



**CA. Manish I. Shah**

B.Com., F.C.A.

**M. I. Shah & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To  
The Members of  
**Radha Madhav Corporation Limited,**

**Report on Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Radha Madhav Corporation Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020**; the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flows Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of the Significant Accounting Policies and other Explanatory Information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the company as at **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020**;
- (ii) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss (comprising of Other Comprehensive Income), of the Loss for the year ended on that date; and
- (iii) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date and
- (iv) the changes in equity 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 Ind AS 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with

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the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Emphasis of Matter**

**1) Related to Impact of COVID -19**

We draw attention to Note 28 to the Ind AS Financial Statements, which describes the impact of COVID 19 on the Company's business and financials including carrying amounts of inventories, intangible assets, trade receivables, investments and other financial assets as assessed by the management. The actual results may differ from such estimates depending on future developments. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**2) Related to Going Concern:**

The Company has incurred loss aggregating to Rs. 648.07 Million during the year and has net current liabilities of Rs 694.15 Million as at 31.03.2020. The Company's Net Worth is fully eroded and has a negative net worth of Rs. 303.30 Million indicating the existence of uncertainty that may cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a Going Concern. The management of the Company is evaluating various options like including starting a new line of business, monetizing its assets, sell of its marketing business., restructuring its liabilities and recommencement of its operations, sale by the promoters to a strategic partner with further equity infusion. We refer to Note No. 41 of the Financial Statements, considering the matters set out in the said Note, these Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of the said matter.

**3) Related to Receivables and Payables :**

The Outstanding balances as at the end under consideration in respect of sundry debtors, loans & advances and sundry creditors are subject to confirmation from respective parties and consequential reconciliation and adjustments arising there from if any. Consequential impact thereof on the financial results is not ascertainable. Company is in process of obtaining such confirmation since last many years which has resulted into departure from standard on auditing. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of the said matter.

**4) Related to Inventory Records :**

Company has not maintained proper records of inventory of trading goods and its physical verification, lying at the premises of various Franchises/ Depots/ warehouses located across India. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of the said matter.



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**5) Related to Penal Interest and Charges :**

We draw your attention to Note No. 30 (IV) regarding non provision of penal interest and allied charges mentioned therein. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of the said matter.

**6) Related to amounts paid under Protest :**

We refer to Note No. 33 regarding the amount paid under protest and shown under loans and advances. Our Opinion is not modified in respect of the said matter.

**Key Audit Matters**

In view of all our emphasis of matters, according to us it was difficult to ascertain the key audit matters. We, therefore, did not identify any matter to be reported further here.

**Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors of the company are responsible for assessing the ability of the company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors of the company are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the company.



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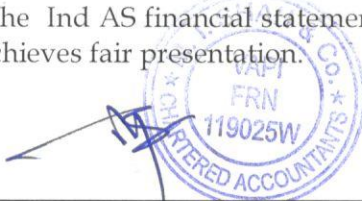
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### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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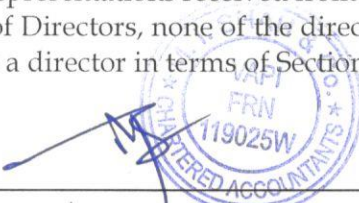
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 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 purpose 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, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;
  - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



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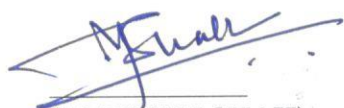
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- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended **March 31, 2020** has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- h. With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements- Refer Note 33 to the Ind AS financial statements;
  - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - (iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investors Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For M I SHAH & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN No.0119025W



(MANISH I SHAH)

PROPRIETOR

Membership No: 106342

UDIN: 20106342AAAAFB1704



Place :- Vapi

Date : 08.07.2020

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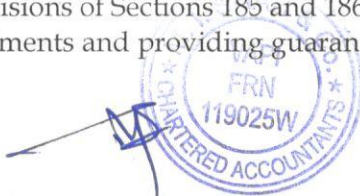
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**"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the **Radha Madhav Corporation Limited** for the year ended **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020**:

- (i) (a) The Company is in the process of maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties.
- (b) Some of the assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and its assets.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties held are in the name of the Company.
- (ii) As per the information furnished, the inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, having regard to the nature and location of stocks, the frequency of the physical verification is reasonable and maintaining proper records of inventory *except for not maintaining proper records of inventory of trading goods and its physical verification, lying at the premises of various Franchises/ Depots/ warehouses located across India.*
- (iii) According to information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted 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, clauses (iii) (a), (b) & (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.



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- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 with regard to the deposits accepted are not applicable to the Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or the National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) In respect of Statutory dues:
- (a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020** for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The disputed statutory dues aggregating to INR **850.77 Lakhs** that have not been deposited on account of disputed statutory matters pending before appropriate authorities are as under:

<i>Nature of Dues</i>	<i>Disputed Liability (in millions)</i>	<i>Unpaid disputed Liability (in millions)</i>	<i>Authority where dispute is pending</i>
<i>Excise &amp; Service Tax</i>	6.97	6.71	<i>Commissioner (Appeal) Central Excise &amp; Customs</i>
<i>Sales Tax</i>	20.97	20.97	<i>Deputy Commissioner commercial Tax office</i>
<i>Provident Fund</i>	12.28	8.59	<i>Employee's Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal</i>

\* Net of amounts paid under protest & excluding unquantified Interest payable wherever applicable.

