H. & R. JOHNSON (INDIA) TBK LIMITED

2023 - 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
To the Members of H & R JOHNSON (INDIA) TBK LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **H & R JOHNSON (INDIA) TBK LIMITED** (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Director’s Report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The Director’s report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the 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 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 Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read Board's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, 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 Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 Financial Statements.

We communicate with Management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the financial statements.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of the Section are complied by the Company.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations in its Financial Statements as at March 31, 2024. Refer Note no. 2.23 to the Financial Statement

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

iv.

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

B. The Management has represented, 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; and

C. Based on such audit procedures that we have 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 (1) and (2) contain any material misstatement.

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

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390
UDIN: 24154390BKAVUO6651

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 04, 2024

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of **H & R JOHNSON (INDIA) TBK LIMITED** of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor’s Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, we report that:

i. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

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

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets.

b. As per information and explanations to us, physical verification of PPE has been carried out by the management during the year in accordance with the phased programme of verification of all assets over three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;

c. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company;

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has not revalued its PPE during the year;

e. According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. Inventories

a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no inventory in the books of the Company, therefore, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not sanctioned any working capital limits from Banks or Financial institutions, hence paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made investments in, and not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, clause 3 (iii)(a) to (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company;

iv. The Company has not made any investment and not given any loans, guarantees or securities in respect of provisions of sections 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013.

v. In our opinion the Company has not accepted deposits or the amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Hence clause 3 (v) of the order is not applicable to the Company;

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the Services provided by the Company.

vii. Statutory Dues

a. According to our information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, pension scheme, employees' state insurance, duty of customs, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of excise, cess and Provident fund, Pension Scheme, Goods and Service tax, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. There were no transactions which have not been recorded in the books of accounts and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act,1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any Financial Institution, Bank and Government and company has not issued any debentures, therefore, paragraph 3(ix) (a) to (f) of the Order, is not applicable to the Company.

x. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans or Private placement or preferential allotment and hence reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi.

a. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is required to be filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rules, 2014 with the central government during the year and upto the date of this report.

c. Based on our enquires and according to the information and explanation given by the management, we have been informed that no whistle blower complaint has been received during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Details of transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standard. However, the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Internal Audit is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered during the year into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) and hence clause 3 (xvi) b, c and d are not applicable;

xvii. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 9.08 Lakhs in the current financial year (FY 2023-24) and of Rs. 15.02 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year (FY 2022-2023).

xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and based on our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet and as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts upto the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due with a period of one year from the Balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The order under second proviso to sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act is not applicable to the company.

xxi. Since the Company do not require to prepare consolidated financials statement. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the order is not applicable.

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390
UDIN: 24154390BKAVUO6651

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 04, 2024

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of H & R JOHNSON (INDIA) TBK LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of H & R JOHNSON (INDIA) TBK LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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.

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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 Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390
UDIN: 24154390BKAVUO6651

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 04, 2024

H. & R. Johnson (INDIA) TBK Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.01	5.77	6.14
Other Intangible assets		-	-
Financial assets			
Investments		-	-
Trade Receivables	2.02		
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Deferred tax assets (Net)	2.04	17.41	17.03
Other non-current assets	2.04	-	21.58
Total non-current assets		**23.18**	**44.75**
Current Assets			
Inventories		-	-
Financial Assets			
Investments		-	-
Trade Receivables	2.02	20.52	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2.05	17.44	46.36
Bank balances other than 2.09 above		-	-
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Current tax assets (Net)		-	-
Other current assets	2.04	172.27	153.61
Total current assets		**210.23**	**199.97**
Total assets		**233.41**	**244.72**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	2.06	161.02	161.02
Other Equity	2.07	(12.24)	(2.45)
Total equity		**148.78**	**158.57**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Lease Liability		-	-
Trade payables		-	-
Other financial liabilities	2.09	3.00	3.00
Provisions	2.10	55.19	50.09
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**58.19**	**53.09**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Lease Liability		-	-
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	2.08	0.90	0.90
Other financial liabilities	2.09	7.94	11.04
Other current liabilities	2.11	10.59	11.25
Provisions	2.10	7.01	9.87
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total current liabilities		**26.44**	**33.06**
Total equity and liabilities		**233.41**	**244.72**
Summary of material accounting policies	1		

