crystallized for want of EC, FC and execution of supplementary lease deed and demand not raised by Govt. of Odisha as on 31.3.2024 and shown under Contingent Liability. Demand Notice in respect of Bagiaburu Mines has been raised by Govt. of Odisha and shown under addition. Necessary ammortisation will be made after payment and execution of supplementary lease deed.

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*B. Chhachharia*



5- Investments

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Non current

5.1 Other investments

Non-current	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>(i) Quoted investments at Fair Value</b>		
<b>a) Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid)</b>		
H.D.F.C. Bank	46.46	48.29
I.T.C. Limited (Ordinary Shares of Re. 1/- each)	95.93	86.29
DPSC Ltd (Formerly Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.)	60.51	35.68
Steel Authority of India Limited	1.51	0.83
JIO Financial Services Limited	0.63	-
Reliance Industries Limited	5.03	4.01
BEML LAND ASSETS LIMITED	0.53	-
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	6.89	2.53
The Associated Cement Company Limited, Woodland Multispeciality Hospital Limited *	10.10	6.67
J S W Limited (formerly, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel)	0.25	0.16
<b>Total - quoted investments in equity instruments (a)</b>	<b>227.99</b>	<b>184.66</b>
<b>b) Investments in mutual funds at Fair Value</b>		
Master Share - Unit Trust of India	1.68	1.31
Capital Growth Unit Scheme 1992 (Master Gain 1992)	7.23	5.98
<b>Total - quoted investments in mutual funds (b)</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>7.29</b>
<b>Total - quoted non-current investments (i=a+b)</b>	<b>236.90</b>	<b>191.95</b>
<b>(ii) Unquoted investments at cost</b>		
<b>a) Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid)</b>		
Titagarh Wagon Limited (Formerly Titagarh Industries Limited)*	16.58	16.58
Ispat Profiles Limited *	0.06	0.06
Eastern News Paper(Formerly Chora Investment Co. Ltd.) *	0.10	0.10
The Burrakur Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) *	40.87	40.87
The Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited *	27.07	27.07
Union Jute Company Limited *	25.05	25.05
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited *	20.09	20.09
Holman Climax Manufacturing Limited *	9.58	9.58
East India Minerals Limited	281.10	281.10
Kalinga Cement Limited	-	0.12
The Karanpura Development Company Limited *	5.87	5.87
Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	4.99	4.99
Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Company Limited. *	4.91	4.91
<b>Total - unquoted investments in equity instruments (a)</b>	<b>436.27</b>	<b>436.39</b>
<b>b) Investments in preference shares at cost</b>		
7% Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	0.15	0.15
5.5% Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited (2nd Preference)*	0.92	0.92
9.5% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	0.04	0.04
<b>Total - unquoted investments in preference shares (b)</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>c) Investments in debentures at cost</b>		
8% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *	0.27	0.27
<b>Total - unquoted investments in debentures (c)</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Total - unquoted non-current investments (ii=a+b+c)</b>	<b>437.65</b>	<b>437.77</b>
<b>Total - other non-current investments [(i)+(ii)]</b>	<b>674.55</b>	<b>629.72</b>
<b>Additional information</b>		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof (i)	236.90	191.95
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (ii)	437.65	437.77
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	437.60	437.72

5.2 Category-wise other investments - as per Ind AS 108 classification

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Financial assets mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	236.90	191.95
Financial assets mandatorily carried at Amortised cost	437.65	437.77
Less: Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(437.60)	(437.72)
<b>Total</b>	<b>236.95</b>	<b>192.00</b>

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5.3 Details of other investment of Eastern Investments Limited

Name of Investment	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2024	
	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
<b>Investments valued at Fair Value</b>				
Master Share - Unit Trust of India				
Capital Growth Unit Scheme 1992 (Master Gain 1992)	2880	1.31	2880	1.88
DPSC Ltd (Formerly Dishaergh Power Supply Co. Ltd.)	3000	5.98	3000	7.23
The Associated Cement Company Limited	344770	35.68	344770	50.51
Woodland Multipespeciality Hospital Limited *	400	6.87	400	10.10
BEML LAND ASSETS LIMITED	950	0.10	950	0.08
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	200	-	200	0.53
JIO Financial Services Limited	200	2.83	200	5.89
Reliance Industries Limited *	172	0.00	172	0.83
Steel Authority of India Limited	172	4.01	172	5.03
I.T.C. Limited (Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1/- each)	1000	0.83	1000	1.51
H.D.F.C. Bank	22500	85.29	22500	95.93
J S W Limited (formerly, Jindal Vijaynagar Steel)	1500	48.29	1500	46.46
	30	0.15	30	0.25
<b>Investments in unquoted equity shares valued at Cost</b>				
Tilagarh Wagon Limited (Formerly Tilagarh Industries Limited)*				
Ipaf Profiles Limited *	615	18.58	615	18.58
Eastern News Paper (Formerly Chitra Investment Co. Ltd.) *	500	0.06	500	0.06
The Buzakur Coal Company Limited (In Liquidation) *	83.00	0.10	83.00	0.10
The Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited *	475,300.00	40.67	475,300.00	40.87
Union Jute Company Limited *	29,845.00	27.07	29,845.00	27.07
Kumardhubi Freeday & Silos Works Limited *	18,028.00	25.05	18,028.00	25.05
Homan Climax Manufacturing Limited *	148,764.00	20.09	148,764.00	20.09
The Karaspura Development Company Limited *	123,598.00	9.58	123,598.00	9.58
Birds Jute & Exports Limited *	79,850.00	5.87	79,850.00	5.87
Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Company Limited. *	4,650.00	4.99	4,650.00	4.99
	73,032.00	4.91	73,032.00	4.91
<b>Investments in preference shares valued at Cost</b>				
7% Birds Jute & Exports Limited *				
5.5% Kumardhubi Freeday & Silos Works Limited (2nd Preference)*	263.00	0.15	263.00	0.15
8.5% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited. *	1,260.00	0.92	1,260.00	0.92
	50.00	0.34	50.00	0.34
<b>Investments in debentures valued at Cost</b>				
8% Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited *				
	58.00	0.27	58.00	0.27

5.4 Details of other investment of Biora Stone Lime Company Limited

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2024	
	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
<b>Non-current</b>				
<b>Unquoted Investments</b>				
<b>Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid shares of Rs 10 each)</b>				
Sri Aurobindra Sahayog Samity Limited*				
Kalinga Cement Limited*	1	0	1	0
The Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	6000	0.12	6000	-
<b>Quoted Investments</b>				
Woodland Multipespeciality Hospital Limited	100	0	100	0
	500	0.05	500	0.05

5.5 Details of other investment of Orissa Mining Development Corporation

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2024	
	No of Shares	Market Value	No of Shares	Market Value
<b>(Non-Current)</b>				
<b>Unquoted Investments</b>				
<b>Investments in equity instruments (all fully paid shares of Rs 10 each)</b>				
East India Minerals Limited	2811010	281.10	2811010	281.10
The Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	100.00	0.01	100.00	0.01
<b>Quoted Investments</b>				
Woodlands Multi-speciality Hospital Limited	500.00	0.05	500.00	0.05

5.6 The undertakings of the following companies have been taken over by the Government -

- Bird & Company Limited
- Dishaergh Power Supply Company Limited (Bihar Unit)
- Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited
- Kumardhubi Engineering Works Limited
- Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Company Limited
- Union Jute Company Limited

5.7 The Status of M/s Biora Coal company limited is struck off as per Ministry Of corporate affairs website, the company is under liquidation an EIL has been showing the investment as impaired. The value of the said investment in Biora coal company limited is deleted from the books of accounts.

5.8 \* Mark represents investments which have been provided for impairment.

5.9 In case of OMDC: The Company had entered into a joint venture with M/s Usha (India) Ltd, for managing the assets of M/s East India Minerals Ltd. (EIML). The matter is under dispute and present status of the company and loss if any on account of diminution in value has been provided for. As the JV agreement expired on 04.10.2013, investment on JV has been shown as Other Investment. Investment in Woodland Multi-speciality Hospital Limited and The Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Company Ltd. has also been provided for.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**6 - Loans**

<b>Non Current</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
( Loans to employees Unsecured, considered good	31.95	37.72
( Loans to others Unsecured, considered doubtful	7.24	7.24
<b>Gross other financial assets</b>	<b>39.19</b>	<b>44.96</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans</b>		
(i) Loans to others	(7.24)	(7.24)
(ii) Loans to employees	-	-
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans</b>	<b>(7.24)</b>	<b>(7.24)</b>
<b>Net other financial assets</b>	<b>31.95</b>	<b>37.72</b>
<b>Current</b>		
( Loans to employees Unsecured, considered good	-	-
<b>Other financial assets</b>	-	-
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful loans</b>		
<b>Total allowance for bad and doubtful loans</b>	-	-
<b>Net loans</b>	-	-

**Notes**

The financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

6.1 Movement in amounts of provision for bad and doubtful loans

	Amount Rs. in lakhs
Balance as at 01.04.2023	7.24
Addition/(Reversal)	(0.00)
Balance as at 31.03.2024	7.24

*B. Chharia*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**7- Other financial assets**

Non-current	As at	As at
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Term deposits with banks with maturity of more than 1 year	-	-
Secured, considered good	842.50	1,279.50
(b) Security deposits	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	69.08	68.72
(c) Other receivables	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.15	1.15
<b>Gross other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>912.73</b>	<b>1,349.37</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets</b>		
(a) Other receivables	(1.15)	(1.15)
<b>Net other current financial assets</b>	<b>911.58</b>	<b>1,348.22</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>31.03.2024</b>	<b>31.03.2023</b>
(a) Security deposits and earnest money deposits		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	163.77	164.11
(b) Term deposits with banks with maturity less than 1 year	692.07	207.77
(c) Interest accrued on		
(1) Term deposits	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	447.67	420.67
(2) Other investments		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.12	0.12
(d) Other receivables		
(1) Amount receivable from related party		
Unsecured, considered good	21.54	18.20
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
(2) Other receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	72.28	55.13
Unsecured, considered doubtful	50.95	50.95
(3) Rent receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
(e) Balance with bank against guarantees and other commitments	30.93	30.93
(f) Amount recoverable from employees	-	-
<b>Gross other financial assets</b>	<b>1,479.33</b>	<b>947.88</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets</b>		
(a) Security deposits and earnest money deposits	-	-
(b) Interest accrued on other investments	(0.12)	(0.12)
(c) Other receivables		
1 Other Receivable	(50.95)	(50.95)
2 Amount receivable from related party	-	-
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful other financial assets</b>	<b>(51.07)</b>	<b>(51.07)</b>
<b>Net other current financial assets</b>	<b>1,428.26</b>	<b>896.81</b>

7.1 The financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

7.2 Movement in amounts of provision for bad and doubtful other financial assets

	Security deposit & earnest money deposit	Interest accrued on other investments	Other receivables
Balance as at 01.04.2023	-	0.12	52.10
Addition/(Reversal)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	-	0.12	52.10

7.3 EIL- For dues from directors / KMPs - Refer Note 36.

7.4 BSLC - The financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**8 - Tax assets and tax liabilities** **Amount in Rs. lakhs**

**A. Tax assets**

<b>Non-current</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Advance income tax		
Unsecured, considered good	4,756.04	4,993.74
<b>Total non-current tax assets</b>	<b>4,756.04</b>	<b>4,993.74</b>

**B. Tax liabilities**

<b>Current</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Income tax payable		
Unsecured, considered good	55.63	393.59
<b>Total current tax liabilities</b>	<b>55.63</b>	<b>393.59</b>

*R. S. Chatterjee*





Amount in Rs. lakhs

9- Other assets

Non-current	As at	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Capital advances	48.85	75.39
(b) Advance with public bodies	-	-
(i) Customs, Excise, Sales Tax, Port Trusts etc.	-	57.96
(c) Prepaid lease payments	-	-
(i) Prepaid lease payments cost	-	-
(d) Prepaid expenses towards employee loans	-	-
(e) Advance to vendors	0.05	0.26
<b>Total non-current other assets</b>	<b>48.90</b>	<b>133.61</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful non financial assets</b>		
(a) Capital advances	(48.37)	(48.37)
<b>Total provision for bad and doubtful non financial assets</b>	<b>(48.37)</b>	<b>(48.37)</b>
<b>Net non-current other assets</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>85.24</b>
<b>Classification of other non-current assets:</b>		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	0.53	85.24
Doubtful	48.37	48.37
<b>Gross non-current other assets</b>	<b>48.90</b>	<b>133.61</b>

Current	As at	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Advances		
(i) Advances to employees	34.12	26.69
(ii) Advances to suppliers and service providers	211.39	126.95
(iii) Advances to related party	-	-
(iii) Other advances	2,892.11	3,347.36
(b) Prepaid expenses	0.24	14.04
(c) Prepaid lease payments	-	-
(i) Prepaid lease payments cost	-	-
(d) Prepaid expenses towards employee loans	1.70	1.98
(e) Others	1,648.72	1,429.16
<b>Total current other assets</b>	<b>4,788.28</b>	<b>4,946.19</b>
<b>Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful non financial assets</b>		
(i) Advances		
(a) Advances to suppliers and service providers	(60.33)	(60.33)
(b) Advances to related party	-	-
(b) Other advances	(149.09)	(167.50)
<b>Total provision for bad and doubtful non financial assets</b>	<b>(209.42)</b>	<b>(227.93)</b>
<b>Net current other assets</b>	<b>4,578.86</b>	<b>4,718.26</b>
<b>Classification of current other assets:</b>		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	4,578.86	4,718.26
Doubtful	209.42	227.93
<b>Gross current other assets</b>	<b>4,788.28</b>	<b>4,946.19</b>

9.1 Movement in amounts of provision for bad and doubtful other assets

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	Capital advances	Advances to suppliers and services	Other Advances	Advances to related party
<b>Balance as at 01.04.2023</b>	<b>48.37</b>	<b>60.33</b>	<b>167.60</b>	-
Addition/(Reversal)	-	-	(18.51)	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>48.37</b>	<b>60.33</b>	<b>149.09</b>	-

9.2 OMDC- Other Advances of Rs.2793.56 Lakhs includes Royalty Advance of(Credit Balance) Rs.71.57 Lakhs, Input Tax Credit of GST of Rs. 149.10 Lakhs, payment of advance with protest amounting Rs. 2,715.14 Lacs to DDM, Joda against compensation of excess mining for BPMEI Leases as per the Order of Supreme Court dated 02.08.2017. OMDC was operating the BPMEI Mines upto 2010 and extracted the minerals under the Power of Attorney. OMDC is the beneficial owner of the leases. The right of the leases in the name of OMDC is continuously being contested. The issue of BPMEI Leases is subjudice. Pending finality of the case in the Court of Law of BPMEI Mines (which is a liquidated company), in the Court of Law, the payment made under protest on behalf of BPMEI Mines of Rs.2715 Lac is shown under advance.