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- (viii) *Based on our Audit procedures and the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has defaulted in repayment of dues to Financial Institutions/ ARC as on 31.03.2020 by 7 months of Rs. 78.79 millions.*
- (ix) In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided by the management, the Company has not raised any monies by way of Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer during the year. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided by the management, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (x) Based on the audit procedures performed and representation obtained from the management we report that, no case of fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers and employee has been noticed or reported for the year under audit.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not provided any managerial remuneration. Therefore, this clause regarding approval was not applicable during the year under review.
- (xii) In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided by the management, the company is not a nidhi company. Hence, in our opinion, the requirements of clause (xii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order do not apply to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company has complied with Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013, in respect of transactions with the related parties and relevant details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards (Ind AS).
- (xiv) During the year company has issued share on conversion of warrant issued earlier on preferential basis and the requirement of Section 42, 62(1)(c) of Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the amount raised has been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



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(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For M I SHAH & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN No.0119025W

(MANISH I SHAH)  
PROPRIETOR

Membership No: 106342  
UDIN: 20106342AAAAFB1704



Place :- Vapi  
Date : 08.07.2020

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**"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND  
AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EIMCO ELECON (INDIA) LIMITED**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Radha Madhav Corporation Limited** ("the Company") as of **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020** in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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



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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 in obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS 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.

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**Opinion**

In our opinion, 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 **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020**, 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 M I SHAH & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN No.0119025W

(MANISH I SHAH)  
PROPRIETOR

Membership No: 106342  
UDIN: 20106342AAAAFB1704



Place :- Vapi  
Date : 08.07.2020

M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED  
Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2020

(Rs. in millions)			
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	266.61	282.73
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	23.76	20.16
(c) Intangible assets	5	0.70	0.85
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Others	6	9.96	10.41
(g) Other non-current assets	7	4.68	24.02
<b>Total Non - Current Assets</b>		<b>305.71</b>	<b>338.17</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	8	97.00	808.05
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	9	34.83	1,071.25
(iii) Cash and cash equivalent	10	10.24	31.66
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	2.15	0.64
(v) Loans		-	-
(vi) Other financial assets	6	6.12	5.99
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	3.21	2.77
(d) Other current assets	7	155.33	262.63
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>308.88</b>	<b>2,182.99</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>614.59</b>	<b>2,521.16</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share capital	12	912.95	863.42
(b) Other Equity	13	(1,216.25)	(618.07)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(303.30)</b>	<b>245.35</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	14	212.23	298.76
(b) Provisions	15	11.21	10.83
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	16	0.30	0.30
<b>Total Non - Current Liabilities</b>		<b>223.74</b>	<b>309.89</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	17	253.72	1,553.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	347.06	265.42
(b) Other current liabilities	16	87.80	142.19
(c) Provisions	15	5.57	5.18
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>694.15</b>	<b>1,965.92</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>614.59</b>	<b>2,521.16</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For M I SHAH & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No.0119025W

(MANISH I SHAH)  
PROPRIETOR  
Membership No.106342  
UDIN: 20106342AAAAFB1704  
Place : Vapi  
Date : 08-07-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Managing Director & CEO  
DIN 00060296  
Mitesh Agarwal

Director

DIN 00071858  
Abhishek Agarwal



M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Continuing Operations</b>			
I Revenue from operations	18	349.02	5,336.11
III Other Income	19	10.20	36.23
<b>III Total Revenue (I + II)</b>		<b>359.22</b>	<b>5,372.34</b>
<b>IV EXPENSES</b>			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	20	26.520	152.38
(b) Excise duty expenses		-	-
(c) Purchases of Stock-in-trade	21	150.530	1,872.90
(d) Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	22	708.530	(100.96)
(e) Employee benefit expense	23	28.150	51.82
(f) Finance costs	-	-	-
(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	14.524	14.31
(h) Other expenses	25	79.040	3,153.77
<b>Total Expenses (IV)</b>		<b>1,007.29</b>	<b>5,144.22</b>
<b>V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)</b>		<b>(648.07)</b>	<b>228.12</b>
VI Exceptional items	26	-	(715.18)
<b>VII Profit/(loss) before tax (V - VI)</b>		<b>(648.07)</b>	<b>943.30</b>
<b>VIII Tax Expense</b>			
(1) Current tax			
(2) Deferred tax			
<b>Total tax expense (VIII)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IX Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (VII -VIII)</b>		<b>(648.07)</b>	<b>943.30</b>
X Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations			
XI Tax Expense of discontinued operations			
<b>XII Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>XIII Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)</b>		<b>(648.07)</b>	<b>943.30</b>
<b>XVI Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>2.56</b>	<b>4.10</b>
A (i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		2.56	4.10
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
<b>XVI Total comprehensive income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising Profit (loss) and other comprehensive income for the period)</b>		<b>(645.51)</b>	<b>947.40</b>
<b>XVI Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):</b>			
(1) Basic	27 a	(7.40)	13.56
(2) Diluted	27 b	(7.40)	13.56