As per our report of even date

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
M. No : 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-
Amit Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 7089892

Sd/-
Sunil Sen
Director
DIN: 10239496

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2024

H. & R. Johnson (INDIA) TBK Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	2.12	228.00	215.75
Other income	2.13	0.88	3.14
Total Income		**228.88**	**218.89**
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		-	-
Employee benefits expense	2.14	224.23	215.33
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.15	0.37	0.57
Impairment loss on financial assets		-	-
Other expenses	2.16	13.99	16.64
Total Expenses		**238.59**	**232.54**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(9.71)	(13.65)
Exceptional items			
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(9.71)**	**(13.65)**
Tax expenses	2.17		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(0.26)	(0.39)
		(0.26)	**(0.39)**
Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations		**(9.45)**	**(13.26)**
Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued operations before tax			
Tax expense of discontinued operations			
Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued operations (after tax)			
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**(9.45)**	**(13.26)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.46)	(3.11)
Income tax/Deffered tax recognised in other comprehensive income		(0.12)	(0.78)
		(0.34)	(2.33)
Total other comprehensive income		(0.34)	(2.33)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(9.79)**	**(15.59)**
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations) :			
Basic (in Rs.)	2.18	(5.87)	(8.24)
Diluted (in Rs.)		(5.87)	(8.24)
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued and continuing operations) :			
Basic (in Rs.)		(5.87)	(8.24)
Diluted (in Rs.)		(5.87)	(8.24)
Summary of material accounting policies	1		

As per our report of even date

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
M. No : 154390

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-	Sd/-
Amit Kumar Agrawal	**Sunil Sen**
Director	**Director**
DIN: 7089892	**DIN: 10239496**

H. & R. Johnson (INDIA) TBK Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024
All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit Before Tax from Continuing Operations	(9.71)	(13.65)
Profit Before Tax from Discontinuing Operations	-	-
Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	**(9.71)**	**(13.65)**
Non-cash Adjustment to Profit Before Tax:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.37	0.57
Acturial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	(0.34)	(2.33)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Finance costs	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
	(9.68)	(15.41)
Change in operating assets and liabilities :		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(20.52)	-
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	-	(0.17)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	21.58	16.67
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(18.66)	26.38
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	2.12	4.10
Increase/(decrease) in loans	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(0.66)	0.14
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(3.10)	(0.98)
Cash generated from operations	(28.92)	30.72
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(28.92)	30.72
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Repayment of loans	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment from borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+ C)	(28.92)	30.72
Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalent held in foreign currency		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	46.36	15.64
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17.44	46.36
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement :		
Cash and cash equivalents	17.44	46.36
Bank overdrafts		
Balance as per the cash flow statement :	**17.44**	**46.36**

As per our report of even date

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
M. No : 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-
Amit Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 7089892

Sd/-
Sunil Sen
Director
DIN: 10239496

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2024

H. & R. Johnson (INDIA) TBK Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity				Total Equity Attributable to Equity Shareholder
		Reserve and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
		Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at April 01, 2023	**161.02**	**(44.44)**	**47.60**	**(5.61)**	**-**	**158.57**
Changes in Equity for the year ended March 2024						
Profit for the year	-	-	(9.45)	-	-	(9.45)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.34)	-	(0.34)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**161.02**	**(44.44)**	**38.15**	**(5.95)**	**-**	**148.78**
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	**161.02**	**(44.44)**	**38.15**	**(5.95)**	**-**	**148.78**

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity				Total Equity Attributable to Equity Shareholder
		Reserve and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
		Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at April 01, 2022	**161.02**	**(44.44)**	**60.86**	**(3.28)**	**-**	**174.16**
Changes in Equity for the year ended March 2023						
Profit for the year	-	-	(13.26)	-	-	(13.26)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(2.33)	-	(2.33)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**161.02**	**(44.44)**	**47.60**	**(5.61)**	**-**	**158.57**
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**161.02**	**(44.44)**	**47.60**	**(5.61)**	**-**	**158.57**

Summary of material accounting policies 1

As per our report of even date

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
M. No : 154390

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-
Amit Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 7089892

Sd/-
Sunil Sen
Director
DIN: 10239496

Background

H. & R. Johnson (India) TBK Limited, a Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Prism Johnson Limited. The Company is in the business providing customer care services in regards to Tiles, Bathroom Fittings, and Kitchen fittings.

