RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
2023-24

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Profit (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 significant 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 Profit 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's of Director 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 does not have any pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 which would impact its financial positions.

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 it's 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 it's 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: 24154390BKAVUQ4658

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 **RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) 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 is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of 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 the records, Company does not have any Immovable properties. Hence the paragraph 3(i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to 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. During the Operating cycle of Company, Management regularly conduct physical verification of Finished traded goods which in our opinion is reasonable, having regards to the size and nature of the Company. The discrepancies noticed on such verification were not significant and the same have been properly dealt with in the Books of Account.

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, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

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: 24154390BKAVUQ4658

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 RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) 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 RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) 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: 24154390BKAVUQ4658

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 04, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Background

RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Ltd, 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.

<u>Company as a lessee</u>
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.

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>
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.

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
CIN : U14103MH2006PLC160848
Registered Office : Windsor, 7th Floor, C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 098.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Amount in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Audited	
		Year Ended as at	
		31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
A	**ASSETS**		
1	**Non Current Assets :**		
(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	4.61	2.51
(b)	Capital work-in-progress	-	-
(c)	Other Intangible assets	1.51	2.31
(d)	Intangible assets under development	-	-
(e)	Financial Assets		
(i)	Loans	-	-
(ii)	Other Financial assets	5.26	4.98
(f)	Deferred tax assets (net)	0.75	0.35
(g)	Other non-current assets	111.57	50.60
	Total	**123.70**	**60.74**
2	**Current Assets :**		
(a)	Inventories	10.47	-
(b)	Financial Assets	-	-
(i)	Trade receivables	1,178.35	1,265.52
(ii)	Cash and cash equivalents	21.54	233.44
(iii)	Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-
(c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	5.21	-
(d)	Other current assets	142.66	64.18
	Total	**1,358.24**	**1,563.14**
	Total Assets	**1,481.94**	**1,623.89**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**		
1	**Equity :**		
(a)	Equity Share Capital	5.00	5.00
(b)	Other Equity	428.51	310.51
	Total	**433.51**	**315.51**
2	**Liabilities :**		
I	**Non Current Liabilities :**		
(a)	Financial Liabilities		
(i)	Borrowings	-	-
(ii)	Other financial liabilities (to be specified)	5.33	2.60
(b)	Provisions	2.21	1.17
	Total	**7.53**	**3.77**
II	**Current Liabilities :**		
(a)	Financial Liabilities		
(i)	Trade payables		
	Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises	724.13	343.11
	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises	149.43	710.47
(ii)	Other financial liabilities	117.08	122.98
(b)	Other current liabilities	50.08	100.11
(c)	Provisions	0.18	0.10
(d)	Current Tax Liabilities	-	27.84
	Total	**1,040.89**	**1,304.60**
	Total Equity and Liabilities	**1,481.94**	**1,623.89**

Note :
1 Figures of the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary.

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101569W)

Sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

Sd/-

Amit Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 07089892

Sd/-

Sudipta Saha
(Director)
DIN - 02700496

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2024

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
CIN : U14103MH2006PLC160848
Registered Office : Windsor, 7th Floor, C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 098.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Amount in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31-Mar-24 Audited	31-Dec-23 Unaudited	31-Mar-23 Audited	31-Mar-24 Audited	31-Mar-23 Audited
1	**Income from operations :**					
(a)	Net Sales	1,592.16	838.66	1,423.42	6,460.37	4,587.40
(b)	Other Income from operations	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Income from operations	**1,592.16**	**838.66**	**1,423.42**	**6,460.37**	**4,587.40**
2	**Expenses :**					
(a)	Cost of materials consumed	-	-	-	-	-
(b)	Purchases of stock-in-trade	1,156.53	589.39	1,059.39	4,609.13	3,365.31
(c)	Stores and spares consumed	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Power & fuel	-	-	-	-	-
(e)	Employee benefits expense	94.06	80.64	88.93	331.67	204.63
(f)	Freight outward	-	-	-	-	-
(g)	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	0.00	(10.48)	-	(10.47)	-
(h)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.58	0.58	0.38	2.08	0.56
(i)	Other expenses	352.99	262.36	220.05	1,384.24	676.57
	Total Expenses	**1,604.16**	**922.50**	**1,368.75**	**6,316.65**	**4,247.06**
3	Profit / (Loss) from operations before Other Income, Finance cost and Exceptional items (1-2)	(12.00)	(83.84)	54.67	143.72	340.34
4	Other Income	4.79	2.16	21.01	18.78	21.18
5	Profit from ordinary activities before Finance cost and Exceptional items (3+4)	(7.21)	(81.68)	75.68	162.50	361.52
6	Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-
7	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before Exceptional items (5-6)	(7.21)	(81.68)	75.68	162.50	361.52
8	Exceptional items : Stock Loss in Accident	0.98	-	-	2.28	-
9	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before Tax (7(+/-)8)	(8.19)	(81.68)	75.68	160.22	361.52
10	Tax expenses	(1.57)	(22.51)	22.80	42.33	94.91
11	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (9-10)**	**(6.61)**	**(59.17)**	**52.87**	**117.89**	**266.61**
12	Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	(0.12)	-	0.00	(0.12)	0.00
13	**Total Comprehensive Income (after tax) (11+12)**	**(6.49)**	**(59.17)**	**52.87**	**118.01**	**266.61**
14	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face value ₹ 10/- per share)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
15	Networth	-	-	-	433.51	315.51
16	Earning Per Share - (Basic, diluted and not annualised) (₹)	(13.22)	(118.34)	105.74	235.77	533.22