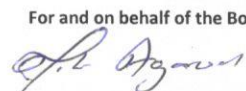
See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For M I SHAH & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No.0119025W  
  
(MANISH SHAH)  
PROPRIETOR  
Membership No.106342  
UDIN: 20106342AAAAFB1704  
Place : Vapi  
Date : 08-07-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN 00060296  
M. J. Shah

  
Director  
DIN 00071858  
Abhishek Agarwal

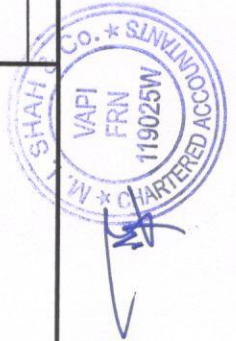
**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	(Rs. In millions)	
	No. of shares	Amount
<b>Balance at April 1, 2018</b>		
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	8,63,42,275	863.42
Change During the Period		-
<b>Balance at March 31, 2019</b>	8,63,42,275	863.42
Change During the year	49,52,900	49.53
<b>Balance at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>9,12,95,175</b>	<b>912.95</b>

**B. Statement of change in equity**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Share Warrants Money	Retained earnings	
<b>Balance at April 1, 2018</b>	31.19	1,072.63	-	(2,819.18)	(1,715.36)
Profit for the year				943.30	943.30
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax				4.10	4.10
Total comprehensive income for the year				(1,871.78)	(1,871.78)
Issue of shares against Warrant Application Money			149.89		149.89
<b>Balance at March 31, 2019</b>	31.19	1,072.63	149.89	(1,871.78)	(618.07)
Profit for the year				(648.07)	(648.07)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax				2.56	2.56
Total comprehensive income for the year				(645.51)	(645.51)
Issue of equity shares		94.12			94.12
Issue of shares/Forfeited against Warrant Application Money	103.10		(149.89)		(46.79)
Others					
<b>Balance at March 31, 2020</b>	134.29	1,166.75	-	(2,517.29)	(1,113.15)





M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED  
Cash Flow Statement statements as on Mar 31, 2020

(Rs. In millions)

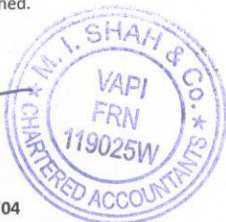
Particulars	No.	For year ended March 31, 2020	For year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit after tax		(648.07)	943.30
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss		0	-
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss			
Investment income recognised in profit or loss		(0.27)	(28.65)
Gain/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		0.27	-
Write off of property, plant and equipment			
Gain on disposal of a business			
Net (gain)/loss arising on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables		14.52	14.31
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets		(0.32)	(0.21)
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss			
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		<b>(828.39)</b>	<b>928.75</b>
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>			
Increase in trade receivables		1,231.41	(258.76)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		711.05	(99.87)
(Increase)/decrease other financial assets		(1.19)	(2.14)
(Increase)/decrease Other Current and non-current assets		126.64	(106.04)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable		(1,299.41)	263.73
(Increase)/decrease other financial liabilities		(4.80)	(66.75)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		3.33	5.87
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(54.54)	55.24
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>(115.90)</b>	<b>720.03</b>
Income taxes paid		(0.44)	(2.85)
<b>Net cash generated by operating activities</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>(116.34)</b>	<b>717.18</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		0.27	28.65
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)		(3.62)	(25.70)
Purchase of intangible assets (including CWIP)		-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1.50	-
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>(1.85)</b>	<b>2.95</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of borrowings-Recalled from Bank / AARC		(0.09)	(895.28)
Proceeds From Issue of Share/ Warrant (Including Application Money)		96.86	149.89
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>96.77</b>	<b>(745.39)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>A+B+C</b>	<b>(21.42)</b>	<b>(25.26)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		31.66	56.92
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>10.24</b>	<b>31.66</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For M I SHAH & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN No.0119025W

(MANISH I SHAH)  
PROPRIETOR  
Membership No.106342  
UDIN: 20106342AAAAF81704  
Place : Vapi  
Date : 08-07-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Managing Director & CEO  
M. I. SHAH

Director

00071858

**1 Corporate information**

Radha Madhav Corporation Limited (RMCL) has began trading and distribution of various products in various category like Clothing, Fashion products, Wellness, Cosmetics, Electronics etc. through portal ([www.rmcluniverse.com](http://www.rmcluniverse.com)) or otherwise. The company is also engaged in manufacture of variants of multilayered and functional films, which find major application in primary as well secondary packaging solutions in food, dairy and pharmaceutical segments. The company is capable of producing multilayer cast and blown barrier films of internationally accepted standards. At present, RMCL has 5 independent production units, 4 of them are located in the union territory of Daman and the fifth one of them is in Rudrapur, Uttaranchal. The basic infrastructure of the company is accredited with international quality.