Authorization of financial statements

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 4th, 2024.

Recent Pronouncements :

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company

Summary of material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the presentation of the standalone financial statements.

1. Basis of Preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(i) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

a) certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value; and
b) defined benefit plans -plan assets measured at fair value.

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

2. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statement and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees in lakhs, except where otherwise indicated.

3. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents its assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

a) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
b) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

4. Use of judgements, estimates & assumptions

While preparing financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the Company makes certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Financial reporting results rely on the estimate of the effect of certain matters that are inherently uncertain. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecast and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Estimates and Judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as below:

a) Assessment of functional currency;
b) Fair value of Financial Assets and Financial liabilities;
c) The useful lives of, or expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in, depreciable assets;
d) Valuation of inventories and Inventory obsolescence;
e) Warranty obligations
f) Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units;
g) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits;
h) Provisions and Bad Debts;
i) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and
j) Contingencies.

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these standalone financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these financial statements, used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

5. Revenue Recognition

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from Sale of Goods is recognised when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transferring a promised goods (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset i.e. usually on delivery of the goods

At contract inception, the Company assess the goods promised in a contract with a customer and shall identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. On satisfaction of the performance obligation, the Company recognises as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which a Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods to the customer. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, Revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Incremental costs i.e. incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained is recognised as an asset if the Company expects to recover those costs.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

6. Property, Plant and equipment

a) Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, finance costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

b) When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Cost of major inspection is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

c) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net realisable value and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

d) The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.

e) Free hold Land is not depreciated.

f) Cost of mines development expenses are amortised systematically based on Life of Assets Related to Mines.

g) Stores and Spares which meet the definition of property plant and equipment and satisfy the recognition criteria of Ind AS 16 are capitalized as property, plant and equipment.

h) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight line method. In accordance with requirements prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the Company has assessed the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment and has adopted the useful lives and residual value as prescribed in Schedule II. The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful life of asset
Building	5 years to 60 years
Plant and Machinery	3 years to 25 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Hydraulic Works and pipelines	15 years
General Lab Equipment	10 Years
Office Equipment	2 to 5 Years
Computer Equipment	3 Years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Machinery spares	Over the useful life of the related assets

Depreciation on stores and spares specific to an item of property, plant and equipment is based on life of the related property, plant and equipment.

i) In line with the provisions of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, the Company depreciates significant components of the main asset (which have different useful lives as compared to the main asset) based on the individual useful life of those components. Useful life for such components has been assessed based on the historical experience and internal technical inputs which varies from 2 to 40 years.

j) All assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/-, are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

7. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Cost of Software directly identified with hardware is capitalised along with the cost of hardware. Application software is capitalised as Intangible Asset.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on straight line basis over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each year end. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives and impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Estimated lives for current and comparative periods in relation to application of straight line method of amortisation of intangible assets (acquired) are as follows:

Assets	Useful life of asset

Software	5 years

Research and Development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate the following:

a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
b) Its intention to complete the asset;
c) Its ability to use or sell the asset;
d) the asset will generate future economic benefits;
e) The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and use or sell the asset;
f) The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

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 statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

8. Impairment of Assets

Carrying amount of Tangible and Intangible Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company’s assets (cash-generating units). Non- financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

9. Inventories

Raw materials, fuels, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour, other direct cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.Cost of finished goods includes excise duty and is determined on a weighted average basis. Excise duty is accounted for at the point of manufacture of goods and accordingly, is considered for valuation of finished goods stock lying in the factories and depots as on the Balance Sheet date.

Traded Goods are valued on weighted average cost.

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

10. Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at a mortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Trade receivables expected in one year or less are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

11. Cash Flow Statement

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

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

12. Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

13. Financial Instruments

<u>Financial Assets</u>

Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through statement of profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 '*Construction Contracts'* ("Ind AS 11") and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(v) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

<u>Financial liabilities:</u>

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, financial guarantee contracts or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method or at FVTPL. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in statement of profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iv) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other Income' or 'Other Expenses' as the case may be.