Notes :

1 Figures for the previous periods have been regrouped wherever necessary

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101569W)

Sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

Sd/-

Amit Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 07089892

Sd/-

Sudipta Saha
(Director)
DIN - 02700496

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2024

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Amount in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
I	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non Current Assets**			
	a. Property, Plant and Equipment	2	4.61	2.51
	b. Capital work-in-progress		-	-
	c. Other Intangible assets	2	1.51	2.31
	d. Intangible assets under development		-	-
	e. Financial Assets		-	-
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables		-	-
	(iii) Loans		-	-
	(iv) Other Financial Assets (to be specified)	3	5.26	4.98
	f. Deferred tax assets (net)	4	0.75	0.35
	g. Other non-current assets	5	111.57	50.60
	Total Non Current Assets		**123.70**	**60.74**
2	**Current Assets**			
	a. Inventories	6	10.47	-
	b. Financial Assets		-	-
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables	7	1,178.35	1,265.52
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	21.54	233.44
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	-
	(v) Loans		-	-
	(vi) Others Financial Assets (to be specified)		-	-
	c. Current Tax Assets (Net)		5.21	-
	d. Other current assets	9	142.66	64.18
	Total Current Assets		**1,358.24**	**1,563.14**
	Total Assets		**1,481.94**	**1,623.89**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	a. Equity Share Capital	10	5.00	5.00
	b. Other Equity	11	428.51	310.51
	Total Equity		**433.51**	**315.51**
	Liabilities			
2	**Non Current Liabilities**			
	a. Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Trade payables		-	-
	(iii) Other financial liabilities (to be specified)	12	5.33	2.60
	b. Provisions	13	2.21	1.17
	c. Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
	d. Other non-current liabilities		-	-
	Total Non Current Liabilities		**7.53**	**3.77**
3	**Current Liabilities**			
	a. Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Trade payables	14	-	-
	Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises		724.13	343.11
	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises		149.43	710.47
	(iii) Other financial liabilities (to be specified)	15	117.08	122.98
	b. Other current liabilities	16	50.08	100.11
	c. Provisions	17	0.18	0.10
	d. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			27.84
	Total Current Liabilities		**1,040.89**	**1,304.60**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,481.94**	**1,623.89**
Summary of Material accounting policies		1		

Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101569W

Sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Amit Kumar Agrawal	**Sudipta Saha**
(Director)	(Director)
DIN - 07089892	DIN - 02700496