**2 Significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:**

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

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

**2.2 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable. Company recognises its revenue on sales of products, net of discount, rebate, grant, returns and duties.

**2.4.1 Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**2.4.2 Dividend and Interest Income**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

**2.3 Leases**

**IND AS 116 Lease**

The Company assess whether a contract contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and (iii) the Company has right to direct the use of the asset.

**Company as a lessee**

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.





Certain lease arrangements include the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is premeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is premeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease payments have been classified as financing activities.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than or equal to 12 months with no purchase option and assets with low value leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in statement of profit and loss over the lease term. The related cash flows are classified as operating activities.

#### **Company as a lessor**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating leases. When the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### **Operating lease**

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions Determination of lease term**

Ind AS 116 Leases requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

## **2.4 Foreign currencies**

The functional currency of the company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the company is Indian national rupee (INR).

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

## **2.5 Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

## **2.6 Employee benefits**

#### **Defined contribution plan**

Payments to defined contribution plans i.e., Company's contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance and other funds are determined under the relevant schemes and/or statute and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of incurrence when the services are rendered by the employees.



#### Defined benefit and other long term benefit plans

Company's liabilities towards defined benefit plans and other long term benefits viz. gratuity are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The liability is determined as a differential amount on the basis of actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date using Projected Unit Credit Method and fund balance. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of occurrence of such gains and losses. Past service cost is recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, past service cost is recognised immediately.

#### Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised undiscounted during the period employee renders services. These benefits include performance incentives.

Employee benefits have been disclosed net of recoveries, if any.

## **2.7 Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### **2.7.1 Current Tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

### **2.7.2 Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

### **2.7.3 Current and deferred tax for the year**

Current and deferred tax are recognised in 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 and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

## **2.8 Property, plant and equipment (Including Capital Work in-Progress)**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Costs of acquisition comprise all costs incurred to bring the assets to their location and working condition up to the date the assets are put to use.

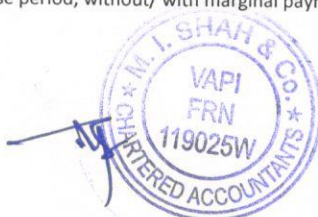
Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets	Estimated Useful life (years)
Building	9-60 years
Plant and Machinery	9-30 years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipments	5-17 years
Computers	3-5 years
Vehicles	8-10 years

Depreciation on assets acquired /purchased during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of each addition.

No depreciation is provided for leasehold land since as per the lease agreement, the lease are renewable at the option of the company for the further period at the end of the lease period, without/ with marginal payment of further premium.





Intangible assets are amortised so as to reflect the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed over a period not exceeding Ten years. The estimated period of benefit is determined based on a technical evaluation thereof by the management.

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

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2016 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

## 2.9 Other intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

### Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful life (years)
Software	upto 5 Years
Intellectual property	upto 10 Years

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2016 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

## 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the Purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents included cash in hand, deposit held at call with financial institution, other short term highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdraft.

## 2.11 Trade Receivable

Trade Receivable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method, less provision for impairment

## 2.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each year, the Company determines whether a provision should be made for impairment loss on fixed assets by considering the indications that an impairment loss may have occurred. An impairment loss is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which, an asset is identified as impaired, when the carrying value of the asset exceeds its recoverable value. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

## 2.13 Inventories

Raw Material - valued at First in First out method

Work in Process - Materials at weighted average cost and an appropriate absorption of factory overheads

Finished Product - Materials at weighted average cost and an appropriate absorption of factory overheads and excise duty wherever applicable.

Trading goods - Weighted average cost/ FIFO

Packing materials - valued at First in First out method

Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified from time to time and, where necessary, a provision is made for such inventories.

## 2.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provision is recognized in the accounts when there is a present obligation as a result of past event/s and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

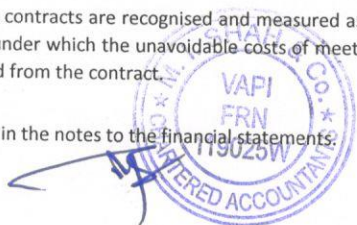
When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

### 2.14.1 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

### 2.14.2 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.



## 2.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks, which includes foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of hedged item.

## 2.16 Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) debt instrument.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading

Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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 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.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.





#### Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

#### **2.17 Financial Liabilities**

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **2.17 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements**

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

##### **2.17.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.



#### **2.17.2 Provisions and liabilities**

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

#### **2.17.3 Contingencies**

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

#### **2.17.4 Fair value measurements**

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

#### **2.17.5 Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.





M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED  
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020  
Note 3 : Tangible Assets

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Electrical Installation	Computer	Vehicle	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
<b>I. Gross Block</b>										
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	57.30	6.89	90.65	157.19	2.87	2.02	6.27	1.95	0.83	325.97
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Additions through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(0.12)	-	-	-	(2.31)	-	-	(2.43)
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2020	57.30	6.89	90.54	157.19	2.87	2.02	3.95	1.97	0.83	323.56
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2018-2019</b>										
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	-	-	19.27	21.12	-	0.92	1.23	0.59	0.10	43.23
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	-	1.05	5.23	6.47	-	0.30	0.82	0.45	0.05	14.37
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.02)	-	-	-	(0.64)	-	-	(0.66)
Balance as on 31st March 2020	-	1.05	24.48	27.59	-	1.22	1.41	1.04	0.15	56.95
<b>Net block (I-II)</b>										
Balance as on 31st March 2020	57.30	5.84	66.05	129.59	2.87	0.80	2.55	0.93	0.68	266.61
Balance as on 31st March 2019	57.30	6.89	71.38	136.06	2.87	1.10	5.04	1.36	0.73	282.74

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Electrical Installation	Computer	Vehicle	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
<b>I. Gross Block</b>										
Balance as at 1 April, 2018	57.30	6.89	90.65	157.16	2.87	1.26	2.27	0.72	0.83	319.95
Additions during the year	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.76	4.00	1.23	-	6.02
Additions through business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	57.30	6.89	90.65	157.19	2.87	2.02	6.27	1.95	0.83	325.97
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2018-2019</b>										
Balance as at 1 April, 2018	-	-	13.58	14.06	-	0.59	0.67	0.14	0.03	29.07
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	-	-	5.69	7.06	-	0.33	0.56	0.45	0.07	14.16
Transfer to retained earning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	-	-	19.27	21.12	-	0.92	1.23	0.59	0.10	43.23
<b>Net block (I-II)</b>										
Balance as on 31st March 2019	57.30	6.89	71.38	136.06	2.87	1.10	5.04	1.36	0.73	282.73
Balance as on 31st March 2018	57.30	6.89	77.07	143.09	2.87	0.67	1.60	0.58	0.80	290.87

Note 4 : Capital work-in-progress

Description of Assets	Capital work-in-progress
Balance as at 1 April, 2018	0.48
Additions	19.68
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	20.16
Additions	3.60
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	23.76



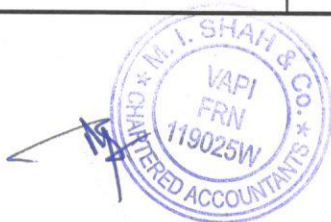
**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 5 : Intangible Assests**

Description of Assets	Trademarks	Software	Total
<b>Intangible Assets</b>			
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	1.05	0.21	1.26
Additions through business combination			
Balance as on 31st March 2020	1.05	0.21	1.26
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2019-2020</b>			
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	0.33	0.09	0.42
Amortisation expense for the year	0.11	0.04	0.15
Impairment losses recognised / (Reversed) in Statement of Profit and Loss			
Balance as on 31st March 2020	0.44	0.13	0.57
<b>Net block (I-II)</b>			
Balance as on 31st March 2020	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Balance as on 31st March 2019	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.85</b>

Description of Assets	Trademarks	Software	Total
<b>Intangible Assets</b>			
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance as at 1 April, 2018	1.05	0.21	1.26
Additions through business combination			
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	1.05	0.21	1.26
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2018-2019</b>			
Balance as at 1 April, 2018	0.22	0.05	0.27
Amortisation expense for the year	0.11	0.04	0.15
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	0.33	0.09	0.42
<b>Net block (I-II)</b>			
Balance as on 31st March 2019	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.85</b>
Balance as on 1st April 2018	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.00</b>





M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 6 : Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Others						
- Security Deposits	5.63	7.83	13.46	5.63	7.23	12.86
- Interest receivables	0.26	0.45	0.71	0.02	0.45	0.47
- Rent Receivables	0.23		0.23	0.34		0.34
- Long term Bank deposits (Pledged with Bank as margin money)		1.68	1.68		2.73	2.73
	6.12	9.96	16.08	5.99	10.41	16.40



M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 7 : Other assets

Rs. In millions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
(a) Capital advances		4.68	4.68		24.02	24.02
(b) Advances to suppliers	89.03		89.03	247.23		247.23
(c) Balances with government authorities						
- Duties And taxes Receivable- Excise/Sales Tax/VAT etc	60.17		60.17	8.55		8.55
(d) Prepaid Expenses	-		-	0.32		0.32
(e) Others assets						
- Loans to staff and workers	1.70		1.70	2.11		2.11
- Others	4.43		4.43	4.42		4.42
	<b>155.33</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>160.01</b>	<b>262.63</b>	<b>24.02</b>	<b>286.65</b>





**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 8 : Inventories**

**(Rs. in millions)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>
Raw materials	0.04	2.40
Packing materials	-	0.16
Work-in-progress	-	52.53
Finished goods	0.04	3.68
Stock-in-trade	96.92	749.28
<b>Total Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>808.05</b>

**Included above, goods-in-transit: Nil**



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

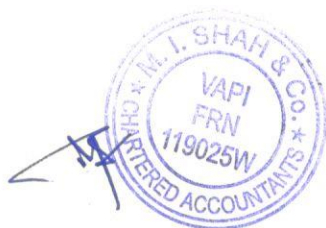
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 9 : Trade receivables**