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

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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.

14. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

The Company ceases capitalising borrowing costs when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

15. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a current pre-tax rate. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the company.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent Assets is disclosed when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent Liabilities in respect of show-cause notices are considered only when converted into demands.

16. Gratuity and other post-employment benefits

a) Short-term obligations
Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of profit & loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

b) Post-employment obligations
The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised at amount net of taxes in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

c) **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The liabilities for leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

d) Bonus Plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

17. Taxes on Income

Current Tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

Current tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

18. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders is adjusted for after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

19. Segment reporting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of products/service.

a) Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly attributable with allocable to segments including inter-segment revenue.
b) Expenses that are directly identifiable with / allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment results. Expenses which relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under unallowable expenditure.
c) Income which relates to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallowable income.
d) Segment results includes margins on inter-segment and sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the company.
e) Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Un-allocable assets and liability represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

20. Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, that is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.
The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor
Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

21. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are prepared in INR, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains / (losses). Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

Non – Monetary items:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction.

The Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration to determine the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency

22. Fair Value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

a) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

b) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

c) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

H. & R. Johnson (INDIA) TBK Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

2.01 Property, plant and equipment :

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Addition	Disposal	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the Year	Elimination on disposal	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Own Assets :										
Land - Freehold	3.38	-	-	3.38	-	-	-	-	3.38	3.38
Plant & Machinery	4.03	-	-	4.03	3.42	0.01	-	3.43	0.60	0.61
Computers	8.63	-	-	8.63	7.87	-	-	7.87	0.75	0.75
Office Equipment	4.46	-	-	4.46	3.07	0.36	-	3.43	1.03	1.39
Total	**20.49**	**-**	**-**	**20.49**	**14.36**	**0.37**	**-**	**14.73**	**5.77**	**6.14**

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2022	Addition	Disposal	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the Year	Elimination on disposal	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Own Assets :										
Land - Freehold	3.38	-	-	3.38	-	-	-	-	3.38	3.38
Plant & Machinery	4.03	-	-	4.03	3.11	0.31	-	3.42	0.61	0.92
Computers	8.63	-	-	8.63	7.87	-	-	7.87	0.75	0.75
Office Equipment	4.46	-	-	4.46	2.81	0.26	-	3.07	1.39	1.65
Total	**20.49**	**-**	**-**	**20.49**	**13.79**	**0.57**	**-**	**14.36**	**6.14**	**6.71**

All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

2.02 Trade Receivables	**Non Current**		**Current**	
	As at March 31, 2024	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Trade Receivables - Considered good and secured	-	-	20.52	-
Trade Receivables - Considered good and unsecured	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - Doubtful which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**20.52**	**-**

Trade Receivable - Ageing as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	**Less than 6 month**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**As at March 31, 2024**
(i) Undisputed - Considered Good	20.52	-	-	-	**20.52**
(ii) Undisputed - Significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Undisputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	**-**
(v) Disputed - Significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	**-**
(vi) Disputed - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	**-**

2.03 Deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net)	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Deductible temporary differences		
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax	0.43	0.54
Defined benefit and other Long Term Benefit obligation	16.98	16.49
Net deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)	**17.41**	**17.03**

2.04 Other assets	**Non Current**		**Current**	
	As at March 31, 2024	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Advances to other parties	-	-	0.63	1.14
Tax refund receivable	-	21.58	22.80	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	2.27	6.11
Others	-	-	146.57	146.36
Total	**-**	**21.58**	**172.27**	**153.61**

2.05 Cash and Bank Balances	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Cash and cash equivalent		
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	17.44	46.36
Total	**17.44**	**46.36**

2.06 Share capital	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Authorised share capital :		
5,00,000 (March 31, 2023 : 5,00,000) equity shares of Rs.100/- each	500.00	500.00
	500.00	**500.00**
Issued and subscribed capital comprises :		
1,61,020 (March 31, 2023 : 1,61,020) equity shares of Rs.100/- each (fully paid up)	161.02	161.02
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**161.02**	**161.02**

a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:
(Separate reconciliation should be prepared for each ***Class of Shares****)*