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2024

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Amount in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I.	Revenue from operations	**18**	6,460.37	4,587.40
II.	Other income	**19**	18.78	21.18
III.	**Total Income (I+II)**		**6,479.14**	**4,608.59**
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of materials consumed			
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	**20**	4,609.13	3,365.31
	Changes in inventories of stock-in-Trade	**21**	(10.47)	-
	Employee benefits expense	**22**	331.67	204.67
	Finance costs		-	-
	Depreciation and amortization expense	**23**	2.08	0.56
	Other expenses	**24**	1,384.24	676.52
	Total expenses (IV)		**6,316.65**	**4,247.06**
V.	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional and tax (III-IV)**		**162.50**	**361.52**
VI.	Exceptional items - Stock Loss in Accident		**2.28**	
VII.	**Profit / (loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**160.22**	**361.52**
VIII.	Tax expense:	**25**		
	- Current tax		42.83	95.04
	- Income Tax of earlier years		(0.05)	0.21
	- Deferred tax		(0.45)	(0.35)
			42.33	**94.91**
IX.	**Profit / (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**		**117.89**	**266.61**
X.	Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinued operations before tax		-	-
XI.	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
XII.	**Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (X-XI)**		-	-
XIII.	**Profit / (Loss) for Period (IX+XII)**		**117.89**	**266.61**
XIV.	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans ##	**25**	(0.16)	0.00
	Income tax/Deffered tax recognised in other comprehensive income ##		0.04	(0.00)
XV.	**Total other comprehensive income**		**(0.12)**	**0.00**
XVI.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (XIII+XV)**		**118.01**	**266.61**
XVII.	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations) :			
	- Basic (in ₹)		235.77	533.22
	- Diluted (in ₹)		235.77	533.22
	Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operations) :			
	- Basic (in ₹)		-	-
	- Diluted (in ₹)		-	-
	Earnings per equity share (for discontinued and continuing operations) :			
	- Basic (in ₹)		235.77	533.22
	- Diluted (in ₹)		235.77	533.22
Significant Accounting Policies		**1**		
Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements				

Amount indicates amount less than 49,000/-

As per our report of even date
For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101569W

Sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

Sd/-

Amit Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 07089892

Sd/-

Sudipta Saha
(Director)
DIN - 02700496

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2024 **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit Before Tax from Continuing Operations	160.22	361.52
Profit Before Tax from Discontinuing Operations		
Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	**160.22**	**361.52**
Non-cash Adjustment to Profit Before Tax:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.08	0.56
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss	(1.63)	
Acturial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	0.16	0.00
Finance costs	-	-
	160.83	**362.08**
Change in operating assets and liabilities :		
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	88.79	(396.52)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(10.47)	-
Decrease/(increase) in Loans	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(180.02)	152.63
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	(60.97)	(36.40)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(78.48)	9.15
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	1.11	1.98
Increase/(decrease) in other financial Liabilities	(3.17)	73.63
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(50.03)	3.97
Cash generated from operations	**(132.41)**	**170.52**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	75.83	75.46
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(208.24)**	**95.06**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3.38)	(2.88)
Payments for purchase of investments	-	-
Payments for software development costs	-	-
Investment in Fixed Deposit	(0.28)	(0.82)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**(3.66)**	**(3.70)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Repayments of borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Dividends paid to equity shareholders	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) in financing activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+ C)	(211.90)	91.36
Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalent held in foreign currency		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	233.44	142.08
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**21.54**	**233.44**
Non-cash financing and investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment by means of finance lease		
	-	-
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement :		
Cash and cash equivalents	21.54	233.44
Balance as per the cash flow statement :	**21.54**	**233.44**
Significant accounting policies 1		

As per our report of even date
For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101569W

Sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

Sd/-

Amit Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 07089892

Sd/-

Sudipta Saha
(Director)
DIN - 02700496

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2024

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED

Statement of changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2024

Amount in Lakhs

Equity share capital	Amount
Balance at March 31, 2023	**5.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
Balance at March 31, 2024	**5.00**

Statement of changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2023

Amount in Lakhs

Equity share capital	Amount
Balance at March 31, 2022	**5.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
Balance at March 31, 2023	**5.00**

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2024 - continued

Amount in Lakhs

Other equity	**Reserves and Surplus**				**Items of Other Comprehensive Income**		**Total**
	Capital Redemption reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	Items of Other Comprehensive Income *(specify nature)*	
Balance at April 1, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**310.51**	**0.00**	-	**310.51**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	117.89	0.12	-	118.01
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**428.40**	**0.12**	**-**	**428.52**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional Provision charged for first time adoption of IND-AS 19 ##					-		-
Balance at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**428.40**	**0.12**	**-**	**428.52**