9.3 OMDC -Prepaid expenses towards employee loans represents difference amount between actual interest charge from employee and notional interest at a Standard Rate of 9.25% for Motor Vehicle Loan and 8.55% for House Building Advances. The said amount would be amortised over the period of loan amount.

9.4 BSILC - Others under current includes Royalty on mineral of Rs.184.16 Lacs represents the balance of the excess payments being the differential amount of Royalty deposited between the permission quantity applied for and actual quantity despatched over a period of years. Whole of the above amount is either refundable or adjustable against future Royalty payments.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**10- Inventories**

(Lower of cost or net relisable value)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Raw materials	47.41	47.41
(b) Finished goods	2,533.50	2,485.52
(c) Stores and spares	159.33	161.26
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>2,740.24</b>	<b>2,694.19</b>

**Note:**

10.1 The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1.2.11 of Accounting Policies

10.2 : OMDC was operating the BPMEL Mines upto 2010 and extracted the minerals under the Power of Attorney. OMDC is the beneficial owner of the leases. The right of the leases in the name of OMDC is continuously being contested. The case of BPMEL with OMDC is subjudice. Hence, the stock lying in the area of Kolha Roida, Thakurani and Dalki of BPMEL (which is a liquidated company) have been valued by OMDC and taken into its books of accounts.

10.3: In case of Bhadrasahi and Bagiaburu Mines against book balance of iron ore is 89,002.96 Mt and 70,558.62 Mt respectively whereas the corresponding i3MS ( Govt Portal) record the quantity is 1,07,542.74 Mt and 98612.47 MT respectively. The differential stock of 18,539.78 MT and 28,053.85 Mt was not considered in stock valuation , since as per directive of Honble SCI, the old stock should be stacked and joint sample for quality to be certified by IBM & DDM, Joda. Hence these differential stock is not considered for valuation.

10.4: Similarly, in case of Thakurani and Belkund mines the book stock of Iron ore is 1,77,337.34 Mt whereas the corresponding i3MS ( Govt Portal) record the quantity is 1,64,818.30 MT. Difference is due to sudden stoppage of mining activity in the both mines resulting non-updation of i3MS portal .

10.5: In case of Manganese ore , valuation of the stock has been made on the basis of third party Stock Verifier . It is observed that in case of Bhadrasahi (3335.62 MT), Thakurani (14,417.553 MT) and Belkundi ( 5503.617MT) , the Mn stock as per i3MS record ( Govt Portal), the stock of 458.53MT, 2845.494Mt and 4866.27Mt are recorded. The required corrections will be made in i3MS.

10.6 : Valuation of Inventory has been made based on Average Sales Price published by IBM and cost price which ever is lower. IBM Price for the month of Feb, 24 has been taken except 35%-46% and 46% Mn. and above. For 35%-46% and 46% Mn. and above, the IBM Price of 35-46% for the month of Feb,2024 has been taken for valuation.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**11 - Trade receivables**

Non Current	Amount in Rs. lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>Trade receivables</b>		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	-	-
i) Related Party	-	-
ii) Others	-	-
(b) Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
i) Related Party	-	-
ii) Others	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	-	-
(c) Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Credit impaired	-	-
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Current	As at	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
<b>Trade receivables</b>		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	-	-
i) Related Party	265.06	235.59
ii) Others	646.30	553.60
(b) Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
i) Related Party	-	-
ii) Others	48.32	34.88
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	-	-
(c) Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Credit impaired	(132.02)	(34.88)
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>827.66</b>	<b>789.19</b>

**Notes**

**11.1 Trade receivables**

The above trade receivables represent the trade receivables of The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

**11.2** The sale of goods is made to the parties on credit for a credit period of 15 days. No interest is charge even if the amount remains over due for more than the credit period. The trade receivable appearing in the books represents amount receivable recognised against the sale of goods made during the credit period. These are certain customer from whom the amount is remaining uncollected for more than the credit period. However, the same has been provided for in the books.

The Company has used a practical approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable on a case to case basis. The Company makes provision for allowances based on the industrial credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information on a case to case basis. The amount of provision that has been recognised as allowance for doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance) represents the cases where the amount has become due over the credit period and due to the dispute with customer it has become uncertain that when the amount will be collected.

**With respect to the trade receivables of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited**

The sale of goods is made against advances received from customer. The advance received from customer is adjusted on supply of material. There is no credit period allowed for such sales and accordingly no interest is to be charged. The trade receivable appearing in the books includes amount receivable recognised against the debtors towards the debit notes raised on the customers due to changes in Government levies (Royalty on ad-voleram basis by IBM). The Company has raised such debit notes on the basis of restrospective recomputation of the sales made in the past period from which the retrospective levies have been made applicable by the Government.

**11.3 Trade Receivables ageing Schedule**

As at 31.03.2024	(Rs. in Lakhs)						
Particulars	Within Credit Period	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	700.19	-	27.06	92.32	66.54	924.80



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Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	34.88	34.88
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2023		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Within Credit Period	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good		512.48	263.69	-	13.02	-	789.19
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	34.88	34.88
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**11.4 Movement in amounts of provision for doubtful trade receivables**

	<b>Amount</b>
	<b>Rs. in lakhs</b>
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2023</b>	<b>34.88</b>
Addition/(reversal)	(97.14)
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>132.02</b>

*R. Ghosh*

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

**12.1 - Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks at the end of the reporting period as shown below:

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Cash on hand	0.14	0.39
(b) Balances with banks	-	-
(1) Balance with scheduled banks		
(i) In current account	823.30	743.46
(ii) In deposit account (in deposit account with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>823.44</b>	<b>743.85</b>

**12.2 - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent		
(1) Balance with scheduled banks		
(i) Earmarked Balance with scheduled banks * (Margin Money)	1,994.81	7,305.55
(ii) Unpaid Dividend	26.20	26.20
(iii) In deposit account (in deposit account with original maturity of more than 3 months and upto 12 months)	10.00	50.00
(2) Balance with banks against guarantees and other commitments	-	-
- Maturity more than 12 months	-	-
- Maturity less than 12 months	-	-
(3) Earmarked Balance with Other banks	-	-
(i) In Current Account	-	-
(ii) In Deposit Account	-	-
<b>Total other bank balances</b>	<b>2,031.01</b>	<b>7,381.75</b>

**Note:**

\* Earmarked balance with Scheduled Bank other than cash and cash equivalent of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited represents amount deposited in scheduled banks towards unpaid dividends.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**13 - Assets classified held for sale**

	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Property, plant and equipment		
Carrying amount	10.99	10.99
Less: Provision for impairment for assets held for sale	(10.99)	(10.99)
<b>Net assets held for sale</b>	-	-

**13.1** The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited intends to dispose off the property, plant and equipment no longer to be utilised in the next 12 months. The Company does not expect any value on sale, hence the provision has been made for the carrying amount of the asset.

*B. Chhachharia*





14 - Share capital

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>Equity share capital</b>	141.90	141.90
	<b>141.90</b>	<b>141.90</b>
<b>Authorised share capital:</b>		
13,500,000 fully paid shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,350.00	1,350.00
	<b>1,350.00</b>	<b>1,350.00</b>
<b>Issued and subscribed share capital comprises:</b>		
1,418,953 fully paid shares of Rs. 10/- each	141.90	141.90
	<b>141.90</b>	<b>141.90</b>

14.1 - Fully paid equity shares

	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs
<b>Balance as at 01.04.2023</b>	<b>1,418,953.00</b>	<b>141.90</b>
<b>Issue of shares</b>	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>1,418,953.00</b>	<b>141.90</b>

(a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each share holder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of shareholders, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

14.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares specifying the number of shares held.

	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of shares held	% of holding of shares	No. of shares held	% of holding of shares
1. Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited	736,638.00	51.91%	736,638.00	51.91%
2. President of India	228,114.00	16.08%	228,114.00	16.08%
3. Life Insurance Company of India	78,517.00	5.53%	78,517.00	5.53%
4. Others	375,684.00	26.48%	375,684.00	26.48%
	<b>1,418,953.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,418,953.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

14.3 The details of shares held by the holding company is also covered in the note no. 14.2

14.4 There is no movement in the equity share capital during the current period.

14.5 A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	Equity Shares		
	Number	Face Value (Rs.)	Rs. in lakhs
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,418,953	Rs. 10/-	141.90
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1,418,953	Rs. 10/-	141.90

14.6 Issued and subscribed

i) 5,12,000 No. of Equity Shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash.

ii) 2,57,419 No. of Equity Shares were allotted for consideration other than cash in cancellation of 59,340 Ordinary equity share in terms of the scheme of amalgamation pursuant to the Order No.688E dated 04.09.84 passed by the Government of India, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. In terms of Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956, whereby the undertakings of the Companies, viz. (i) The Sendra Investments Co. Ltd., (ii) The Ondal Investments Co. Ltd., (iii) Garuda Investments Co. Ltd., (iv) The Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd., (v) The General Investments and Trust Co. Ltd., (vi) Birds Trading and Investments Co. Ltd. were dissolved and vested in this Company, the Resulting Company, with effect from 10th September, 1983 (the Appointed Day).

iii) 4,77,035 No. of Equity Shares were allotted on preferential basis for consideration other than cash towards acquisition of 85,219 no. of Equity shares of The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd. and 4,34,49,605 no. of Equity shares of The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. from Government of India in terms of duly approved restructuring scheme (Refer Note below).

14.7 Restructuring scheme

i) In terms of the Scheme of Restructuring approved by the Union Cabinet, Eastern Investment Ltd. (EIL) had acquired 96219 no. of Equity shares of (including 85,219 Shares from the Govt. of India) in The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.(OMDC) and 4,34,49,605 no. of Equity shares from The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.(BSLC) during the year ended 31.03.2010.

ii) Consequent to the above arrangement, total holding of the Government of India in the paid capital of EIL had become 66.79% and the holding of EIL in OMDC and BSLC had become more than 50% of paid capital of respective companies, accordingly, EIL had become Government Company and also the holding company of OMDC and BSLC with effect from 19th March, 2010.

iii) In continuation to the above arrangement, on 5th January, 2011, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) has acquired 7,36,638 no. of Equity shares representing 51% of Share Capital of EIL from the Govt. of India and thereby EIL has become subsidiary of RINL. As a result, direct holding of the Govt. of India has thus come down to 15.79%.

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Eastern Investments Limited  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

15 - Other equity

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital reserve	13,874.24	13,874.24
Investment reserve	-	-
Reserve fund (Special reserve)	1,088.83	1,088.83
Securities premium	23,334.34	23,334.34
General reserve	3,865.31	1,911.26
Profit and loss	(47,887.37)	(48,160.55)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5,724.65)</b>	<b>(7,951.88)</b>

Other equity	Reserves and surplus					Retained earnings	Items of other comprehensive income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Investment reserve	Reserve fund (Special reserve)	Securities premium	General reserve		Profit and loss	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 01.04.2022	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,345.78)	(83.39)	-	(7,220.50)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(649.27)	(82.12)	-	(731.39)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(47,995.05)	(165.51)	-	(48,160.55)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,995.05)	(165.51)	-	(7,951.88)
Balance as at 01.04.2023	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,995.05)	(165.51)	-	(7,951.88)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63.93)	-	273.18
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	337.11	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income, net of Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(47,657.94)	(229.43)	-	(47,887.37)
Payment of dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	13,874.24	-	1,088.83	23,334.34	1,911.26	(47,657.94)	(229.43)	-	(7,678.70)



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OHDC:

15.1.1: The General Reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

15.1.2: The amount in the General Reserve that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based upon the Company's financial statements and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

15.1.3: In view of the company incurred loss in the Financial Year 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, 2022-23 no dividend was declared by the company.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

<b>16 - Non-controlling interests</b>	<b>Amount in Rs. lakhs</b>	
	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
Balance at beginning of year	<b>(3,291.31)</b>	(2,968.96)
Share of profit for the year	191.45	(322.35)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>(3,099.86)</b>	<b>(3,291.31)</b>

*B. Chhachharia*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**16a - Non-current borrowings**

**Amount Rs. in Lakhs**

	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
(i) Loan from Union Bank including against payment to Government Odisha towards Compensation including interest	-	-
(ii) Term loans from related parties	-	-
<b>Total non-current borrowings</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**16a.1 In respect of BSLC, Terms of re-payment of term loan from Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL):**

(a) Principal amount of Rs. 1,375 lacs disbursed till 31.03.2013 is repayable in 120 equal monthly installments starting from April 2013 and Principal amount of Rs. 125 lacs disbursed after 31.03.2013 is repayable in 120 equal monthly instalments starting next month from the month of disbursement.

(b) As per the terms, Simple interest on the term loan is payable on monthly basis at RBI interest rate prevailing on the date of disbursement for the year of disbursement and for subsequent years at the prevailing RBI interest rate.

**16a.2** BSLC, Due to acute financial crisis, the Company could not pay any monthly installment towards repayment of principal since 2014. Aggregate amount of principal and interest falling due for payment but remaining unpaid as at the year ended 31.03.2024 is Rs. 1500 lacs and Rs. 1053.70 lacs respectively.