Equity shares	**As at March 31, 2024**		**As at March 31, 2023**	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the period	1,61,020	161.02	1,61,020	161.02
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,61,020	161.02	1,61,020	161.02

b. Details of share holders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at March 31, 2024		**As at March 31, 2023**	
	No. of Shares	**% of holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% of holding**
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid				
Name of the Shareholder				
Prism Johnson Limited	1,61,020	100%	1,61,020	100%

c. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

As at 31-03-2024

Promoter Name	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
Prism Johnson Limited	1,61,020	100%	-
			-
Total	**1,61,020**	**100%**	-

As at 31-03-2023

Promoter Name	**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
Prism Johnson Limited	1,61,020	100%	-
			-
Total	**1,61,020**	**100%**	-

All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

2.07	**Other equity**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
	Retained earnings	32.20	41.99
	Capital Reserve	(44.44)	(44.44)
		(12.24)	**(2.45)**
	Retained earnings		
	Balance at beginning of year	41.99	57.58
	Profit for the year	(9.45)	(13.26)
	Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(0.34)	(2.33)
	Balance as at the end of the year	**32.20**	**41.99**
	Capital Reserve (Gain / loss on trf of business)		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	(44.44)	(44.44)
	Movement during the year	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	**(44.44)**	**(44.44)**
	Total other equity	**(12.24)**	**(2.45)**

Of the above 1,61,020 shares, 10 shares are held by individuals on behalf of Prism Johnson Limited

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

2.08	**Other financial liabilities**	**Non Current**		**Current**	
		-	-	-	-
		2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	To Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
	To Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	0.90	0.90
		-	**-**	**0.90**	**0.90**

Ageing of payables as On 31st March'2024					**As at March 31,**
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**2024**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	0.90	-	-	-	**0.90**
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
					0.90

Ageing of payables as On 31st March'2023					**As at March 31,**
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**2023**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	0.90	-	-	-	**0.90**
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
					0.90

2.09	**Other financial liabilities**	**Non Current**		**Current**	
		As at March 31, 2024	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
	Security deposits from others	3.00	3.00	-	-
	Salary and Employee benefits payable	-	-	7.53	9.55
	Others	-	-	0.41	1.49
	Total	**3.00**	**3.00**	**7.94**	**11.04**

2.10	**Provisions**	**Non Current**		**Current**	
		As at March 31, 2024	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
	Employee benefits				
	Provision for Gratuity	39.99	35.53	4.59	6.99
	Provision for Leave Encashment	15.20	14.56	2.42	2.88
	Total	**55.19**	**50.09**	**7.01**	**9.87**

2.11	**Other liabilities**	**Non Current**		**Current**	
		As at March 31, 2024	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
	Bonus Payable	-	-	5.26	5.54
	Statutory liabilities	-	-	5.33	5.71
	Total	**-**	**-**	**10.59**	**11.25**

All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2.12	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Services	228.00	215.75
	Revenue from operations	**228.00**	**215.75**

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2.13	**Other Income**		
	Other non - operating income		
	Interest on Income tax refund	0.86	2.54
	Miscellaneous Income	0.02	0.60
		0.88	**3.14**

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2.14	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	207.83	198.86
	Contribution to provident and other fund	8.34	9.11
	Gratuity	5.97	5.46
	Leave encashment	2.00	1.89
	Staff welfare expenses	0.09	0.01
		224.23	**215.33**

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2.15	**Depreciation and amortization expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.37	0.57
		0.37	**0.57**

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2.16	**Other Expenses**		
	Rent and Maintenance	1.50	1.50
	Travelling & Communication Expenses	0.99	1.47
	Insurance	6.15	11.29
	Audit Fees	1.00	1.00
	Legal & Professional Charges	2.95	1.18
	Miscellaneous Expenses	1.40	0.20
		13.99	**16.64**

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payment to Auditors		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
2.17	**Tax expenses**		
	(a) Income tax expenses :		
	Current tax assets		
	In respect of the current year	-	-
	In respect of prior years	-	-
	Others	-	-
		-	-
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of the current year	(0.26)	(0.39)
	Others	-	-
		(0.26)	(0.39)
	Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**(0.26)**	**(0.39)**
	(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.12)	(0.78)
		(0.12)	(0.78)