Particulars	Rs. In millions	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Secured, considered good		
(b) Unsecured, considered good	34.83	1,071.25
(c) Unsecured, Doubtful	189.89	384.41
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	(189.89)	(384.41)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.83</b>	<b>1,071.25</b>

**Note 9.1: Movement in Allowance for doubtful debts is as follows**

Particulars	Rs. In millions	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	384.41	384.41
Additions (Utilised )Net	(194.52)	-
Balance at the end	189.89	384.41





**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 10 : Cash and Bank Balances**

**Rs. In millions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>Current Cash and bank balances</b>		
<b>(i) Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	9.10	20.55
Balances in scheduled banks in current account	0.74	10.72
Term deposits (original maturity < 3 months) (Pledged with Bank as margin money )	0.40	0.39
	<b>10.24</b>	<b>31.66</b>
<b>(ii) Other bank balances</b>		
Other Short term bank Deposit (Pledged with Bank as margin money )	2.15	0.64
	2.15	0.64
<b>Total Cash and bank balances</b>	<b>12.39</b>	<b>32.30</b>



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 11 : Current Tax Assets (Net )**

**Rs. In millions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Tax Assets (Net of provisions)	3.21	2.77
	3.21	2.77





**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

**Note 12 : Equity Share Capital**

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
<b>Authorised:</b> Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	11,40,00,000	1,140.00	11,40,00,000	1,140.00
<b>Issued:</b> Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	9,12,95,175	912.95	8,63,42,275	863.42
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:</b> Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	9,12,95,175	912.95	8,63,42,275	863.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,12,95,175</b>	<b>912.95</b>	<b>8,63,42,275</b>	<b>863.42</b>

**(i) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

The Company has one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining asset of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

**(ii) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening	8,63,42,275	86,34,22,750	8,63,42,275	86,34,22,750
Add : Issued during the year	49,52,900	4,95,29,000	-	-
Less : Extinguished on buyback during the period	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing</b>	<b>9,12,95,175</b>	<b>91,29,51,750</b>	<b>8,63,42,275</b>	<b>86,34,22,750</b>

**(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:**

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Percentage	No. of shares	Percentage
ANIL J AGARWAL	1,31,07,471	14.36%	1,31,07,471	15.18%
KHAZANA TRADECOM PRIVATE LIMITED	74,64,175	8.18%	1,25,00,000	14.48%
SULOCHANADEVI ANIL AGARWAL	46,25,141	5.07%	1,71,641	0.20%

There are no shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares of the Company except those mentioned above.

(iv) No shares are issued other than for cash during last five years

(v) No shares are reserved for issue under options



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

**Note No 13 :Other equity**

Rs. In millions

Paticulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Capital reserve	134.290	31.19
Securities premium reserve	1,166.750	1,072.63
Share Warrant Application Money	-	149.89
Retained earnings	(2,517.290)	(1,871.78)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,216.250)</b>	<b>(618.07)</b>

**(i) Movement in other equity:**

Paticulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>(I) Capital Reserve:</b>		
Opening balance	31.19	31.19
Movement: Forfeited Warrant Money	103.10	
Closing balance	<b>134.29</b>	<b>31.19</b>
<b>(II) Securities premium account :</b>		
Opening balance	1,072.63	1,072.63
Issue of of equity shares	94.12	
Closing balance	<b>1,166.75</b>	<b>1,072.63</b>
<b>(III) Share Warrant Money</b>		
Opening balance	149.89	-
Arising/ (Issue of shares agianst) on Warrant Application Money	(149.89)	149.89
Closing balance	<b>-</b>	<b>149.89</b>
<b>(IV) Retained earnings</b>		
Opening balance	(1,871.78)	(2,819.180)
Profit	(648.07)	943.300
Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement of definded benefit obligation (net of taxes)	2.56	4.100
Closing balance	<b>(2,517.29)</b>	<b>(1,871.780)</b>

**(ii) Nature and purpose of each reserve within Other equity**

**Capital Reserve**

Represented forfeited warrant application money being non subscribing/ conversion of warrant in to equity share with in terms of allotment.

**Securities premium account**

Where company issued shares at a premium, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to a "securities premium account" as per the provisions of applicable Companies Act.

**Retained earning and dividend on equity shares:**

This represent the surplus/ (deficit) of the profit or loss. The amount that can be distributed by the Company to its equity shareholders is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amount reported above are not distributable in entirety.





**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**
**Note 14 : Other Financial Liabilities**
**Rs. In millions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</b>				
Assets Reconstruction Company- Secured		212.23		298.76
Recalled/ Current maturities of long-term debt- Secured	165.23		78.79	
Recalled Short Term borrowing from bank- Secured	-		-	
Deposit Received from Agent	170.91		172.24	
Employee benefits payable	4.81		1.09	
Sundry Creditors for Capital Goods	6.11		13.30	
Inter corporate Deposits	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>347.06</b>	<b>212.23</b>	<b>265.42</b>	<b>298.76</b>

**Note 15 : Provisions**
**Rs. In millions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
( a) Provision for employee benefits				
1. Compensated absences	1.27		1.57	
2. Group Gratuity Scheme	0.80	11.21	1.02	10.83
3. Provision for Bonus	3.50		2.59	
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>11.21</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>10.83</b>

(i) The provision for employee benefits includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued, gratuity and ex-gratia/Bonus. The decrease in the carrying amount of the provision for the current year results from benefits being paid/ adjusted in the current year.