**16a.3** Current maturities of long-term borrowings has been reported as a part of short term borrowings

*B. Chhachharia*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**16 (b) - BORROWINGS**

	Amount in Lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>Current</b>		
1    Loan from Union Bank against payment to Government Odisha towards Compensation including interest	-	17,359.82
<b>Total current Borrowings</b>	-	<b>17,359.82</b>

Notes: Refer notes of Schedule 16a

*S. Ghosh*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**17 - Provisions**

Amount Rs. in Lakhs

Non-current	As at	As at
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
(1) Retirement benefits obligations		
(i) Retiring gratuity	946.70	894.71
	-	-
(2) Other Long-term employee benefits		
(i) Super Annuation Fund	14.75	12.95
(ii) Half pay leave	555.77	545.55
(iii) (iii) Provision for Leave Encashment	0.88	2.19
	-	-
(3) Other provisions		
(i) Provision for rates and taxes	101.67	101.67
(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>1,619.77</b>	<b>1,557.07</b>

**Other provisions**

<b>Balance as at 01.04.2023</b>	<b>101.67</b>
Additional provision recognised / (reversed)	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>101.67</b>

Current	As at	As at
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
(1) Other Long-term employee benefits		
Retiring Gratuity	781.19	1,863.31
- Compensated absences	565.41	485.80
(2) Other employee related provisions		
- Provision for pay revision	4,399.96	4,195.92
- Provision for Bonus	0.97	3.66
(3) Other provisions		
(1) Provision for site reclamation	704.48	704.48
(2) Provision for wildlife conservation plan	-	-
(3) Lease liabilities	-	-
(4) Provision for other legal obligations	-	-
(5) Provision for Judicial Award	1,167.66	1,079.40
(6) Other provisions	325.96	265.74
<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>7,945.63</b>	<b>8,598.31</b>

17.1 - Other provisions	Provision for site reclamation [See note 18.04]	Provision for wildlife conservation plan	Provision for Judicial Award	Other provisions	Provision for lease renewal fees
<b>Balance as at 01.04.2023</b>	<b>704.48</b>	-	<b>1,079.40</b>	<b>265.74</b>	-
Additional provision recognised / (reversed)	-	-	<b>88.26</b>	<b>60.22</b>	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>704.48</b>	-	<b>1,167.66</b>	<b>325.96</b>	-

**17.2 EIL- Rent and cess on land revenue**

1. The company paid Rent and Cess on Land Revenue on Lawrence Property at Bauria @ Rs. 2,012 per year till 31.03.2001 with the office of the Revenue Inspector.
2. The company had not accepted the substantial increase in such charges from 2001-02, therefore continued to provide liability on the basis of claims received. In absence of any formal claim by the concerned department, amount of such claim, (if any), has neither been ascertained nor considered in the accounts from the financial year 2008-09 onwards.



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3. A letter reference no: EIL / Lawrence property / 01 dt. 14.03.2018 has been issued to Block Land & Land Reform office with a copy to District Land & Land Reform office and Director of Land Record and Service. It has been requested in the letter to provide the land tax dues by BL&LRO for payment by EIL and also requested to consider the compensation for the land acquired by the Govt. of W.B . which is yet to be received in accordance with the judgment passed by Additional District Judge. Subsequently, letter dated 5.4.2018. issued to Additional District Magistrate, LR & DLLRO, Govt. of W.B with a copy to Principal secretary and Land Reform Commissioner , Govt. of W.B to expedite the matter.

4. Information through RTI Act has been sought on 11.06.2018, by which it has been asked the due land tax for 49.19 Acres and whether any notice for the same has been issued by the department. A reply was received on 28.06.2018 on the RTI application which states Quote " The matter of realisation of land revenue in case of subject land does not arise and as such there is no question of raising demand of land revenue in respect of said land" Unquote.

### 17.3 BSLC

#### (i) Provision for :

- a) Gratuity: Gratuity Payable on separation @ 15 days' pay for each completed year of service to eligible employees who has render continuous service of 5 years or more. Maximum amount in the case of separation is Rs.20.00 Lac for each Employee. Provision on account of gratuity is being made as per the actuarial valuation.
- b) Leave Encashment payable on separation to eligible employees who have accumulated earned and half pay leave totaling up to 300 days. Encashment of accumulated earned leave for executives is allowed up to 30 days once in a financial year.
- c) Accrued Gratuity of retired/leftover employees amounting Rs. 1144.20 Lacs have been included in the Actuarial Report. Provision of Current Retiring Gratuity shown above is excluded of Rs.1144.20 Lacs.

### 17.4 OMDC

#### (i) Pay Revision of employees:

The provision is recognised with respect to the pay revision of the employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises, the same is provided for in the books of accounts with effect from 1st April, 2010 on basis of the difference in Basic Pay and Industrial Dearness Allowance between 1997 and 2007 Pay Scale.Calculation made on basis of the present basic pay and IDA component of the existing employees.

#### (ii) Provision for site reclamation & Restoration:

Provision for site reclamation is made with respect to the restoration of the mines and are made against the demand raised by the various mining related departments of Government for site reclamation and restoration as required under the Mining laws. Balance amount for site reclamation based on revised calculation is provided in contingent liability.

(iii) Provision for Legal obligation :-Provision available for Legal Obligation is Rs. 1167.66 Lakh.

*B. M. W.*





18 Deferred Tax Liabilities

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Deferred tax assets	19,852.20	19081.53
Deferred tax liabilities	(602.62)	(617.43)
	<b>19249.58</b>	<b>18464.10</b>

2023-24

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Opening balance as at 01.04.2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2024
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</b>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	576.50	(24.17)	-	554.33
Tax impact on fair value gain/(loss) on investment classified as FVTPL	38.93	9.36	-	48.29
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>617.43</b>	<b>(14.81)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602.62</b>
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</b>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Provision for compensated absences, gratuity and other employee benefits	84.44	64.61	-	149.05
Tax impact on Remeasurement gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit obligation	55.66	-	(33.53)	22.13
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	18,537.27	716.94	-	19,254.21
Disallowance under Section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit	404.16	22.65	-	426.81
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</b>	<b>19,081.53</b>	<b>804.20</b>	<b>(33.53)</b>	<b>19,852.20</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)</b>	<b>(18,464.10)</b>	<b>(819.01)</b>	<b>33.53</b>	<b>(19,249.58)</b>

2022-23

Deferred tax liabilities / assets:	Closing balance as at 31.03.2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance as at 31.03.2023
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</b>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	54.69	523.81	-	578.50
Tax impact on fair value gain/(loss) on investment classified as FVTPL	34.80	4.13	-	38.93
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>89.49</b>	<b>527.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>617.43</b>
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</b>				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Provision for compensated absences, gratuity and other employee benefits	90.29	(5.85)	-	84.44
Tax impact on Remeasurement gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit obligation	23.82	0.00	31.84	55.66
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	16818.67	1,718.60	-	18,537.27
Disallowance under Section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
MAT Credit	-	404.16	-	404.16
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</b>	<b>16,932.78</b>	<b>2,116.91</b>	<b>31.84</b>	<b>19,081.53</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net)</b>	<b>(16,843.29)</b>	<b>(1,588.97)</b>	<b>(31.84)</b>	<b>(18,464.10)</b>

Note:- Deferred Tax Calculation is made based on temporary difference of depreciation as per Company's Act, 2013 and Income Tax Act, 1961 disallowances U/s 40 A(7) & 43 B and Business Loss / unabsorbed depreciation upto the Assessment Year 2023-24.



**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**19 - Trade payables**

Current	As at	As at
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(1) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (See note below)	36.72	-
(2) Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(a) Trade payables for supplies and services	1,727.47	685.75
(b) Others	-	-
- Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	-	-
<b>Total current trade payables</b>	<b>1,764.19</b>	<b>685.75</b>

**Notes:**

19.1 The credit period on purchases varies from contract to contract based on the terms of payment in each contract. In none of the contract interest is charged. The company has financial risk management policy in place to ensure that all payables are paid as per agreed terms.

**19.2 Trade Payables ageing Schedule**

Outstanding for following period from due date of payment

As at 31.03.2024						
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	30.64	0.39	0.92	4.77	36.72
Others	-	645.27	6.79	7.22	1,068.19	1,727.47
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31.03.2023						
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	32.68	122.75	1.33	528.99	685.75
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

**BSLC:**

19.3.1 The dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The said payment will be made on priority basis on available fund.

19.3.2 The credit period on purchases varies from contract to contract based on the terms of payment in each contract. In none of the contract interest is charged. The company has financial risk management policy in place to ensure that all payables are paid as per agreed terms.



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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**20 - Other financial liabilities**

Current	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Creditors for other liabilities		
(i) Employee related payables	3,399.60	2,307.09
(ii) Security deposits from contractors	1,175.34	1,229.49
(iii) Employees' recoveries	-	-
(iv) Royalty payable	-	-
(v) Unpaid dividends (refer note below)	58.54	58.54
(vi) Amount payable to related party	172.66	109.82
(vii) Unclaimed amount on redemption of preference shares	2.09	2.09
(viii) Creditors for other liabilities	-	-
(a) Earnest monetary deposit and security deposits from customers	240.42	930.74
(b) Others	2,953.83	3,447.48
<b>Total non-current other financial liabilities</b>	<b>8,002.48</b>	<b>8,085.25</b>

**Note 20.1 - EIL**

i) Unpaid Dividend relates to Dividends unpaid for F.Y 2011-12 (Rs.2.27 lacs), 2012-13 (Rs. 1.89 lacs), 2013-14 (Rs 0.14 lacs), 2015-16 (Rs. 2.68 lacs) and 2016-17 (Rs.1.50 lacs), 2017-18 (0.64 lac). As per F.No:01/34/2013 CL-V-Part-III of General Circular No.04/2021 Dated 28.01.2021 of Ministry Of Corporate Affairs, no additional fees levied upto 15.02.21 in respect of filing AOC4 excepting normal fees.

ii) Service cost of deputed employees from RINL for Rs. 172.66 lacs

iii) Other Current Liability consists of L-Remittance (OMDC PF Institution: Rs.1.80 lacs), Liability Professional Fees (Rs 0.32 lacs), Prov. for contingencies (Rs 13.13), Salary ( Rs 0.94 Lac) and EMD (Rs 0.30 Lac), Tiffin Expenses (Rs 0.01 lac), Telephone exp ( Rs 0.42 Lacs), Secreterial audit fees (Rs 0.12 lacs), Tax audit fees (Rs 0.14 Lacs), Statutory Auditor ( Rs. 1.76 Lakhs) and Others (Rs 1.95 lacs).

**Note 20.2 - OMDC**

1. Unpaid dividend includes Rs. 32.34 lakhs for disputed dividend as on March 31, 2024. The Unpaid Dividend pertains to 12-13 - Rs. 3.40 Lakhs, 13-14 - Rs. 1.36, 14-15 - Rs. 6.03 Lakhs, 15-16 - Rs. 3.24 Lakhs & 16-17 - Rs. 3.06 Lakhs.

2. Other Liabilities amounting Rs. 1668.29Lac includes Inoperative Account(Rs.202.60 Lac), Liability toward General Mines (Rs.1226.36 Lac), Liability toward Contractor & Sundry Creditors (Rs.114.20 Lac) and Liabilities toward Hospital, General(SIP), Railway (DC&Punitive), Stores for Mines & SIP etc (Rs.125.13).

3. There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

**Note 20.3 - BSLC**

Note: Other Employee related payables includes the arrears of Rs.1554.04 Lacs for gratuity of retired employees. Provision for interest on gratuity has been made. It also includes the arrear salaries of Rs.1231.06 Lacs , however management anticipates no interest is payable on the arrears salaries.



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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

**21 -Other Current liabilities**

<b>Current</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
(i) Advances received from customers	25,701.01	16,264.22
(ii) Statutory dues		
(a) Electricity duty and interest thereon	-	-
(b) Provident fund	34.63	28.01
(c) EPF Penal Damage & Interest	43.13	-
(d) Tax deducted at source	23.55	30.94
(e) Others	6,287.54	4,164.55
(iii) Other liabilities	-	1.56
(iv) Other credit balances	191.50	107.31
<b>Total other Current liabilities</b>	<b>32,281.36</b>	<b>20,596.59</b>

Note 21.1 - Other credit balance includes Rs. 2.56 lakhs compensation received from property under disputes 1946.

*R. J. Kumar*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**22 - Revenue from operations**  
**22.1 - Revenue from operations**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Sale of products		
i) Dolomite and limestone	8,466.97	8,619.17
ii) Minor mineral	-	-
iii) Iron Ore	8,187.56	3,553.06
iv) Manganese Ore	40.36	0.01
v) Sponge	-	-
(b) Dividend received from other investments	4.38	3.72
(c) Interest Income from		
i) Bank deposits	410.16	421.85
ii) Security deposits	4.18	2.47
iii) Non-current investment	-	-
iv) Income Tax Refund	2.25	-
v) Others	1.77	2.12
vi) Bonds	-	-
(d) Interest income from term deposits	45.83	33.27
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>17,163.46</b>	<b>12,635.67</b>

**22.2 - Break up of Sale of products**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
Limestone	1,271.33	513.72
Dolomite	7,195.64	8,105.45
Minor Mineral	8,227.92	3,553.07
	<b>16,694.89</b>	<b>12,172.24</b>

**22.3** EIL - Dividend Received from: SAIL- Rs. 0.02 Lacs , HDFC-Rs.0.57 Lacs , ITC - Rs. 3.54 Lacs , Reliance - Rs. 0.02 Lacs , Rs. 0.17 Lacs from India Power corporation ltd, Rs.0.02 from BPML and Rs.0.04 Lacs from ACC .

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**23 - Other income**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Interest benefits on amortisation of employee loans	-	-
(b) Liabilities no longer required written back	190.00	44.62
(c) Licence fee	-	-
(c) Provision for leave encashment written back	-	-
(d) Fair value gains/(loss) arising from financial instrument classified as FVTPL	45.01	19.74
(e) Other miscellaneous income	148.06	218.42
(f) Dividend received from other investments	-	-
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>383.07</b>	<b>282.78</b>

**23.1** Note: Fair value gain (loss) represents change in fair value on the reporting date as compared to previously reported fair value of the financial instruments classified as Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

**23.2** In case of OMDC, Miscellaneous Income includes rent received from SBI for ATM Countre, BSNL for Mobile Tower and recovered from Agencies for their employees accomodation.