Amount indicates amount less than 49,000/-

Statement of changes in equity for the period March 31, 2023 - continued

Amount in Lakhs

Other equity	**Reserves and Surplus**				**Items of Other Comprehensive Income**		**Total**
	Capital Redemption reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit	Items of Other Comprehensive	
Balance at April 1, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**43.97**	**-**	**-**	**43.97**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	266.61	0.00	-	266.61
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**310.59**	**0.00**	**-**	**310.59**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional Provision charged for first time adoption of IND-AS 19 ##				(0.08)			(0.08)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**310.51**	**0.00**	**-**	**310.51**

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

Note : 2 Property, Plant and equipment :

Amount in Lakhs

	Gross Carrying Amount					Depreciation					Net Block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2023**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Other Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 1, 2023**	**For the Year**	**Elimination on disposal**	**Other adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Tangible Asset												
Furnitures & Fixtures	0.70	1.27	-	-	1.97	0.02	0.16			0.17	1.79	0.68
Plant & Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Computers	2.18	1.88	-	-	4.07	0.35	1.09			1.44	2.62	1.83
Office Equipment	-	0.23	-	-	0.23	-	0.04			0.04	0.19	-
Intangible Asset												
Software	2.50	-	-	-	2.50	0.19	0.79			0.99	1.51	2.31
			-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Total	**5.38**	**3.38**	**-**	**-**	**8.76**	**0.56**	**2.08**	**-**	**-**	**2.64**	**6.12**	**4.82**

-

Amount in Lakhs

	Gross Carrying Amount					Depreciation					Net Block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2022**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Other Adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at April 1, 2022**	**For the Year**	**Elimination on disposal**	**Other adjustments**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Tangible Asset												
Furnitures & Fixtures	-	0.70	-	-	0.70	-	0.02			0.02	0.68	-
Plant & Machinery	-		-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Computers	-	2.18	-	-	2.18	-	0.35			0.35	1.83	-
Office Equipment	-		-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Intangible Asset												
Software	-	2.50	-	-	2.50	-	0.19			0.19	2.31	-
			-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Total	-	5.38	-	-	5.38	-	0.56	-	-	0.56	4.82	-

Note : 3 Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Security Deposit	0.65	0.65
Fixed Deposit with Bank	4.61	4.33
Total	**5.26**	**4.98**

Note : 4 Deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Deductible temporary differences		
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax	(0.12)	(0.15)
Defined benefit and other Long Term Benefit obligation	0.88	0.50
Total	**0.75**	**0.35**

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Acquisitions/ Disposals	Closing Balance
2023 - 24 :						
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to :						
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax	(0.15)	0.03	-	-	-	(0.12)
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment	0.50	0.42	(0.04)	-	-	0.88
Others	-		-	-	-	-
	0.35	0.45	(0.04)	-	-	0.75
Tax losses						
Mat Credit Entitlement						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.35	**0.45**	**(0.04)**	**-**	**-**	**0.75**

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Acquisitions/ Disposals	Closing Balance
2022 - 23 :						
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to :						
Unabsorbed Depreciation as per Income Tax		(0.15)				**(0.15)**
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment		0.50	0.00			**0.50**
Others						
	-	0.35	0.00	-	-	0.35
Tax losses						
Mat Credit Entitlement						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.35	0.00	-	-	0.35

Note : 5 Other Non- Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
GST credit Receivable	111.57	50.60
Total	**111.57**	**50.60**

Note : 6 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Stock in Trade	10.47	-
Total	**10.47**	-

Note : 7 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Trade Receivable Considered good - Secured		
Trade Receivable Considered good - Unsecured	1,178.35	1,265.52
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	1,178.35	**1,265.52**
Less: Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	**1,178.35**	**1,265.52**

Trade Receivables Ageing as on Mar 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due date of Invoice		
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,123.94	28.12	26.29
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-

Trade Receivables Ageing as on Mar 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due date of Invoice		
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,245.40	9.84	10.27
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period March 31, 2024

Note : 8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Cash in hand	0.003	0.06
Balances with banks	21.54	233.38
Total	**21.54**	**233.44**

Note : 9 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
(i) Advances Other then Capital Advances		
Advance to creditors	42.29	7.96
Employee Advance	0.48	-
	42.77	**7.96**
(ii) Others		
Balance with Government Authorities		
GST Credit Receivable	50.91	20.43
GST Refund Claim Receivable	9.77	18.71
Duty Drawback-Receivable	6.12	14.94
RodTEP-Receivable	25.69	-
Insurance Receivable	2.83	-
Prepaid Expenses	4.56	2.15
Total	**142.66**	**64.18**