**Note 16 : Other Liabilities**
**Rs. In millions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Advances received from customers	75.16		108.16	
Statutory Dues/remittances	12.64		34.03	
Other liabilities				
Security Deposits - From Tenant		0.30		0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.80</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>142.19</b>	<b>0.30</b>



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 17 : Trade Payables**

Rs. in millions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade payable for goods & services	253.72	1553.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.72</b>	<b>1,553.13</b>

The Company has not received any intimation from "suppliers" regarding their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 and hence disclosure requirements in this regard could not be provided.





M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 18 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)	
	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Sale of goods	349.02	5,335.70
Other operating revenues	-	0.41
Total	349.02	5,336.11



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 19 : Other Income**

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)	
	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest income on deposits	0.27	28.65
Rent received	9.83	1.20
Other gains and losses		
Miscellaneous income	0.10	6.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>36.23</b>





**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 20 : Cost of Material consumed**

**(Rs. in millions)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March, 2020</b>	<b>Year ended 31 March, 2019</b>
Plastic Products	24.23	145.51
Paper Products	1.12	3.57
Other Raw Materials	1.17	3.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.52</b>	<b>152.38</b>



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 21 : Purchases of Stock-in-trade**

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Purchases of Goods Traded in ( FMCG , Cloths , Fashion & Consumer products )	150.53	1,872.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.53</b>	<b>1,872.90</b>



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 22 : Changes in stock of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade**

**(Rs. in millions)**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
<b>A.</b>		
<b>Inventories - Opening</b>		
Finished goods	3.68	4.26
Work-in-Progress	52.53	23.24
Stock in Trade	749.28	677.03
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>805.49</b>	<b>704.53</b>
<b>B.</b>		
<b>Inventories - Closing</b>		
Finished goods	0.04	3.68
Work-in-Progress	-	52.53
Stock in Trade	96.92	749.28
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>96.96</b>	<b>805.49</b>
<b>Total (A-B)</b>	<b>708.53</b>	<b>(100.96)</b>





M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 23 : Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)	
	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	25.19	45.36
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.12	0.22
Provision for Gratuity	2.73	5.17
Staff welfare expenses	0.11	1.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>51.82</b>



M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED  
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 24 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to continuing operations	14.37	14.16
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.15	0.15
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation expense</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>14.31</b>



M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 25 : Other Expenses

(Rs. in millions)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Stores and spares consumed	0.04	1.04
Packing Material Consumed	1.38	6.65
Repairs and maintenance:		
Plant & machinery	1.35	9.16
Buildings	0.73	3.02
Others	-	1.85
Powe & Fuel oil consumed	6.43	16.70
Other Manufacturing Expenses	1.24	3.09
Carriage Outward	1.86	100.15
Other Selling & Distribution Expenses	3.05	147.40
Postage, Telephone & Mobile Expenses	0.45	1.16
Rent, Rate & Taxes	0.79	6.91
Duty & Taxes Expenses Account	0.20	7.31
Insurance charges	0.25	0.09
Commission, Incentive, Discount and Scheme Expenses	47.72	2,789.03
Loss on Sale of Assets	0.27	-
Net foreign exchnage loss	0.30	0.74
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) For Financial Audit (Including Quarterly Audits) as Statutory Auditor	0.25	0.25
(ii) For Other services		
(iii) Auditors out-of-pocket expenses		
Legal and other professional costs	3.65	8.72
Penal charges paid for late payments of Duties & Taxes	0.03	8.52
Corporate social responsibility expense	-	3.90
Other General Expenses	9.05	38.08
	79.04	3,153.77

Note 26 : Exceptional items

(Rs. in millions)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Gain on OTS of Loans	-	(715.18)
	-	(715.18)
<b>Gain on OTS of Loans</b> Includes Gain on one time settlement of secured loans		





**27 a. Basic Earnings per share**

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Company (A)	(648.07)	943.30
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (Quantity in No.) (B)	8,76,28,020	6,95,75,152
<b>Basic Earnings per share (A/B)</b>	<b>(7.40)</b>	<b>13.56</b>

**27 b. Diluted earnings per share**

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(648.07)	943.30
Adjustments	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (A)	(648.07)	943.30
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share (Quantity in '000)	8,76,28,020	6,95,75,152
*Optionally convertible share warrant	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (B)	8,76,28,020	6,95,75,152
<b>Diluted earnings per share (A/B)</b>	<b>(7.40)</b>	<b>13.56</b>

\*Previous year impact of 1,91,75,000 Optionally convertible share warrant is anti-dilutive and hence same have been excluded



**M/S. RADHA MADHAV CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020**

**Note 28 Impact of COVID 19**

In view of the lockdown across the country due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, operations in our company are scaled down or shut down in compliance with the directives / orders issued by the Government authorities.