*R. Srinivas*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**24 - Changes in Inventories of finished goods and work in progress**

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods and work in progress	2,580.91	2,532.94
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods and work in progress	2,532.94	2,339.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>(47.97)</b>	<b>(193.69)</b>

In case of OMDC:

24.1 OMDC was operating the BPMEL Mines upto 2010 and extracted the minerals under the Power of Attorney. OMDC is the beneficial owner of the leases. The right of the leases in the name of OMDC is continuously being contested. The issue of lease right in the Court of Law is pending to be decided, since the case of BPMEL with OMDC is subjudice. Hence, the stock lying in the area of Kolha Roida, Thakurani and Dalki of BPMEL (which is a liquidated company) have been valued by OMDC and taken into its books of accounts.

*B. Chh...*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

**25 - Contractual Expenses**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Contract Labour & Others	59.98	58.50
(b) Crushing Charges	1,809.24	1,987.21
(c) Development Work	150.40	178.84
(d) Development Plantation	0.89	2.16
(e) Loading & Transporting	464.47	581.24
(f) Raising	227.73	265.04
(g) Reject Boulder ( Raising)	34.46	31.67
(h) Dewatering	-	13.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,747.17</b>	<b>3,118.21</b>

*B. Sinha*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

**26 - Royalty**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Royalty, dead rent or surface rent - BSLC	1,188.10	1,216.76
(b) Royalty, dead rent or surface rent - OMDK	1,944.65	889.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,132.75</b>	<b>2,106.47</b>

*B. Chatterjee*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

**27 - Employee benefit expense**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	2,921.67	3,367.43
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds		
(1) Provident fund and other funds	368.31	280.17
(2) Superannuation fund	81.99	84.64
(3) Gratuity	611.88	401.67
(4) Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	3.45	3.91
(c) Staff welfare expenses	394.51	292.80
(d) Transfer Expenses- Employees	-	-
(e) Transfer Grant- Employees	-	-
<b>Total employee benefit expense</b>	<b>4,381.81</b>	<b>4,430.62</b>

*B. Chawchharia*



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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**28 - Finance costs**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
Interest cost	3,056.87	2,435.90
Other Borrowing Cost	4.21	6.78
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>3,061.08</b>	<b>2,442.68</b>

**28.1 - OMDC**

Finance Cost includes B. G. Commission-Rs.4.21lakh and Interest on STL-Rs.826.26L & Interest on trade advance from RINL-Rs.2130.71Lakh, Credit rating Charges-Rs.9.76Lakh.

*Signature*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**29 - Depreciation and amortisation expense**

**Amount in Rs. lakhs**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
Depreciation of plant, property and equipment	50.71	51.49
Amortisation of Intangible assets	216.80	209.47
Amortisation of investment property	-	-
Amortisation of CWIP	258.86	-
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>526.37</b>	<b>260.96</b>

**Notes:**

**29.1 - OMDC**

Notes: Expenditure incurred for obtaining required clearances to operate the mines subsequent to the allotment of their lease is capitalised as Intangible Assets. Amortization effect is given considering revalidation of Mining Lease upto 30-09-2030 for Bhadrasai Lease, 15-08-2026 for Belkundi Lease and 10-10-2041 for Bagiaburu Lease.

*Shree*



**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**30 - Other expenses**

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
1 Stores and spares consumed	36.15	33.12
2 Repairs to buildings	44.55	85.82
3 Repairs to machinery	63.96	80.03
4 Repairs to others	236.36	0.20
5 Consumption of fuel oil	137.09	24.40
6 Purchase of power	272.41	378.17
7 Rent expenses	39.28	53.11
8 Rates and taxes	77.08	72.09
9 Insurance charges	3.69	3.82
10 Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses (Refer no. 32.1)	10.14	10.25
11 Advertisement expenses	9.17	3.58
12 Travelling expenses	33.85	31.81
13 Security and fire fighting expenses	331.87	316.35
14 Corporate Social Responsibility expenses (Refer note no. 31.2)	-	11.52
15 Environment protection expenses	9.27	4.50
16 Hotel and incidental expenses	0.65	3.45
17 Legal and judicial expenses	23.77	61.33
18 Printing and stationery expenses	5.70	15.56
19 Communication expenses	3.81	5.45
20 Amortisation of prepaid expenses on employee loans	0.27	0.42
21 Amortisation of Prepaid Lease Hold Properties	-	0.29
22 AGM / Annual Day / Board Meeting Expenditure	0.46	0.11
23 Consultancy Charges	8.36	10.58
24 Motor Car Expenses	46.44	46.22
25 Service Charges (OFA)	-	7.52
26 Railway siding charges	7.94	4.67
27 Licence fees	-	-
28 Hire charges	15.61	7.35
29 Professional expenses	31.98	21.64
30 Misc Provision	871.60	982.50
31 Compensation paid against excess Mining	-	-
32 User Fee	3.25	1.84
33 Interest on statutory liabilities	918.05	79.95
34 Other general expenses	729.47	355.44
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>3,972.23</b>	<b>2,713.09</b>

**30.1 Note:-**

**OMDC**

1. Compensation against Excess Mining:-Pursuant to the Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 02.08.2017, Dy. Director of Mines, Odisha had issued different demand notices dated 02.09.2017, 23.10.2017 & 13.12.2017 to OMDC for OMDC Leases and to BPMEI for BPMEI Leases towards compensation. The amount of Demand for OMDC Leases is Rs. 70218.46 Lacs and for BPMEI Leases is Rs. 86157.12 Lacs, totalling Rs. 156375.58 Lacs towards EC, FC and MP/CTO. OMDC had been operating BPMEI Leases backed by Power of Attorney to sign and execute all mining leases and other mineral concessions from time to time. OMDC has paid the compensation of OMDC Leases of Rs.87622.10 Lakhs towards OMDC Leases (Rs. 1479.68 Lakhs on 29.12.2017, Rs. 13093.47 Lakhs on 16.11.2018, Rs. 693.45 Lakhs on 30.01.2019, Rs. 40000.00 Lakhs on 01.03.2019, Rs. 100 Lakhs on 20.09.2019 and Rs. 32255.50 Lakhs on 03.10.2019) in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 out of its own fund of Rs.56622.10 Lac and borrowed fund from Bank Rs.31000.00 Lac. OMDC has paid a sum of Rs. 2715.14 Lakhs (Rs. 2515.14 Lakhs on 29.12.2017 and Rs. 200.00 Lakhs on 16.11.2018) towards BPMEI Leases as advance. The remaining amount of compensation including interest upto 31.03.2023 against BPMEI Leases amounting Rs.180182.17 Lakh are shown under Contingent Liability.

2. Leasehold Properties has been reclassified as operating lease. Ammortisation of prepayment of Leasehold Properties has been shown under Ammortisation of Prepayment Leasehold Properties.

**30.2 Details of Auditor's remuneration for the year ended:**

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) As Auditors	9.64	9.50
(ii) For Taxation matters	-	-
(iii) For Other services	0.50	0.75
(iv) For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	<b>10.14</b>	<b>10.25</b>

**30.3 Expenditure on Corporate social responsibility- OMDC:**

a. Rs.8.52 Lakh shown last year under CSR wrongly, now shown in FY 2023-24 under Welfare-Others ( included in Other General Expenses) as no allotment on CSR available.

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**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**31 - Income taxes**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

**31.1 Income taxes recognised in profit and loss**

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>Current tax</b>		
In respect of the current year	-	210.93
In respect of prior years	3.52	36.76
	<b>3.52</b>	<b>247.69</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
In respect of the current year	(822.89)	(1,405.44)
	<b>(822.89)</b>	<b>(1,405.44)</b>
<b>Total income tax expense recognised in the current year</b>	<b>(819.37)</b>	<b>(1,157.75)</b>
<b>31.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	37.58	31.84
<b>Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>37.58</b>	<b>31.84</b>
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	37.58	31.84
	<b>37.58</b>	<b>31.84</b>

**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**32 - Earnings per share**

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024 Rs. per share</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023 Rs. per share</b>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	23.76	(45.76)

**32.1 Basic and diluted earnings per share**

The Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows

	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>Amount in Rs. lakhs For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	337.11	(649.27)
<b>Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share</b>	<b>337.11</b>	<b>(649.27)</b>

	<b>As at 31.03.2024 Quantity in lakhs</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023 Quantity in lakhs</b>
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	14.19	14.19

*B. S. Chatterjee*





**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**33 - Employee benefit plan**  
**33.1 Defined contribution plan**

**a) Provident fund:** Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at the rate of 12 % on Basic and dearness allowance.

The company has no further obligation for future provident fund benefits in respect of the employees other than its monthly contributions remitted to Provident fund authorities in accordance with the relevant statutes and charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the related employees services are rendered.

**33.2 Defined benefit plans**

**a) Gratuity:** Payable on separation @ 15 days pay for each completed year of service to eligible employees who render continuous service of 5 years or more and maximum payable amount is calculated as per Gratuity Act. The gratuity amount is not covered and the provision on account of gratuity is being made as per the actuarial valuation.

**b) Earned Leave Benefits:** Payable on separation for a maximum allocation of 300 days salary ( Definition of Salary is last drawn Basic+IDA ) . This is as per the guidelines issued for the CPSE.

**c) Half privilege Leave Benefits:** Payable on separation for a maximum allocation of 300 days half salary ( Definition of Salary is last drawn Basic+IDA ) . This is as per the guidelines issued for the CPSE.

These plans typically expose the group to actuarial risks such as actuarial risk, investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

**i. Actuarial risk:** It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:  
**Adverse Salary Growth Experience:** Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

**Variability in mortality rates:** If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of cashflow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate.

**Variability in withdrawal rates:** If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at their signation date.

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

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

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

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

**vi. Interest risk:** A decrease in interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan assets.

**vii. Longevity risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

**viii. Salary risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2024 by M/s. Kapadia Global Actuaries , a firm with fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method.

**Description of any amendment , curtailment and settlements:**

There are no changes in the benefit scheme since the last valuation . There are no special event such as benefit improvements or curtailments or settlements during the inter valuation period.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	<b>Valuation as at</b>	
	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
<b>Discount rate(s)</b>		
- Eastern Investment Limited	7.20%	7.40%
- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	7.15%	7.30%
- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	7.30%	7.30%
<b>Expected rate(s) of salary increase</b>		
- Eastern Investment Limited	5.00%	5.00%
- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	5.00%	5.00%
- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	5.00%	5.00%
<b>Withdrawal rate</b>		
- Eastern Investment Limited	3% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	3% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages



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- The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages      0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages

- The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited

3% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages      3% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:-

	<b>Amount in Rs. lakhs</b>	
	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31.03.2023</b>
<b>Service cost</b>		
Current service cost	107.23	119.88
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	172.59	141.75
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>279.82</b>	<b>261.63</b>
<b>Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:</b>		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(43.12)	(3.47)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	13.95	(90.34)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	204.38	289.85
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>175.21</b>	<b>196.04</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>455.03</b>	<b>457.67</b>

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee benefits expense" line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	<b>Amount in Rs. lakhs</b>
<b>March 31, 2023</b>	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	3,905.61
Fair value of plan assets	(1,147.59)
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>2,758.02</b>
<b>March 31, 2024</b>	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	3,976.09
Fair value of plan assets	(1,099.48)
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>2,876.61</b>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	<b>Gratuity</b>
<b>Opening defined benefit obligation as at April 1, 2022</b>	<b>3,659.38</b>
Current service cost	119.88
Interest Cost	211.43
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(90.31)
Past Service Cost	0.15
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	289.71
Benefits paid	(284.62)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>3,905.62</b>
Current service cost	107.23
Interest Cost	246.99
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	13.96
Past Service Cost	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	204.39
Benefits paid	(554.13)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>3,924.06</b>

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

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**Opening fair value of plan assets as at April 1, 2022**

Interest income  
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)  
Contribution from the employer  
Expenses deducted from the Fund  
Benefits paid

**Closing fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2023**

Interest income  
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)  
Contribution from the employer  
Expenses deducted from the Fund  
Benefits paid

**Closing fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2024**

<b>Gratuity</b>
<b>1,142.18</b>
69.69
3.47
91.53
-
<b>(159.28)</b>
<b>1,147.59</b>
<b>74.41</b>
43.11
33.05
-
<b>(198.68)</b>
<b>1,099.48</b>

The fair value of the plan assets for India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows  
Fair value of plan assets as at

	<b>As at 31.03.2024</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>
Life Insurance of India	1,099.48	1,153.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,099.48</b>	<b>1,153.00</b>

**BSLC - The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations for Earned Leave Benefits were as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Discount rate(s)	7.15%	7.30%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	4.50%	4.50%
Withdrawal rate:	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at older ages

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:-

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>Service cost</b>		
Current service cost		
Net Value of measurement on the obligation and plan assets	16.11	20.64
Net interest expense	(3.10)	34.60
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>17.97</b>	<b>12.31</b>
	<b>32.98</b>	<b>67.55</b>
<b>Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:</b>		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	0.79	(9.58)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(3.90)</b>	<b>44.18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3.11)</b>	<b>34.60</b>
	<b>29.87</b>	<b>102.15</b>

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the employee benefits expense line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

As at 31.03.2024	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	
Fair value of plan assets	247.47
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>247.47</b>
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:	
As at 31.03.2023	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	
Fair value of plan assets	264.51
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>264.51</b>



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Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>264.51</b>
Current service cost	18.11
Interest Cost	17.97
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.79
Past Service Cost	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(3.90)
Benefits paid by an entity	(50.03)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>247.46</b>

	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>227.78</b>
Current service cost	20.64
Interest Cost	12.31
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(9.58)
Past Service Cost	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	44.18
Benefits paid by an entity	(30.82)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>264.51</b>

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>Opening value of plan assets</b>	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Contribution from the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Expenses deducted from the Fund	-	-
<b>Closing value of plan assets</b>	-	-

The fair value of the plan assets for India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

	Fair value of plan assets as at	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>Total</b>	-	-

Expected Future Cashflows (Undiscounted)		
Particulars	Rs	%
Year 1 Cashflow	32,63,254	56.00%
Year 2 Cashflow	21,95,180	9.30%
Year 3 Cashflow	38,04,744	16.10%
Year 4 Cashflow	32,75,036	13.80%
Year 5 Cashflow	12,75,996	5.40%
Year 6 to Year 10 Cashflow	35,41,786	15.00%