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period March 31, 2024
Note : 10 Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Authorised		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
TOTAL	**5.00**	**5.00**
Issued & Subscribed & Paid up		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
Total	**5.00**	**5.00**

a) Reconciliation of number of Shares outstanding

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Share issue during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**50,000**	**50,000**

b) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per equity share. The shareholders are entitled to dividend declared on proportionate basis. On liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the company in proporation to thier shareholding after distribution of all preferential amounts.

c) Details of shares held by Holding Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31-03-2024		As at 31-03-2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Prism Johnson Limited	50,000	100	50,000	100

d) Shares held by Promoter at the end of the period

As at 31-03-2024			% Change during the year
Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Prism Johnson Limited	50,000	100%	-

As at 31-03-2023			% Change during the year
Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
Prism Johnson Limited	50,000	100%	-

Of the above 50,000 Shares, 06 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, above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Note : 11 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Surplus		
Opening balance	310.51	43.97
Transitional Provision charged for first time adoption of IND-AS 19	-	(0.08)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	118.01	266.61
Total	**428.51**	**310.51**

Note : 12 Other Non-Current financial liabilities (to be specified)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Security Deposits from Dealer	5.33	2.60
Total	**5.33**	**2.60**

Note : 13 Non Current Liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity	0.69	0.32
Provision for Leave Encashment	1.52	0.86
Total	**2.21**	**1.17**

RMC READYMIX PORSELANO (INDIA) LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period March 31, 2024
Note : 14 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	724.13	343.11
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other then Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	149.43	710.47
Total	**873.55**	**1,053.58**

Trade Payable Ageing As on Mar 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due date of Invoice		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years
(i)MSME	724.13	-	-
(ii)Others	149.28	0.15	-
(iii)Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-
Total	**873.40**	**0.15**	**-**

Trade Payable Ageing As on Mar 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due date of Invoice		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years
(i)MSME	343.11	-	-
(ii)Others	710.47	-	-
(iii)Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-
Total	**1,053.58**	**-**	**-**

Note : 15 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Payable for Expenses	116.29	122.98
Salary & Employee Benefits Payable	0.78	-
Total	**117.08**	**122.98**

Note : 16 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Statutory Liabilities	5.26	3.94
Advance received from Customers	43.34	95.23
Provision for Bonus	1.09	0.71
Others	0.38	0.23
Total	**50.08**	**100.11**

Note : 17 Current Liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity	0.00	0.00
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.17	0.10
Total	**0.18**	**0.10**

Note : 18 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sales of products	6,284.81	4,488.13
Other operating revenue	175.56	99.27
Total	**6,460.37**	**4,587.40**

Note : 19 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest on FD with Bank	0.57	0.23
Foreign Exchange Gain	17.63	20.95
Others (Discount Received)	0.57	-
Total	**18.78**	**21.18**

Note : 20 Purchase of Stock In Trade

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Materials Purchases	4,609.13	3,365.31
Total	**4,609.13**	**3,365.31**

Note : 21 Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Closing Stock (including in Transit)		
Closing Traded Stock	14.48	-
Less: Loss by accident	(4.01)	-
Closing Stock (including in Transit)	**10.47**	-
Less : Opening Stock (including in Transit)	-	
Opening Traded Stock	-	-
Total	**(10.47)**	**-**

Note : 22 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries,wages and bonus	327.15	201.76
Contribution to provident and other fund	2.15	1.44
Gratuity	0.53	0.24
Leave encashment	1.63	1.10
Staff welfare expenses	0.21	0.13
Total	**331.67**	**204.67**

Note : 23 Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of Propery, Plant & Equipment	1.29	0.37
Amortization of Intangible Asset	0.79	0.19
Total	**2.08**	**0.56**

Note : 24 Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rent	5.22	1.62
Bank Charges	7.75	2.88
Advertisement, Sales Promotion & Marketing Expenses	105.04	54.08
Travelling & Conveyance expense	36.69	37.73
Commission on Sale	332.44	160.02
Insurance	2.31	0.82
Printing & Stationery	1.81	1.79
Export Expenses	279.38	130.38
Packaging Expenses	168.19	105.86
Freight Expenses	249.70	152.35
Rates & Taxes	2.18	0.05
Auditors Remuneration -as auditor	5.00	2.00
-for reimbursement of expenses	0.15	0.16
Legal, Professional & Consultancy Charges	129.96	3.16
Miscelleanous Expenses	58.41	19.68
Total	**1,384.24**	**676.52**