2.18 Earnings Per Share (EPS)	**Year ended March 31, 2024**	**Year ended March 31, 2023**
Basic & Diluted earnings per share :		
From continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	(5.87)	(8.24)
From discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the company		
Total basic & diluted earnings per share	**(5.87)**	**(8.24)**
Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share :		
Basic & Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share :		
From continuing operations	(9.45)	(13.26)
From discontinued operations		
	(9.45)	**(13.26)**
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company :		
Used in calculating basic earnings per share	(9.45)	(13.26)
Used in calculating diluted earnings per share	(9.45)	(13.26)
Profit from discontinued operations		
Profit used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**(9.45)**	**(13.26)**
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator :		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,61,020	1,61,020
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share :		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**1,61,020**	**1,61,020**

2.19 Employee Benefit Plans

1. Defined contribution plans

The total expense recognised in profit and loss of Rs 8.34 Lacs (for the year ended March 31, 2023 : Rs 9.11 Lacs) represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in rules of the plans.

2. Defined Benefits Plans

Gratuity

The company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the employee’s service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are met by the company. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The liability in respect of plan is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

3. Principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation	**Gratuity** Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
Discount Rate	7.19%	7.35%
Expected Rate(s) of salary increase	7%	7%
Attrition Rate	10%	10%

All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

4. Amounts recognised in standlone statement of Profit and Loss in respect of defined benefit plans

	Gratuity	
	Year Ended	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Service cost:		
Current service cost	2.91	2.92
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	3.06	2.54
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in profit & loss	**5.97**	**5.46**
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	0.41	(1.22)
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	0.05	4.32
Others(decribe)	-	-
Adjustments for restrictions on defined beenfit assets	-	-
Componenets of defined benefits cost recognised in OCI	0.46	3.11
Total	**6.43**	**8.56**

5. Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation and planned assets

	Gratuity	
	Year Ended	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Opening defined benefit obligations	42.52	38.04
Current service cost	2.91	2.92
Interest cost	3.06	2.54
Remeasurement (Gains)/loss		
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	0.41	(1.22)
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	0.05	4.32
Benefits paid	(4.37)	(4.09)
Others(describe)	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**44.58**	**42.52**

6. Assets / Liabilities

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	44.58	42.52
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	-	-
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	**44.58**	**42.52**

7. Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Sensitivity analysis - DBO end of Period	Gratuity	
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Discount rate +100 basis points	42.15	40.33
Discount rate -100 basis points	47.32	44.97
Salary Increase Rate +1%	47.30	44.96
Salary Increase Rate -1%	42.12	40.31
Attrition Rate +1%	44.61	42.57
Attrition Rate -1%	44.56	42.47

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous years.

All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

2.20 Financial Instruments

(i) Accounting classifications

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

a) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and others are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

b) For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

(ii) Fair Value measurements

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

Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted price included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability,either directly (i.e.as prices) or indirectly (i.e.derived from prices)

Level 3: unobservable inputs from assets and liability

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Investments							
Investment in other companies	-			-			
Investment in government securities							
Investment in mutual funds							
Trade receivables	20.52			20.52			-
Loans and Advances	-			-			-
Other financial assets	-			-			-
Cash and cash equivalents	17.44			17.44			-
	37.96			**37.96**			**-**

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification		Fair Value		
		FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-		-			
Lease Liability	-		-			
Trade payables	-		-			
Other financial liabilities	10.94		10.94			
	10.94		**10.94**			

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Investments							
Investment in other companies	-			-			
Investment in government securities							
Investment in mutual funds							
Trade receivables	-			-			-
Loans and Advances	-			-			-
Other financial assets	-			-			-
Cash and cash equivalents	46.36			46.36			-
	46.36			**46.36**			**-**

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification		Fair Value		
		FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-		-			
Trade payables	-		-			
Other financial liabilities	14.04		14.04			
	14.04		**14.04**			

(iii) Financial Risk Management

Credit risk
Exposures to credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as from credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions with suppliers.
As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have significant concentration of credit risk neither due to size of customers nor due to country risk.