**BSLC - The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations for Half Privilege Leave Benefits were as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Discount rate(s)	7.15%	7.30%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate:	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at middle ages and 0.1% at older ages	0.3% at younger ages reducing to 0.2% at middle ages and 0.1% at older ages



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Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:-

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>Service cost</b>		
Current service cost	2.59	3.89
Net Value of measurement on the obligation and plan assets	(6.72)	(14.73)
Net interest expense	1.07	1.44
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>(3.06)</b>	<b>(9.40)</b>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.09	(1.09)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	(6.80)	(13.64)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>(6.71)</b>	<b>(14.73)</b>
	<b>(9.77)</b>	<b>(24.13)</b>

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the employee benefits expense and item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

As at 31.03.2024	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	
Fair value of plan assets	14.19
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>14.19</b>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

As at 31.03.2023	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	
Fair value of plan assets	17.24
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>17.24</b>

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Current service cost	17.24
Interest Cost	2.59
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	1.07
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.09
Past Service Cost	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	(6.80)
Benefits paid	-
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>14.20</b>

Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022	Amount Rs. in Lakhs
Current service cost	26.64
Interest Cost	3.89
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	1.44
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.09)
Past Service Cost	
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	(13.64)
Benefits paid	-
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>17.24</b>



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Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

Amount Rs. in Lakhs

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>Opening value of plan assets</b>	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Contribution from the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Expenses deducted from the Fund	-	-
<b>Closing value of plan assets</b>	-	-

The fair value of the plan assets for India and overseas plan at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows

	Fair value of plan assets as at	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
<b>Total</b>	-	-
	-	-

Expected Future Cashflows (Undiscounted)			
Particulars	Rs	%	
Year 1 Cashflow	1,81,363	7.50%	
Year 2 Cashflow	1,22,605	5.00%	
Year 3 Cashflow	7,70,263	31.70%	
Year 4 Cashflow	3,93,431	16.20%	
Year 5 Cashflow	50,547	2.10%	
Year 6 to Year 10 Cashflow	5,52,678	22.80%	

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34-35 - Financial Instruments

34.1 Categories of financial instruments

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Financial Assets

Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(a) Mandatorily measured

(i) Other investments

Measured at amortised cost

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(b) Other investments

(b) Trade receivable

(c) Loans

(d) Other financial assets

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	236.95	192.00
	823.44	743.85
	2,031.01	7,381.75
	-	-
	827.66	789.19
	31.95	37.72
	2,339.84	2,245.03
	<b>6,290.85</b>	<b>19,962.47</b>
	1,727.47	685.75
	8,002.48	8,085.25
	<b>9,729.95</b>	<b>8,771.00</b>

Financial Liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

(a) Trade payables

(b) Other financial liabilities

34.2 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise financial liabilities and financial assets. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises trade payable and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the Company's capital expenditure program. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivable and cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

Risk exposures and responses

The Company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with the Company's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks that could adversely affect the Company's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risks, comprising commodity price risk, cash flow interest rate risk and foreign currency risk and liquidity risk and credit risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

34.3 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. The Company's financial instrument Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk which include equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The sensitivity analyses have not been prepared as there is no amount outstanding as debt, having either fixed or floating interest rates, no derivatives financial instruments and no financial instruments in foreign currencies.

34.4 Foreign currency risk management

The Company does not undertake any transaction in foreign currency, consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuation does not arise. The Company has all entered all the transaction in currency which is the functional currency and accordingly the foreign currency risk has been minimised to a very low level.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis has not been performed considering the fact that there will not be any impact on the profit or loss of the Company, as there are no foreign currency monetary items.

34.5 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the Company does not have any borrowings there is not a significant exposure to the interest rate risk but only to the extent of recognition interest portion of financial instrument classified at amortised cost. The Company manages its interest risk exposure relating to the financial instrument classified at amortised cost by using the market interest rate as the effective interest rate and the changes in the assets liabilities is accounted for as interest income/expenses with respect to financial assets/financial liabilities respectively.

However, as there is no primary exposure to the interest rate risk the sensitivity analysis has not been performed by the Company.

34.6 Other price risks

The Company is exposed to other price risks which include equity price risk and commodity price risks. The Company holds investment for strategic rather than trading purposes. The sensitivity analysis on the profit due changes in equity prices has been performed below:-

34.6.1 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments which is made subject to the approval of Board of Directors. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions. At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities was Rs. 418.95 lakhs including investment in joint ventures at cost amounting to Rs. 281.10 lakhs. The sensitivity analysis based on the equity price risk at the end of the reporting period for the investment in these equity securities other than investment in joint venture is given below:-

34.7 Credit risk management

The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties and only on advance payment basis. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade are required to pay the entire amount in advance. The Company does not perceive any risk of default as there is no instance of credit sale. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash, bank balances, short-term investments and other receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Refer to Note 15 for analysis of trade receivables ageing.

34.8 Liquidity risk management

The Company has huge investment in term deposits with banks and has sufficient owned funds to finance its existing and continuing commitments. New investments and advances are likely to be funded similarly. Major capital investments, if any, would be funded by through the term deposits and further requirement if any will be addressed through the use of bank overdrafts and bank loans. The Company has deposited significant amount in term deposits and have sufficient funds required to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company and accordingly the Company has not applied for any short-term financing facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

34.8.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Expected maturity for Non-derivative financial assets

	Weighted average effective interest	Amount Rs. in lakhs					Total	Carrying Amount
		Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years		
<b>March 31, 2023</b>								
Non-interest bearing								
(a) Trade receivables	-	-	0.67	775.50	13.02	-	789.19	789.19
(b) Loans	-	-	-	-	37.72	-	37.72	37.72
(c) Other financial assets	-	-	-	678.77	1,402.46	163.80	2,245.03	2,245.03
(d) Other investment	-	-	-	-	-	192.00	192.00	192.00



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	Weighted average effective interest	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
<b>March 31, 2024</b>								
Non-interest bearing								
a) Trade receivables		-	0.67	775.50	13.02	38.47	827.66	827.66
b) Loans		-	-	-	31.95	-	31.95	31.95
c) Other financial assets		-	-	860.88	74.74	1,404.22	2,339.84	2,339.84
d) Other Investment		-	-	-	-	236.95	236.95	236.95

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn based on the undiscounted cashflows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table include both interest and principal cashflows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

#### Expected maturity for Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Weighted average effective interest	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
<b>March 31, 2023</b>								
Non-interest bearing								
a) Trade payables		-	-	33.18	652.57	-	685.75	685.75
b) Other financial liabilities		-	-	6,619.76	1,151.48	314.01	8,085.25	8,085.25
<b>March 31, 2024</b>								
Non-interest bearing								
a) Trade payables		-	-	-	222.50	1,504.97	1,727.47	1,727.47
b) Other financial liabilities		-	-	7,292.39	289.84	420.25	8,002.48	8,002.48

#### 35 Fair value measurements

##### 35.1 Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Financial assets and financial liabilities	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy levels	Valuation techniques and key inputs
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022		
a) Investments in mutual fund	8.91	7.29	Level - I	Quoted bid prices in an active market
b) Investments in equity instruments (quoted)	227.99	184.66	Level - I	Quoted bid prices in an active market
c) Investments in equity instruments (unquoted)	436.27	436.39	Level - III	Income approach in this approach, the discounted cashflow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of the investment.
	<b>673.17</b>	<b>628.34</b>		

##### 35.2 Fair value of the financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The disclosure relating to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at other than fair value is not required as the management of the company determined that the carrying amounts of such assets and liabilities approximates their fair values.

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36 - Related party transactions

A) Parent company

(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

B) Subsidiary company

- (a) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited  
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.  
(c) The Borrea Coal Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation) Ordinary Shares

C) Other Associates in which Shares are held

- (a) The Karanpura Development Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)  
(b) The Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd. (under liquidation)

D) Key Managerial Personnel:

- (a) Shri Puspendra sarkar CFO from 11th August'2022 onwards  
(b) Shri S Raja Babu CS from 11th Nov'2022 onwards  
(c) Shri D.K. Mohanty MD from 01.08.2019 to 20.06.2023  
(d) Shri A.K. Bagchi MD from 21.06.2023 to 23.01.2024  
(e) Shri S.C.Pandey MD from 24.01.2024 onwards

36.1 Eastern Investments Limited

36.1.1 Trading transactions

Amount in Rs. lakhs

During the year, The Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Board Meeting Expenses	-	-
	Salary of Deputed Employees	62.85	109.82
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.	Dividend Received	-	-
	Co-Sharing Expenses paid	-	383.29
(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Board Meeting Expenses	-	-
	Co-Sharing Expenses	-	-

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Related party	Nature of transaction	Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Salary of Deputed Employees	172.66	109.82
(b) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd	-	-	-
(c) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	-	-	-

36.1.2 Compensation of Key Management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows:

Related party		For the year ended	For the year ended
		31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Short-term benefits	Shri B Kundu (old Dues)	1.01	1.01
	Shri Puspendra Sarkar	18.77	22.43

36.2 The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd.

36.2.1 Trading transactions

During the year, The Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties

Related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Common expenses borne by Holding Company	9.90	9.90
	Dividend Paid	-	-
	Advance for director nomination fees received	-	-
	Advance for director nomination fees returned	-	-
	Advance for EIL's director nomination fees deposited	-	-
(b) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Advance for EIL's director nomination fees refunded	-	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	(0.06)	(138.43)
	Guest house Rent expense	-	-
(c) M/s Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Salary of Deputed Employees	(151.24)	(371.67)
	Sale of Material	(8,982.07)	(10,037.02)
	Earnest Money Deposit	(13.89)	(13.89)
	Rent of AG-104, 2nd Floor, Salt Lake, Kolkata	(45.81)	(4.86)

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Related party	Nature of transaction	Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023



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Related party	Nature of balance	As at	As at
		31.03.2024	31.03.2023
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Common Expenses at Corporate Office	9.52	9.52
(b) The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	Old Loan, Hiring Charges, Deputationist Employee's dues and common expenses at Corporate Office	(26.06)	(26.12)
	Guest House Rent payable		
	Rent of AG-104, 2nd Floor, Salt Lake, Kolkata	18.81	-
(c) M/s Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Trade Advance (including Interest)	(19191.35)	(10209.28)
	Earnest Money Deposit	(13.89)	(13.89)
	Salary of Deputed Employees	(504.72)	(353.48)

### 36.2.2 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows: **Amount in Lakhs**

Related party	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Short-term benefits	3.75	3.75
Post Employment benefits	-	-
Other Long term benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-

### 36.2.3 Loans to related parties

Loans to key management personnel	As at	As at
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	-	-

### 36.3 The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited

#### 36.3.1 Trading transactions

During the year, the Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties.

Related party	Nature of transaction	Rs. In Lakhs	
		For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Interest on Loan from EIL	97.77	83.45
(b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Sales of Dolomite	1959.00	1493.21
	Trade advance adjusted during the year	249.28	182.15
	Int. on trade advance	347.51	332.72
	Salary of Deputed Employees	70.78	86.38
(c) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	Guest House given on rent by BSLC	0.00	112.31
	Misc payment made during the year	4.05	0.00
	Advance given by BSLC	26.06	45
(d) KMP's	KMP's Salary, PF & other Fund and benefits	16.50	14.83

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Related party	Nature of transaction	Rs. In Lakhs	
		Amounts owed by/owed to Related parties as at	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Eastern Investments Limited	Borrowings from EIL and interest Accrued & Due to EIL	2,553.70	2,455.93
(b) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Trade Receivable	265.06	235.59
	Trade Advance	3,496.68	3,745.97
	Interest on Trade advance	347.51	332.72
	Salary of Deputed Employees	157.16	-
(c) The Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited	Common Expenses reimbursed to OMDC	-	-
	Receivable	26.06	45.00
(d) Key Management personnel	Salary & Provident Fund	14.08	12.80
<b>36.3.2 Director's Remuneration</b>	Shri. A K Shukla (Independent Director) -Sitting fees for attending Board Meetings	0.23	0.13

#### 36.3.3 Compensation of Key Management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year are as follows:

Related party	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Short-term benefits	12.50	11.64
Post Employment benefits	4.00	3.18

Note: Compensation payable to Shri Puspun Sarkar, CFO has been considered in the category of Salary of Deputed Employees from RINL (ultimate holding company) and also the compensation of Shri Pintu Biswal, CS has not been considered in KMP's remuneration of BSLC as his share of cost of employment is being borne by the Eastern Investments Company Limited (EIL-holding company) where he is originally posted.



*[Handwritten signature]*



37 - Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1 Income Tax Tribunal Case	-	-
2 Odhisa Sales Tax	35.21	33.40
3 Arbitration Cases	-	-
4 Income Tax, Service Tax, VAT, Entry Tax	498.27	368.54
5 Others	6,608.54	6,830.87
6 Provident Fund Claim	-	103.09
7 Audit Committee not formed	4.00	4.00
8 Mutation Cost of 49.19 Acre @ Rs.15000/- per acre	7.38	7.38
9 Legal	2,550.36	2,385.94
10 Interest against judicial award	-	-
11 Site Reclamation Compensation against excess mining (BPMEI Leases)	1,480.44	1,480.44
12	180,182.17	186,061.84
13 Stamp Duty Claims	15,386.94	24,526.56
14 Rent & Cess on land Revenue	110.54	103.31
15 DDM Rourkella	3,281.68	3,281.68
16 Bank Guarantees	1,994.81	7,305.55
	<b>212,140.34</b>	<b>232,492.60</b>

Notes:

37.1

EIL

37.1.1

(a) Rent and Cess on Land Revenue

Lawrence Jute Mill Co. Ltd was a company under the erstwhile BIRD & CO. LTD. This company had 76.77 Acres of land at Chackasi, mouza- Bauria, JL No-4 in the P.S Bauria, Dist: Howrah, W.B. The company acquired 27.58 Acres of land in the year 1976 under the provision of Sec 6(3) of WB State Acquisition Act 1953. The name of the Jute Mill was subsequently changed to Lawrance Investment & Property company Ltd w.e.f. 05.12.1970. In 1984 Lawrance Investment & Property company Ltd alongwith five other companies were dissolved and amalgamated with EIL, which is a company under erstwhile BIRD Group, by virtue of order of the Company Law Board under the provision of Sec 396 of the Companies Act vide No: SO/688E dated 04.09.1984. By virtue of this order all properties and asset including rights and interest as well as liabilities of Lawrance Investment & Property company Ltd were vested in EIL. The change of name of the owner of the property from Lawrance Investment & Property company Ltd to EIL on the basis of the order of amalgamation is yet to be effected, i.e the property is not yet mutated in the name of EIL.