Note : 25 Tax expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Income tax expenses :		
Current tax assets		
In respect of the current year	42.83	95.04
In respect of prior years	(0.05)	0.21
Others		
	42.78	**95.25**
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(0.45)	(0.35)
Others		
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**(0.45)**	**(0.35)**
(b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	0.04	(0.00)
	0.04	**(0.00)**

Note 26: Earnings Per Share

Particulars	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	235.77	533.22
From discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the company		
Total basic & diluted earnings per share	**235.77**	**533.22**
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	117.89	266.61
From discontinued operations		
	117.89	**266.61**
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company :		
Used in calculating basic earnings per share	117.89	266.61
Used in calculating diluted earnings per share	117.89	266.61
Profit from discontinued operations		
Profit used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**117.89**	**266.61**
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator :		
Weighted average number of equity	50,000	50,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share :		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**50,000**	**50,000**

Note 27:

Based on the information available with the company, there are no dues towards principal amount or interest thereon remaining unpaid to any party covered under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 outstanding as at the end of the financial year. Further, no interest was due or payable by the company to any such supplier during the year, under the provisions of the said Act. The same is not verifiable by the auditors.

Note 28: Related Party Disclosure

a) Name of Related Parties

Holding Company
Prism Johnson Limited

Joint Venture of Holding Company
Coral Gold Tiles Private Limited
Spectrum Johnson Tiles Private Limited
Small Johnson Floor Tiles Private Limited
Sanskar Ceramics Private Limited

b) Transactions entered with the related party during the year.

Amount in Lakhs

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	Holding Company	Royalty	1.23	(18.38)	0.72	(65.47)
Prism Johnson Limited	Holding Company	Rent	1.50		1.50	
Prism Johnson Limited	Holding Company	Reimbursement of Salaries/Other Services	200.00		120.00	
Prism Johnson Limited	Holding Company	Sales of goods & services	-		-	
Prism Johnson Limited	Holding Company	Sale of Export Incentive Script (RoDTEP Income)	51.05		35.32	
Spectrum Johnson Tiles Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Co.	Purchase of goods & services	-	-	2.55	-
Spectrum Johnson Tiles Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Co.	Rent Payable	0.12		0.12	
Small Johnson Floor Tiles Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Co.	Purchase of goods & services	-	-	8.71	-
Coral Gold Tiles Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Co.	Purchase of goods & services	-	-	30.41	-
Sanskar Ceramics Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Co.	Purchase of goods & services	0.72	-	351.93	(0.21)

Note 29: **Employee Benefit Plans**

1. Defined contribution plans
The total expense recognised in profit and loss of Rs 2.15 Lacs (for the year ended March 31, 2023 : Rs 1.44 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 **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	**Gratuity**	
	Valuation as at	
	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
Discount Rate	7.21%	7.41%
Expected Rate(s) of salary increase	7%	7%
Attrition Rate	10%	10%

4. Amounts recognised in statement of Profit and Loss in respect of defined benefit plans **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	**Gratuity**	
	Year Ended	
	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
Service cost:		
Current service cost	0.51	0.24
Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	0.02	0.01
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in profit & loss	**0.53**	**0.24**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	-	-
Return on plan assets(excluding amount included in net interest expense)	-	-
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	0.01	(0.02)
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	(0.17)	0.02
Others(decribe)	-	-
Adjustments for restrictions on defined beenfit assets	-	-
Componenets of defined benefits cost recognised in OCI	(0.16)	0.00
Total	**0.37**	**0.24**

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

Particulars	**Gratuity**	
	Year Ended	
	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
Opening defined benefit obligations	0.32	0.08
Current service cost	0.51	0.24
Interest cost	0.02	0.01
Remeasurement (Gains)/loss		
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	0.01	(0.02)
Acturial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	(0.17)	0.02
Others(decribe)	-	-
Past service cost, including losses /(gains) on curtailments	-	-
Liabilities extingusihed on settlements	-	-
Liabilities assumed in business combinations	-	-
Exchange difference on foreign plans	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Others(describe)	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**0.69**	**0.32**

6. Assets / Liabilities **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	**Gratuity**	
	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	0.69	0.32
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	-	-
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	**0.69**	**0.32**

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 **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	**Gratuity**	
	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	0.69	0.32
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.06)	(0.03)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.07	0.04
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.07	0.04
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.06)	(0.03)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.03)	(0.01)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.03	0.01

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.