Credit risk management:

The Company has specific policies for managing customer credit risk; these policies factor in the customer's financial position, past experirence and other customer specific factors. The company uses the alloawance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables from customers.
Based on the indsutry practices and business enviroment in which the Company operates, management considers that the trade receivables are in default if the payment are more than two years past due.
Trade receivables consits of large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and approproate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.
Table showing age of gross trade receivables and movement in expected credit loss allowance :

Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements
The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.
The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experienced and adjusted for forward- looking information.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach for managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to Company’s reputation. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the senior management. The Management monitors the Company’s net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Market Risk – Interest Rate
The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
The Company borrows at variable as well as fixed interest rates and the same is managed by the Company by constantly monitoring the trends and expectations. In order to reduce the overall interest cost, the Company has borrowed in a mix of short term and long term loans.

2.21 Related Party Transaction

	Ownership interest as at March, 31	
	2024	2023
(a) Holding Company		
Prism Johnson Limited	100%	100%

(b) Subsidiary of Holding company

TBK Venkataramiah Tile Bath Kitchen Private Limited
TBK Rangoli Tile Bath Kitchen Private Limited
TBK Samiyaz Tile Bath Kitchen Private Limited
TBK Prathap Tile Bath Kitchen Private Limited
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

(c) Joint Venture of Holding Company
Sentini Cermica Private Limited
Antique Marbonite Private Limited
Spectrum Johnson Tiles Private Limited
Small Johnson Floor Tiles Private Limited
Sanskar Ceramics Private Limited
Coral Gold Tiles Private Limited
TBK Deepgiri Tile Bath Kitchen Private Limited
TBK Florance Ceramics Private Limited

(d) Enterprises Under Common Control
Ardex Endura (India) Private Limited

(e) Related Party Transactions

Name of Enterprise	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Amount of transaction in FY 2023-24	Amount outstanding as on 31.03.24 (payable)/ Receivable	Amount of transaction in FY 2022-23	Amount outstanding as on 31.03.23 (payable)/ Receivable
Prism Johnson Limited (PJL)	Holding Company	Sales of goods & services	228.00	20.52	254.59	-
		Other Receivable	-	145.34	-	144.94
		Reimbursement paid by PJL	0.03	-	-	-
		Reimbursement received by PJL	0.07	-	-	-
		Rent Expenses	1.50	-	1.77	-
TBK Deepgiri Tile Bath Kitchen Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company	Reimbursement received	4.53	1.23	4.97	0.84
Sentini Cermica Private Limited	Subsidiary of Holding company	Rent Income	0.02	-	0.02	-
		Deposits	-	3.00	-	3.00

2.22 Ratios

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	7.95	6.05	31%	Note 1
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	-6%	-9%	-29%	Note 2
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	1.24	1.29	-4%	Note 3
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Sales	-4%	-7%	-41%	Note 3
Return On Capital Employed (%)	Earnings Before Interest & Tax	Capital Employed	-7%	-9%	-24%	Note 4

Note 1: Variance in Current ratio is on account of decrease in current liabilities relative to current assets during the year as compared to previous year
Note 2: Return on Equity ratio has decreased on account of losses in the current year
Note 3: Variance in Net Capital Turnover ratio is on account of decrease in current liabilities relative to current assets during the year as compared to previous year
Note 4: Net profit ratio has decreased on account of losses incurred in the current year
Note 5: Return on capital Employed has decreased on account of losses incurred in the current year

2.23 Contingent Liabilities
Income Tax liabilty on account of Merger of Rs 19.60 Lakhs

All amounts are in Rs. In lacs unless otherwise stated

2.24 Notes as per Amended Schedule III

(i) Loans or Advances in the nature of loans
No Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.

(ii) Details of Benami Property held
No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(iii) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium
a. The company has not advanced or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other source or kind of funds) to any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall: (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
b. The company has not received any funds 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (the ultimate beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(iv) Relationship with struck off Companies
The Company has not entered into any transactions with the Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Corporate Social responsibility
Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and therefore Note for Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the company

(vi) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
The company has not Invested or Traded in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

2.25 Previous year figures have been recast, regrouped and reclassified to make them comparable with the current year figures.

As per our report of even date

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 101569W

Sd/-
Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
M. No : 154390

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-	Sd/-
Amit Kumar Agrawal	**Sunil Sen**
Director	**Director**
DIN: 7089892	**DIN: 10239496**