The company had paid Rent and Cess on Land Revenue on Lawrence Property at Bauria @ Rs. 2,012 per year till 31.03.2001 with the office of the Revenue Inspector. The company had not accepted the substantial increase in charges from 2001-02, therefore continued to provide liability on the basis of claims received upto the financial year 2008-09. From the Financial Year 2009 -10 onwards, the liability has been started booking in the contingent liability, which amounts to Rs. 110.54 Lakhs as on 31.03.2024.

Further letter ref No EIL/Lawrence Property/01 dated 14-03-2018 has been issued to Block Land & Land Reform Office with a copy to District Land & Land Reform Office and Director of Land Records & Service. It has been requested in the letter to provide the Land Tax dues by BL&LRO for payment by EIL and also requested to consider the compensation for the land acquired by the Govt of WB which is yet to be received in accordance with the judgement passed by Additional District Judge. Subsequently another letter dated 05-04-2018 issued to Additional District Magistrate (LR) & DLRD, Govt. of West Bengal with a copy to Principal Secretary and Land Reforms Commissioner, Govt. of West Bengal requesting to expedite the matter.

Subsequently, information through RTI Act has been sought on 11-Jun-18, wherein it has been asked the due Land Tax for 49.19 acres and whether any notice for the same has been issued by the department. A reply was received on 28.06.2018 on the RTI Application which states the following Quote "The matter of realisation of land revenue in case of subject land does not arise and as such there is no question of raising demand of land revenue in respect of said land"

Unquote-

(b) Stamp Duty on Share Transfer

There is demand from Additional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue Govt of West Bengal for Rs 58.45 Lacs as regards transfer of shares from President of India in The Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd (OMDC) and The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd (BSLC) to Eastern Investments Ltd(EIL) to make BSLC and OMDC subsidiaries of EIL. The transaction is exempted from Stamp duty and the same is communicated to Additional Inspector General of Registration and Additional Commissioner of Stamp Revenue West Bengal vide Letter No EIL/AS/STAMP DUTY/10-2012/01 dated 17th Oct 2012 by the authorised signatory of EIL. As there is no response to the letter of the Company till date, the amount of Rs. 58.45 lacs is shown as contingent liability. Further correspondence was made with the Dy. Secretary, Finance (Revenue) Dept., Govt. of W.B. on 23.02.2018 with a reminder on 11.04.2018. Subsequently two letters were issued on 10.07.2018 and on 14.05.2019, 16.08.2021, 28.02.2022 and 28.02.2023 but no response has been received till finalisation of this Balance Sheet.

(c) Income Tax

Income tax demand in respect of A.Y. 2009-10 and A.Y. 2010-11 amounting to Rs 101.66 lakhs has not been deposited as the cases are pending with Appellate Authority of the Income Tax Department.

(D) (i) Penalty for contravention of section 177 of Companies Act 2013 :

For not complying with section 177 regarding formation of Audit committee, minimum Rs. 1 lac and maximum Rs. 5 lacs penalty may be imposed on EIL. Provision for Rs. 1 lac has been provided in the books of accounts and balance Rs.4 lacs is being included in the Contingent Liability head.

(ii) Mutation Cost of 49.19 acres of Land at Chackasi, Bauria, Howrah as per the Govt. of West Bengal Notification is Rs.7.38 Lacs.

(iii) As per section 203(3) of Companies Act 2013, a whole time Key Managerial Personnel shall not hold office in more than one company in its subsidiary company at the same time. In the FY 2021-22, CS & CFO of subsidiary company (PMDC) had been holding additional charge in the Holding company, which is contradiction of provision. As per provision, minimum one lakh and maximum 5 Lakhs penalty may be imposed on EIL. Rs. 1 Lakh has been provide in the books and balance Rs. 4 Lakhs have been considered as Contingent liability.

37.1.2

Other information :

Eastern Investments Limited is a NBFC Company. As per RBI Revised Guidelines on Entry Point Norms, Principal Business criteria (PBC), a company to be registered as NBFC should fulfil both criteria (the assets and the income Pattern based on the last audited financial statement) for showing Financial activity as Principal Business, which could not be complied with by EIL.

37.2

Claims against OMDC not acknowledged as debt includes:

a. Legal Cases constitute Rs. 2550.36 Lakhs from sl. no. A(a) to (m). Claims of contractors for supply of materials/services are pending with arbitration/courts which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. It is expected that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will be in favour of the Company and will not have any material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation. The amount shown above are approximate and not crystallized on the date of reporting of accounts.



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- b. Out of the total claim of Odisha Govt. towards demand for BPMEI Leases alongwith with interest amounting Rs. 1,80,182.17 Lakhs have been shown in SI No (B) as the cases are pending in different courts of law.
- c. Bank Guarantee is given to Indian Bureau of Mines, OSPCB & Baitarani Irrigation Division Rs.1994.81 Lakhs (SI No C)
- d. For Demand from various statutory authorities towards income tax, sales tax, excise duty, custom duty, service tax, entry tax and other government levies for 237.31 lakhs and Rs.26.21 lakhs respectively as per sl. no. (E) & (F). The Company is contesting the demand with appellate authorities. It is expected that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will be in favour of the Company and will not have any material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation. Site Reclamation charges of Rs. 1480.44 Lakh is shown in SI. No. (D).
- e. Pursuant to the amendments of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, the Sub-Collector, Champua had served a Notice against the Company for alleged unauthorized possession of 10.79 acres of leasehold land on the ground that the said land belongs to Adivasis and based on that, the Revenue Inspector asked OMDC to vacate the land. The Company filed an appeal before the Addl. District Magistrate but the appeal was not allowed. During April, 1999 the Company filed a writ application and obtained Stay Order from the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa to maintain the status quo about the possession of the land until further order. No specific liability could be ascertained.
- f. Stamp Duty, Registration Charges, NPV & other Statutory Payment will be made at the time of executing supplementary Lease Deed after having all statutory clearances of around Rs.19707.90 Lac for all three OMDC Leases as shown in (F) and (G).
- g. OMDC has challenged the two orders of NCLT dated 10.3.20 before NCLAT, New Delhi in the matter of M/s Jal Balaji Industries Ltd against petition filed u/s 9 of IBC, 2016. The judgement is in OMDC Favour and the case is in force in Kolkata High Court.

37.3

**Claims against BSLC not acknowledged as debt includes:**

(i) (a) Demand of Rs. 93.17 Lac (Rs.93.17 Lac) in respect of Odisha Sales Tax and Odisha Entry Tax, challenged in appeal against which a sum of Rs.57.96 Lac (Rs.57.96 Lac) is deposited with the Sales Tax Authority. None of the cases have been settled and BSLC has also filed an application for refund of the deposited amount of Rs.57.96 Lacs with the Commercial Tax Department and which is under process. No further communication is received towards balance of Rs.35.21 Lac (Rs.35.21 Lac) and hence it is considered as contingent liability till such time it is settled.

(i) (b) The Government had notified for increase of stamp duty for executing lease deeds @ 15% vide Indian Stamps ( Odisha Amendment Act,2013 and Rules 2013). Accordingly the Govt. of Odisha demanded Rs 99.42 Crore for renewal of mining lease. BSLC has filed writ before Odisha High Court challenging the above said notification and demand vide WP ( C ) case No 15307/2013 dated 08/07/2013 which is pending till date. The Hon'ble High Court of Odisha has given " STAY" on the operation of above said notification which continues till date. In the meantime BSLC has made registration of renewal of mining lease for two lease period i.e 2000-2020 & 2020-2040 by paying the stamp duty @ 5% which is completed by the Registration department and duly signed by the Collector, Sundergarh as per details given below: (1) Registration No 377 dated 30.3.2016 for the lease period 01.03.2000 to 31.03.2020. The stamp duty paid Rs 6,14,28,672. If Govt ordered to pay the balance, then BSLC has to pay the differential amount of Rs 12.28 Crore ( 15% -5%). (2) Registration No 592 dated 30.06.2020 for the period of 01.4.2020 to 31.03.2040. The stamp duty paid Rs 4,09,43,578, if The Govt will order to pay the balance amount, then BSLC has to pay the differential amount of Rs 8.28 Crore. So the total differential amount will be Rs 20.56 Crore. So if the demand persist, then BSLC will pay maximum to the amount of Rs 20.56 Crore. So we may take the contingent liability of Rs 20.56 Crore instead of Rs 99.42 Crore.

(i) (c) Provident Fund claim of Rs. 103.09 Lacs have been provided in the books and contingent liability becomes NIL as on 31.03.2024.

(i) (d) BSLC received a notice from Dy Director of Mines Rourkela vide letter no 143 dated 15.01.2015 towards excess mining of Rs 9,55,06,402 for the period from 2000-01 to 2010-11. Subsequently DDM Rourkela revised the demand and issued a show cause notice vide letter no 3014 dated 15.11.2017 for Rs 40,89,64,739/- for the same period.

BSLC has stated in his reply that the reliance placed on judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme court dated 02.08.2017 in Common Cause Case for issuing the present show cause notice with regard to alleged excess production with respect to Mining plan and consent to operate is misplaced. It is submitted that the said judgment did not deal with the issue of alleged excess production with respect to Mining plan and consent to operate. DDM raised the demand by considering the highest production from EC/MP/CTO from the period from 2000-01- to 2010-11. But as per Supreme Court order it will be calculated as per EC only. Hence BSLC revised the calculation and replied the show cause notice vide letter on dated 15.12.2017 by calculating the excess production taking only EC quantity. Hence as per BSLC calculation the final demand amount arrived for Rs 8,07,96,051/- which has already been provided in the Books of Account and the balance of Rs. 3281.68 Lacs (Rs.4089.65 Lacs -Rs.807.96 Lacs) has been kept in contingent liability. No demand/ correspondence in this regard have been communicated to BSLC since then. In view of enhance EC permissible quantity since 2010-11, there is no scope of increase in quantity by the company.

(ii) (a) A work order was issued to the contractor on 24.10.2010 to provide security services round the clock at the different places of mines. After termination of work order, the agency submitted the final bills of Rs. 89.81 Lakhs. Rs. 21 Lakhs was paid to the agency leaving a pending amount of Rs. 68.81 Lakhs. The agency filed a civil suit at Rourkela. Liability of Rs. 24.88 Lakhs have been outstanding in the books apart from Security deposit of Rs 13.28 Lakhs. As per the civil suit filed by the contractor, 7% interest was claimed p.a till realisation. The principal and interest, which comes to Rs, 84.17 Lakhs as on 31.03.2024. As the case is not yet over, the amount has been parked in the contingent liability account.

(ii) (b) An agency had given her vehicle on hire basis as per contract. CRPF had taken the vehicle for patrolling and who did not release the vehicle on due date and kept for more days. BSLC did not pay the hired amount for extra days. Agency went to court and the court gave the verdict in favour of the agency and asked to pay Rs. 1.87 Lacs. BSLC challenged the order at High Court,Rourkela and deposited 1.00 Lac at Civil Court, Rourkela. Balance amount of Rs.0.87 Lac is not paid till date as the final decision has not yet come, so the amount is kept as contingent liability.

(iii) The Assessee has filed appeal against the order passed by the Assessing Officer mainly on three issues for the AY 2020-21:

- Income Tax department has passed rectification order u/s 154 ignoring unabsorbed loss of Rs 67,79,89,869 though it is mentioned in rectification order.
  - Provision for gratuity Rs 1,90,56,000 has been added twice in section 36 as well as in section 40A(7).
  - Employees provident fund Rs 65, 83,837 has been added twice in section 36(1)(va) as well as in Section 43B.
- BSLC challenged the above order and went for filing an appeal with the Income Tax Department. Next hearing date has not yet been received by the company. An amount of Rs.146.86 Lacs (101.28 Lacs as demand amount + Rs. 45.58 Lacs as accrued interest) as on 31.03.2024 has been appeared in the Income Tax Portal and hence BSLC has kept the same amount as contingent liability till such time it is not finalised.

(iv) The Assessee has filed appeal against order passed by the learned Assessing Officer mainly on two issues for the AY 2015-16:

- Expenditure of Rs 1,35,00,000 has been debited under the head of Finance Cost which is allowed under scrutiny assessment u/s 143(3) but disallowed invoking section 263 of the Income Tax Act 1961 on the ground that assessee did not pay the amount.
- Ex-gratia payment of Rs 5,50,00,000 has been debited in profit & loss account but the assessing officer was invoking section 35DDA of Income Tax Act 1961 and allowed one-fifth in the assessment year 2015-16 and the balance shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years. That means no expenses has been disallowed in totality.

BSLC challenged the above order and went for filing an appeal with the Income Tax Department saying that:-

- liability for finance cost has to considered for deduction as it is charged to Profit & Loss account.
- deduction for the whole ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5.50 cr has to be considered in the same year for deduction as it was allowed in totality.

Next hearing date has not yet been received by the company. An amount of Rs.223.54 Lacs (186.23 Lacs as demand amount + Rs. 37.31 Lacs as accrued interest) as on 31.03.2024 has been appeared in the Income Tax Portal and hence BSLC has kept the same amount as contingent liability till such time it is not finalised.