Note 30: **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 **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	1,178.35			1,178.35			-
Loans and Advances	-			-			-
Other financial assets	5.26			5.26			-
Cash and cash equivalents	21.54			21.54			-
	1,205.16			**1,205.16**			**-**

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-			-			
Lease Liability	-			-			
Trade payables	873.55			873.55			
Other financial liabilities	122.40			122.40			
	995.96			**995.96**			

March 31, 2023 **Amount in Lakhs**

Particulars	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	1,265.52			1,265.52			-
Loans and Advances	-			-			-
Other financial assets	4.98			4.98			-
Cash and cash equivalents	233.44			233.44			-
	1,503.94			**1,503.94**			**-**

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Value				Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-			-			
Lease Liability	-			-			
Trade payables	1,053.58			1,053.58			
Other financial liabilities	125.58			125.58			
	1,179.16			**1,179.16**			

- Amount indicates less than 49000

(iii) Financial Risk Management

The Company's Financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board. The Details of Different type of risk and management policy to address these risks are listed below :

The Company's activities are exposed to various risk viz. Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market Risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performnace of the Company, it uses various instruments and follows policies set up by the Board of Directors/Management.

a 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.

Table showing age of gross trade receivables and movement in expected credit loss allowance :

Amount in Lakhs

Age of receivables	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within the credit period	980.21	902.78
1-90 days past due	101.42	249.91
91-180 days past due	42.31	92.72
181-270 days past due	15.27	9.84
More than 270 days past due	39.13	10.27
Total	**1,178.35**	**1,265.52**

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Net movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	-	-
Total	-	-

b 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.

c Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fiar value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the Market prices.Market Risk comprises two types of risk- Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk.

(i) Market Risk - Foreign Exchange

Foreign currency Risk is that risk in which fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate becauses of changes in the foreign exchange rates. The Company operates internationally and a portion of its business is transacted in currencies and therefore the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its overseas sales in foreign currencies.

The Carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Currency	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
US Dollar (USD) in Lakhs	0.51	1.15	11.78	12.53

Foreign Currency Exposure

Foreign Currency exposures	USD (in lakhs)	
	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
Advance	0.51	1.15
Trade Receivable	11.78	12.53

Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency asset/liability as at Balance Sheet date

Currency	2023-24		2022-23	
	Amount (in Foreign Currency)	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Amount (in Foreign Currency)	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
Trade Receivaible	11.78	982.14	12.53	1,030.36
Advances	0.51	42.64	1.15	94.67

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

1% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on Profit after Tax and impacy on Equity

Foreign Currency	Impact of Profit after Tax and Equity			
	For year ended March 31, 2024		For year ended March 31, 2023	
	1% increase	1 % decrease	1% increase	1 % decrease
USD	9.39	(9.39)	9.36	(9.36)

Note 31:

The balances of Sundry debtors and Creditors are subject to confirmation.The Directors are of the Opinion that no asset is likely to be realized for an amount less than the amount at which it is recorded in the financial statements as at March 31, 2024 except for those which management has identified and classified as doubtful for recovery.

Note 32: Ratio

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.30	1.20	9%	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Average Shareholders Equity	0.33	1.46	-78%	Variance is due to decrease in NP
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (months)	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivable	5.14	4.21	22%	
Trade Payables turnover ratio (months)	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payables	4.78	3.69	30%	Variance is due to increase in credit purchases
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	19.80	17.36	14%	Variance is due to increase in turnover as compared to previous year
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Sales	2%	6%	-68%	Variance is due to increase in turnover as compared to previous year
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings Before Interest & Tax	Capital Employed	37%	108%	-66%	Variance is due to decrease in Earnings Before Interest & Tax

Note 33: 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.

Note 34:

Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified / reinstated, wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

As per our report of even date
For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101569W

Sd/-

Deepak Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 154390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
RMC Readymix Porselano (India) Limited

Sd/-

Amit Kumar Agrawal
(Director)
DIN - 07089892

Sd/-

Sudipta Saha
(Director)
DIN - 02700496

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 4, 2024