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*Signature*



- b. Out of the total claim of Odisha Govt. towards demand for BPMEL Leases alongwith with interest amounting Rs. 1,80,182.17 Lakhs have been shown in SI No (B) as the cases are pending in different courts of law.
- c. Bank Guarantee is given to Indian Bureau of Mines, OSPCB & Baitarani Irrigation Division Rs.1994.81 Lakhs (SI No C)
- d. For Demand from various statutory authorities towards income tax, sales tax, excise duty, custom duty, service tax, entry tax and other government levies for 237.31 lakhs and Rs.26.21 lakhs respectively as per sl. no. (E) & (F). The Company is contesting the demand with appellate authorities. It is expected that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will be in favour of the Company and will not have any material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation. Site Reclamation charges of Rs. 1480.44 Lakh is shown in SI. No. (D).
- e. Pursuant to the amendments of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, the Sub-Collector, Champua had served a Notice against the Company for alleged unauthorized possession of 10.79 acres of leasehold land on the ground that the said land belongs to Adivasis and based on that, the Revenue Inspector asked OMDC to vacate the land. The Company filed an appeal before the Addl. District Magistrate but the appeal was not allowed. During April, 1999 the Company filed a writ application and obtained Stay Order from the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa to maintain the status quo about the possession of the land until further order. No specific liability could be ascertained.
- f. Stamp Duty, Registration Charges, NPV & other Statutory Payment will be made at the time of executing supplementary Lease Deed after having all statutory clearances of around Rs.19707.90 Lac for all three OMDC Leases as shown in (F) and (G).
- g. OMDC has challenged the two orders of NCLT dated 10.3.20 before NCLAT, New Delhi in the matter of M/s Jal Balaji Industries Ltd against petition filed u/s 9 of IBC, 2016. The judgement is in OMDC Favour and the case is in force in Kolkata High Court.

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(i) (b) The Government had notified for increase of stamp duty for executing lease deeds @ 15% vide Indian Stamps (Odisha Amendment Act, 2013 and Rules 2013). Accordingly the Govt. of Odisha demanded Rs 99.42 Crore for renewal of mining lease. BSLC has filed writ before Odisha High Court challenging the above said notification and demand vide WP (C) case No 15307/2013 dated 08/07/2013 which is pending till date. The Hon'ble High Court of Odisha has given "STAY" on the operation of above said notification which continues till date. In the meantime BSLC has made registration of renewal of mining lease for two lease period i.e 2000-2020 & 2020-2040 by paying the stamp duty @ 5% which is completed by the Registration department and duly signed by the Collector, Sundergarh as per details given below: (1) Registration No 377 dated 30.3.2016 for the lease period 01.03.2000 to 31.03.2020. The stamp duty paid Rs 6,14,28,672. If Govt ordered to pay the balance, then BSLC has to pay the differential amount of Rs 12.28 Crore (15% - 5%). (2) Registration No 592 dated 30.06.2020 for the period of 01.4.2020 to 31.03.2040. The stamp duty paid Rs 4,09,43,578, if The Govt will order to pay the balance amount, then BSLC has to pay the differential amount of Rs 8.38 Crore. So the total differential amount will be Rs 20.56 Crore. So if the demand persist, then BSLC will pay maximum to the amount of Rs 20.56 Crore. So we may take the contingent liability of Rs 20.56 Crore instead of Rs 99.42 Crore.

(i) (c) Provident Fund claim of Rs. 103.09 Lacs have been provided in the books and contingent liability becomes NIL as on 31.03.2024.

(i) (d) BSLC received a notice from Dy Director of Mines Rourkela vide letter no 143 dated 15.01.2015 towards excess mining of Rs 9,55,06,402 for the period from 2000-01 to 2010-11. Subsequently DDM Rourkela revised the demand and issued a show cause notice vide letter no 3014 dated 15.11.2017 for Rs 40,89,64,739/- for the same period.

BSLC has stated in his reply that the reliance placed on judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme court dated 02.08.2017 in Common Cause Case for issuing the present show cause notice with regard to alleged excess production with respect to Mining plan and consent to operate is misplaced. It is submitted that the said judgment did not deal with the issue of alleged excess production with respect to Mining plan and consent to operate. DDM raised the demand by considering the highest production from EC/MP/CTO from the period from 2000-01- to 2010-11. But as per Supreme Court order it will be calculated as per EC only. Hence BSLC revised the calculation and replied the show cause notice vide letter on dated 15.12.2017 by calculating the excess production taking only EC quantity. Hence as per BSLC calculation the final demand amount arrived for Rs 8,07,96,051/- which has already been provided in the Books of Account and the balance of Rs. 3281.68 Lacs (Rs.4089.65 Lacs - Rs.807.96 Lacs) has been kept in contingent liability. No demand/ correspondence in this regard have been communicated to BSLC since then. In view of enhance EC permissible quantity since 2010-11, there is no scope of increase in quantity by the company.

(ii) (a) A work order was issued to the contractor on 24.10.2010 to provide security services round the clock at the different places of mines. After termination of work order, the agency submitted the final bills of Rs. 89.81 Lakhs. Rs. 21 Lakhs was paid to the agency leaving a pending amount of Rs. 68.81 Lakhs. The agency filed a civil suit at Rourkela. Liability of Rs. 24.88 Lakhs have been outstanding in the books apart from Security deposit of Rs 13.28 Lakhs. As per the civil suit filed by the contractor, 7% interest was claimed p.a till realisation. The principal and interest, which comes to Rs, 84.17 Lakhs as on 31.03.2024. As the case is not yet over, the amount has been parked in the contingent liability account.

(ii) (b) An agency had given her vehicle on hire basis as per contract. CRPF had taken the vehicle for patrolling and who did not release the vehicle on due date and kept for more days. BSLC did not pay the hired amount for extra days. Agency went to court and the court gave the verdict in favour of the agency and asked to pay Rs. 1.87 Lacs. BSLC challenged the order at High Court, Rourkela and deposited 1.00 Lac at Civil Court, Rourkela. Balance amount of Rs.0.87 Lac is not paid till date as the final decision has not yet come, so the amount is kept as contingent liability.

(iii) The Assessee has filed appeal against the order passed by the Assessing Officer mainly on three issues for the AY 2020-21:

- Income Tax department has passed rectification order u/s 154 ignoring unabsorbed loss of Rs 67,79,89,869 though it is mentioned in rectification order.
  - Provision for gratuity Rs 1,90,56,000 has been added twice in section 36 as well as in section 40A(7).
  - Employees provident fund Rs 65, 83,837 has been added twice in section 36(i)(vii) as well as in Section 43B.
- BSLC challenged the above order and went for filing an appeal with the Income Tax Department. Next hearing date has not yet been received by the company. An amount of Rs.146.86 Lacs (101.28 Lacs as demand amount + Rs. 45.58 Lacs as accrued interest) as on 31.03.2024 has been appeared in the Income Tax Portal and hence BSLC has kept the same amount as contingent liability till such time it is not finalised.

(iv) The Assessee has filed appeal against order passed by the learned Assessing Officer mainly on two issues for the AY 2015-16:

- Expenditure of Rs 1,35,00,000 has been debited under the head of Finance Cost which is allowed under scrutiny assessment u/s 143(3) but disallowed invoking section 263 of the Income Tax Act 1961 on the ground that assessee did not pay the amount.
- Ex-gratia payment of Rs 5,50,00,000 has been debited in profit & loss account but the assessing officer was invoking section 35DDA of Income Tax Act 1961 and allowed one-fifth in the assessment year 2015-16 and the balance shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years. That means no expenses has been disallowed in totality.

BSLC challenged the above order and went for filing an appeal with the Income Tax Department saying that:-

- liability for finance cost has to considered for deduction as it is charged to Profit & Loss account.
- deduction for the whole ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5.50 cr has to be considered in the same year for deduction as it was allowed in totality.

Next hearing date has not yet been received by the company. An amount of Rs.223.54 Lacs (186.23 Lacs as demand amount + Rs. 37.31 Lacs as accrued interest) as on 31.03.2024 has been appeared in the Income Tax Portal and hence BSLC has kept the same amount as contingent liability till such time it is not finalised.

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*Signature*



**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**38 - Segment information**

**38.1 Products from which reportable segments derive their revenues**

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided, and in respect of the 'Limestone' and 'Dolomite' operations, the information is further analysed based on the different classes of customers. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company around differences in products and services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Company.

Specifically, the Company's reportable segments under Ind AS 108 are as follows:

- a. Limestone
- b. Dolomite
- Limestone segment
- Iron ore segment
- Manganese segment
- Sponge iron segment
- Dolomite segment

**38.2 Segment revenues and results**

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and results from operations by reportable

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
	Segment revenue		Segment profit	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Dolomite and limestone Segment	8,466.97	8,619.17	266.09	1,237.17
Iron ore segment	8,187.56	3,553.06	2,467.39	3,553.07
Manganese segment	40.36	0.01	12.16	-
Sponge iron segment	-	-	-	-
Unallocated	468.57	463.43	(3,355.62)	(7,032.91)
<b>Total for operations</b>	<b>17,163.46</b>	<b>12,635.67</b>	<b>(609.98)</b>	<b>(2,242.67)</b>
Other income			383.07	282.78
Profit before Tax			(226.91)	(1,959.89)
Tax expenses			(819.37)	(1,157.75)
Exceptional Items			-	(87.39)
<b>Total profit from operations</b>			<b>592.46</b>	<b>(889.53)</b>

**38.3 Segment assets and liabilities**

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
<b>Segment assets</b>		
Dolomite and limestone Segment	5,576.70	5,694.66
Iron ore segment	1,657.41	1,378.72
Manganese segment	541.31	623.20
Sponge iron segment	344.89	344.89
<b>Total segment assets</b>	<b>8,120.31</b>	<b>8,041.47</b>
Unallocated	33,514.71	38,751.05
<b>Consolidated total assets</b>	<b>41,635.02</b>	<b>46,792.52</b>
<b>Segment liabilities</b>		
Dolomite and limestone Segment	18,521.29	18,815.90
Iron ore segment	-	-
Manganese segment	-	-
Sponge iron segment	-	-
<b>Total segment liabilities</b>	<b>18,521.29</b>	<b>18,815.90</b>
Unallocated	33,750.39	39,077.91
<b>Consolidated total liabilities</b>	<b>52,271.68</b>	<b>57,893.81</b>



*[Handwritten signature]*



38. 4 OMDC - The Company has identified Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Sponge Iron as their Business Segment. Though Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines as well as Sponge Iron Plant are closed since Sept., 2010, Presently Company's source of revenue is Sale of old stocks ( Iron ore & Managanese) and Interest & accrued interest on Fixed deposits kept in Lien against Bank Guarantee & Collateral Deposit money against Loan from Bank. The Assets have been allocated directly which are identifiable to the respective segment and the balance is put in the un-allocated segment. The total liabilities have been allocated to un-allocated segment.

### 38.5 Other segment information

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to non-current assets	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Dolomite and limestone Segment	38.89	37.79	50.95	-
Iron ore segment	-	-	-	-
Manganese segment	-	-	-	-
Sponge iron segment	4.22	4.22	-	-
Unallocated	483.26	218.95	81.67	13.62
<b>Total for operations</b>	<b>526.37</b>	<b>260.96</b>	<b>132.62</b>	<b>13.62</b>

### 38.6 Revenue from major products

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from operations from its major products and servi

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Dolomite and limestone Segment	8,466.97	8,619.17
Iron ore segment	8,187.56	3,553.06
Manganese segment	40.36	0.01
Sponge iron segment	-	-
Unallocated	468.57	463.43
	<b>17,163.46</b>	<b>12,635.67</b>

### 38.7 Geographical information

The Company operates mainly in principal geographical areas-India only and the Company does not have any other operation in any Country outside India. Accordingly, the Geographical information will only be applicable to India.

Particulars	Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
	Revenue from external customers		Total Non-current assets	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
India	17,163.46	12,635.67	29,205.55	29,568.47
Outside India	-	-	-	-
	<b>17,163.46</b>	<b>12,635.67</b>	<b>29,205.55</b>	<b>29,568.47</b>

### 38.8 Information about major customers

a. The Company is currently not operating because of the non-renewal of lease hold agreement and mining licenses with effect from FY 2009-10, which may resume in near future. Accordingly, there are no major customers that can be identified to be reported for disclosure purpose as on 31st March, 2024.

b. The Company's major customers are Bokaro and Rourkela steel plant of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) .



**Eastern Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**39 - Disclosure of any transactions with struck off Companies**

**39.1 Transactions of EIL with companies struck off or under liquidation (Already provided for in the books of accounts):**

Name of struck off company or company under liquidation	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2024	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2023
The Kinnison Jute Mills Co.Ltd.	Investments in securities	27.07	27.07
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Investments in securities	20.09	20.09
Kumardhubi Engg. Works Ltd	Investments in securities	0.27	0.27
Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Ltd.	Investments in securities	0.92	0.92
Kumardhubi Engg. Works Ltd.	Investments in securities	0.04	0.04
Union Jute Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	25.06	25.06
The Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	40.87	40.87
Holman Climax Manufacturing Ltd.	Investments in securities	9.59	9.59
The Karanpura Development Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	5.88	5.88
Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Investments in securities	4.90	4.90

**39.2 Disclosure of any transactions of OMDC with struck off Companies**

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transaction with Struck-off Company	Balance Outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
	Investment in Securities	Nil	
	Receivables	Nil	
	Payables	Nil	
	Share held by stuck off company	Nil	
	Other Outstanding Balance (to be specified)	Nil	

**39.3 Disclosure of any transactions of BSLC with struck off Companies**

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transaction with Struck-off Company	Balance Outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
	Investment in Securities	Nil	
	Receivables	Nil	
	Payables	Nil	
	Share held by stuck off company	Nil	
	Other Outstanding Balance (to be specified)	Nil	



*[Handwritten signature]*



40. Other Informations

40.1 OMDC:

Description	Status
Reserve (in Million Tonnes)	Iron-4.08
Capacity(EC granted)	Iron- 0.36 Million Tonnes per Annum
Mining Lease	> Supplementary lease deed executed on 06.07.2022 for the period from 11.10.2021 to 10.10.2041.
Forest Clearance(FC)	> Forest Clearance granted by MoEF&CC, Integrated Regional office, Bhubaneswar on 17.09.2021 for total forest area of 21.52 hect. and valid up to 10.10.2041.
Environment Clearance(EC)	> EC has been granted on 14.07.2023 by MoEF & CC, New Delhi and valid up to 13.07.2033.
Mining Plan	> Mining Plan approved by IBM on 22.07.2021 and valid up to 31.03.2026.
Consent to Establish(CTE)	> Consent to Establish (CTE) granted by SPCB, Odisha on 15.12.2020 and valid upto 14.12.2025.
Consent to Operate(CTO)	> Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by SPCB, Odisha on 11.08.2023 and amended CTO to operate Crusher & Screen granted on 13.12.2023. > Valid up to 31.03.2025.
Active resumption of mining operation	> 14.12.2023

2. Bhadrasahi Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (998.70 Ha.)

Description	Status
Reserve (in Million Tonnes)	Iron- 70.38, Manganese- 10.49
Capacity(EC applied)	Iron- 1.8 Million Tonnes per Annum, Mn- 0.12 Million Tonnes per Annum
Mining Lease extension	> Govt. of Odisha vide order dated 06.02.2020 extended the mining lease validity period from 01.10.2010 to 30.09.2030.
Forest Clearance(FC)	> Forest Clearance co-terminus is pending for payment of NPV of Rs.51.25 Crore
Environment Clearance(EC)	> OMDC submitted ToR along with EIA & EMP report to the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), Odisha on 1 <sup>st</sup> letter from SPCB, Odisha was sent on 19.03.2021 to Collector, Keonjhar for fixation of date and venue for conducting Public Hearing (PH) and last letter from SPCB was sent on 18.02.2022. > Date and venue for conducting Public Hearing (PH) is awaited from Collector, Keonjhar.
Mining Plan	> Mining Plan approved by IBM on 17.03.2020 and valid up to 31.03.2025.
Consent to Establish(CTE)	> Application for CTE will be submitted after receiving letter from SPCB, Odisha.

3. Belkundi Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (1276.79 Ha.)

Description	Status
Reserve(in Million Tonnes)	Iron- 25.93, Manganese- 11.73
Capacity(EC applied)	Iron- 1.8 Million Tonnes per Annum, Mn- 0.30 Million Tonnes per Annum
Mining Lease extension	> Govt. of Odisha vide order dated 03.02.2020 extended the mining lease validity period from 16.08.2006 to 15.08.2026.
Forestry Clearance(FC)	> Forest Clearance co-terminus extension of Belkundi mines has been granted by MoEF & CC New Delhi on 14.09.2022 and valid up to 15.08.2026.
Environment Clearance(EC)	> The Public Hearing which was scheduled twice earlier, once for 16.06.2023 and again for 25.10.2023, was postponed by the office of Collector & District Magistrate, Keonjhar. > Date and venue for conducting Public Hearing (PH) is awaited from Collector, Keonjhar.
Mining Plan	> Mining Plan approved by IBM on 29.01.2021 and valid up to 31.03.2026.
Consent to Establish(CTE)	> Presentation made before SPCB, Odisha on 25.02.2021 for obtaining CTE.

**BPMELE LEASES :**

**OMDC HAD BEEN OPERTING BPMELE LEASES BY VIRTUE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. MINING RIGHTS OF BPMELE LEASES ARE SUBJUDICE. THE**

**1. Kolha-Roida Iron & Manganese Ore Mines (254.952 Ha.)**

Description	Status
Renewal of Mining Lease	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> RML application (15.08.1996 to 14.08.2016) was rejected by Govt. of Odisha on 16.11.2006.
Date of Expiry of 2 <sup>nd</sup> RML / Date of filing of 3 <sup>rd</sup> RML Application	14.08.1996 / 14.07.1995
Mines operated up to (under Deemed Renewal)	16.11.2006
Environment Clearance(EC)	EC was obtained on 23.07.2012 for 3 MTPA Iron ore & 0.24 MTPA Manganese ore.
Forest Clearance(FC)	Not Available
Approved Mining Plan	Not available
Consent to Establish (CTE)	Not available
Consent to Operate (CTO)	Not available

**2. Dalki Manganese Ore Mines (266.77 Ha.)**

*B. Chawchharia*





Description	Status
Renewal of Mining Lease	The 3rd RML application (01.10.1994 to 30.09.2014) was rejected by Govt. of Odisha on 24.08.2006.
Date of Expiry of 2 <sup>nd</sup> RML / Date of filing 4 <sup>th</sup> RML Application	30.09.1994/ 05.09.2013
Mines operated up to (under Deemed Renewal)	24.08.2006
Environment Clearance(EC)	EC was obtained on 11.09.2013 for 0.24 MTPA Manganese ore.
Forest Clearance(FC)	Not available
Approved Mining Plan	Not available
Consent to Establish (CTE)	Not available
Consent to Operate (CTO)	Not available
<b>3. Thakurani Iron &amp; Manganese Ore Mines (1546.55 Ha.)</b>	
Description	Status
Renewal of Mining Lease	3rd RML from 01.10.2004 to 30.09.2024 is pending.
Date of Expiry of 2 <sup>nd</sup> RML / Date of filing of 3 <sup>rd</sup> RML Application	30.09.2004 / 27.09.2003
Mines operated up to (under Deemed Renewal)	09.12.2009
Environment Clearance(EC)	Not available
Forest Clearance(FC)	Not available
Approved Mining Plan	Not available
Consent to Establish (CTE)	Not available
Consent to Operate (CTO)	Not available

#### 40.1.2 – Other Information:

- There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.
- Un-authorized occupation of some of the quarters has been made by contractor's employees in mines. Company is considering to take necessary action including legal course wherever necessary to take the ownership of the quarters.
- The registration of the Building of the company at Kolkata and in Scope Complex, New delhi is yet to be completed. The provision of Rs.84.03 lakhs has been made for registration of building. However, further payment will be made at the time of Registration as per actual.
- As per the understanding with the employees, electricity consumed by them in the accommodation provided to them would be free of cost, hence any recovery is not made from employees.

40.1.3 The accounts have been prepared on Going Concern Basis. The Baglaburu Iron Mines started operating from 14.12.2023. The Company is constantly following up for renewal of mining leases for remaining two mines i.e. Belhundi and Bhadrasal Mines.

40.1.4 Confirmation of balances in respect of advances, receivables etc. are sent on quarterly basis and annually. The effect of any adjustment, as may be required, on reconciliation with the confirmation of the parties will be done in future years, after receipt of confirmation.

40.1.5 The effective date for adoption of Ind-AS 116 is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. From the classification of applicability, in respect of QMDC, Ind-AS 116 can not be made applicable.

#### 40.2 - BSLC - Additional notes to Accounts

40.2.1 - The Company owned freehold land of 104.925 Hectres and leasehold land of 466.196 Hectres (Govt. Land) in Block-XI at birmitrapur as surface right area which is 571.121 Hectres and balance land of lease is 221.568 Hectres (Private tenanted land, public road, NH, Temple etc) in Block -XI at birmitrapur. Company has purchased 0.354 Hectres of land outside lease hold area. Hence total Mining Lease area is 793.043 Hectres of Land (105.279+466.196+221.568) in Block-XI at Birmitrapur. As per mining pain the proposed mines area would be 280.36 hectres for period upto 31.03.2025, however it has already mined 271.19 hectare of land till March 2024. As per the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 2017, the Company has given financial assurance in form of Bank Guarantee of Rs.841.09 Lacs in regard to Progressive Mine Closure Plan. The Company had provided for Progressive Mine Closure Plan for Rs.1401.81 Lacs till March 2025. The differential additional amount of Rs 960.72 Lacs is yet to be submitted. Liability of Rs.56.07 Lacs has been recognised towards regrassing of mined areas as per the clause of the supplementary lease deed.

40.2.2 - Provision for FMCP: In terms of requirements of Rule 24 to 27 of MCDR, 2017, the company is required to recognize a liability for final mine closure plan. However, the time for preparation and submission of FMCP is not yet due and hence the amount of liability could not be determined at the present juncture. Hence, the liability is not recognized in the books of account and due to the fact that the amounts involved are not material.

40.2.3 - Supreme Court Judgement: The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Constitution Bench of nine judges pronounced on July 25, 2024 and August 14, 2024 that the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 will not denude the State Government of their power to levy tax on mineral rights and held that tax could be levied by the State Government on all transactions made by mining companies and lease holders after April 1, 2005. However, the company has so far not received any demands/notices from concerned State Govt / agencies in this regard. The management has assessed the implications of Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgments dated 25th July, 2024 and 14th August, 2024 and believes that the financial impact, if devolved, on the company will not be material. Accordingly, no liability has been recognized in the books of account.

40.2.4 - The Company pursuant to approval of Environmental Clearance from competent authority for enhancement of its annual production capacity from 0.96 MTPA to 5.26 MTPA, has received a total outlay plan of Rs 350.30 lac towards cost of implementation of site specific wild life conservation. The Company, as a matter of prudence has made necessary provision in the books of account accordingly.

*[Handwritten Signature]*





40.2.5 The Company is not regular in repaying principal amount of term loan and interest thereon to its holding company Eastern Investments Ltd (EIL). The Company was accommodated with the loan to tide over financial crisis due to closure of the mines for some period during 2011-12. As per the terms, principal is repayable after one year from the resumption of mining operations in 120 equal monthly installments. Simple interest on the loan is payable on monthly basis at RBI interest rate prevailing on the date of disbursement for the year of disbursement and thereafter for subsequent years at the prevailing RBI interest rate. The loan was disbursed during 2012-13 on different dates aggregating to Rs.1375 Lac and also in April 2013 for Rs.125 Lac. Effectively principal repayment falls due from April 2013 in respect disbursements during 2012-13 and from May 2013 for the disbursement in April 2013.

The Company is not in a position to pay any monthly installment towards repayment of principal due to financial crisis. Aggregate amount of principal falling due for payment but remaining unpaid as at the year-end is Rs.1500 Lac. The Company could not repay interest since June 2013. The holding company EIL a Non Banking Financial Company declared the entire loan as Non Performing Asset as on 30th Sep 2014 and stopped recognizing interest income thereon from October 2014. The Company has requested EIL to waive the loan amount as well as interest thereon in view of poor financial status of the company. The amount in default towards repayment of interest as at the year-end is Rs. 1053.70 Lac (Rs. 955.93 Lac). Confirmation of the above balances of loan & interest from EIL are also obtained.

40.2.6 As per Tripartite Memorandum of Settlement dated 30th March 2009 with Recognised Workmen's Union and Regional Labour Commissioner, the wage revision is due from 1st January 2012. However, in view of Office Memorandum of Department of Public Enterprise Nos.2(11)/96-DPE(WC)-GL-1 dated 11th February 2004 and 2(70)/08-DPE(WC) dated 26th November 2008 the Company is barred to carry out wage revision due to recurring losses, negative networth and inability to pay incremental wages out of its own sources. In view of the above, no provision on account of pay revision has been made in the accounts. The possibility of wage revision being remote, the same is not considered even as Contingent Liability.

40.2.7 Input Tax Credit of Rs. 1461.57 Lacs ( Previous Year Rs.1426.10 Lacs) is lying in the books as other current assets. The company has obtained legal opinion, accordingly the whole of ITC is either eligible for adjustment against output tax liability or for refund in the ordinary course of business.

40.2.8 Company is subject to secretarial audit and the management is responsible for various compliances under the Companies Act and the rules framed there under and all the applicable SEBI compliances. Any additional fees/penalties payable for non compliances are accounted for as and when required.

40.2.9 Balance with some of the parties are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. The Management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same. The company is strengthening its balance confirmation procedures, however on scrutiny of accounts, provision and allowances have been made in accounts wherever necessary.

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

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

40.2.12 The Company has substantial carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and accordingly Deferred Tax Asset of Rs. 1668.20 Lacs (previous year Rs. 1674.03 Lac) has arisen as on 31st March 2024 and it does not include the effect of Gratuity and Leave encashment. However, as per IND AS-12 and in consideration of prudence, the Deferred Tax Asset has not been recognised in the financial statements owing to uncertainty of the availability of sufficient taxable income in future against which such Deferred Tax Assets can be realised. Deferred Tax Assets on Depreciation for the year ended 31st March 2024 is hereunder: Depreciation as per Income Tax Act Rs. 73.82 Lacs and Depreciation as per Company's Act Rs. 38.89 Lacs, Timing Difference being Rs. (34.93) Lacs and Tax Impact on the same Rs. (5.83) Lacs. Net Deferred Tax Assets as on 31.03.2024 Rs. 1668.20 Lacs.

40.2.13 The Company has made a profit of Rs.232.55 Lacs before tax for the year ended 31st March 2024 and accumulated loss as on 31st March 2024 is Rs.21673.23 Lacs which is in excess of the entire Net Worth of the Company. The company has assessed the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements keeping in view the recent improvements in the performance of the company and expected positive prospects in future. The Management expects that positive cash flow will be generated from operations which would enable the company to continue to operate as a going concern during the forthcoming 12 months period. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

40.2.14 Other additional regulatory information are not applicable to the company.

40.2.15 SEGMENT- One common nomenclature used for both Dolomite and Limestone " carbonate Rocks" This term reflects that both minerals are composed primarily of carbonate minerals with Limestone being predominantly composed of calcite ( calcium carbonate) and Dolomite being composed of the mineral dolomite ( calcium magnesium carbonate). The company produces Dolomite and Limestone which belongs to a single segment product " carbonate Minerals" and sales it to the domestic market as such segment reporting under Ind As is not required.

40.2.16 Provision for doubtful debtors: Trade Receivable shown at Note No 13.2 include amounts outstanding for the more than one year of Rs. 99.73 Lacs ; however, no Provision has been recognized in the books of account owing to the fact that the company is taking measures by persuing with relevant parties to recover these amounts and most of these amounts are receivables from other PSUs.

40.2.17 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped and re-arranged wherever necessary.

#### 40.2.18 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects.

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
(i) Amount required to be spent by the company	17.86	3.90

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(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	0.00	0.00
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	17.86	3.00
(iv) Total of previous year Shortfall	3.00	NA
(v) Reason for shortfall	Due to non-availability of members in the CSR committee	Due to non-availability of members in the CSR committee
(vi) Nature of CSR activities :	NA	NA
(vii) Details of Related Party transaction relating to CSR Expenditure as per relevant accounting standards	Nil	Nil

For B. Chhawchharia & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn.No: 305123E

*Gaurav*  
Gaurav Kumar Jaiswal  
Partner

Membership No: 310588  
UDIN NO: 24310588BKPLAT 8987  
Place: Kolkata ,24th September' 2024

*Ami Kumar*  
Director  
*Puspen Sarkar*  
(Puspen Sarkar)  
Chief Financial Officer

*Suresh Chandra Pandey*  
(S C Pandey)  
Managing Director

*S. Raja Babu*  
(S Raja Babu)  
Company Secretary