As per our current assessment, no significant impact on carrying amounts of inventories, intangible assets, trade receivables, investments and other financial assets is expected, and we continue to monitor changes in future economic conditions. The eventual outcome of the impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial results .

**29. Financial instruments**

**29.1 Categories of financial instruments**

(Rs. in millions)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	12.39	32.30
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost (including trade receivables)	50.91	1,087.65
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost (including trade payables balance)	813.01	2,117.31

**29.2 Financial risk management**

The company's principal financial liabilities comprises borrowings, trade and other payable. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operation. The company's principal assets include loan, trade and other receivable and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operation

The company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's senior management oversees the management of these risks:

**A.Credit risk management**

The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (Primarily for trade receivable). To manage credit risk the company follow a policy of providing 0-90 days credit on the basis of nature of customers. The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trends of the industry and geographies in which company is operating

However, the trade receivable are monitored on periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly.



### 30 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risks is the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet the obligation on time or at a reasonable price. This risk arises from obligation on account of the company's financial liabilities such as borrowings , trade payable etc.

The company's corporate finance department is responsible for liquidity and funding management and settlement. In addition process and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitor the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cashflows.

The table below summarise the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payment at each reporting date:

#### Maturities of financial liabilities

(Rs. in millions)				
As at 31 March 2020	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 Year	Beyond 2 year	Total
Trade Payable	253.72	-	-	253.72
Other financial liabilities	347.06	212.23	-	559.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>600.78</b>	<b>212.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>813.01</b>

As at 31 March 2019	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 Year	Beyond 2 year	Total
Trade Payable	1,553.13	-	-	1,553.13
Other financial liabilities	265.42	86.53	212.23	564.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,818.55</b>	<b>86.53</b>	<b>212.23</b>	<b>2,117.31</b>

#### B. Loan Covenants

i)

Repayment schedule of due of Assets Reconstruction Company

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)
2020-21	86.53
2021-22	127.75
2022-23	84.48





ii)

All dues of Assets Reconstruction Company, Recalled/ Current maturities of long-term debt and Recalled Short Term borrowing from bank are

Secured against mortgage of entire Land & Building and Hypothecation of entire Plant & Machinery and other Fixed assets of the company and also Secured by Hypothecation of entire Inventories and Book Debts and other current assets of the company

This loan is also secured by personal guarantee of promoter directors

(Repayable with Interest: 16.50 % & 15.60 % )

iii)

#### Defaulted in repayment of dues to Banks / ARC

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>Installment</b>		
1. Period of default upto	6 Months	-
2. Amount	78.79	-

iv)

The Company is undergoing substantial financial stress since 2nd half of the immediately preceding Financial Year. The Company had entered into a financial arrangement with ARC. Because of lack of funds and sale of Uttaranchal Plant not materialized, the conditions of repayment could not be fulfilled and the amounts could not be repaid in time. The ARC has issued a legal notice to the Company which is being under negotiation and the management is hopeful of working out an amicable solution. In view of this, no provision of any penal interest and other charges have been made in the accounts.

#### 31. Capital Management

##### A. Risk Management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

'-Safeguard it's ability to continue as going concern, so that it can continue to provide return for shareholder and benefits for other shareholder and

'-maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company monitors its capital by using gearing ratio, which is net debt dividend by total equity. Net debt include non-current and current borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents and total equity comprises of equity share capital, security premium, general reserv, other comprehensive income and retained earnings

##### B. The Capital composition is as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Gross Debt	377.46	377.55
Less: Cash and bank balance	12.39	32.30
<b>Net Debt (A)</b>	365.07	345.25
Equity (B)	(303.30)	245.35
<b>Gearing Ratio (A/B)%</b>	(1.20)	1.41



**Notes to the financial statements - continued**

**32. Commitments for expenditure**

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	1.35
<b>Total</b>	-	1.35

**33. Contingent liabilities**

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Suppliers claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	39.29	24.10
(b) Guarantees given by banks	10.10	10.10
(c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable		
- Disputed Liability of Central Excise & Service Tax. Dispute pending with High Court, Customs Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal and Commissions (Appeal) Central Excise & Customs.	6.97	21.42
- Disputed Liability of Sales Tax. Dispute is pending before Deputy Commission commercial Tax office.	20.97	20.97
- Disputed Liability of Provident Fund. Dispute is pending before Employee's Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal.	12.28	12.28

The Company has paid under protest Rs. 51.00 Million to the DRI demand against duty, penalty and other proceedings initiated against company and Managing Directors of the Company towards non fulfillment of export obligations by the Company. The amount so paid has been shown under loans and advances. The Company is hopeful to withstand the case in favour of the Company and therefore, no provision in this respect has been made in the books of accounts.



### 34. Employee benefit plans

The Company operates defined contribution Gratuity benefit plans for all qualifying employees of its Company. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Company in funds managed by insurance company. Where employees leave the plans prior to full vesting of the contributions, the contributions payable by the Company are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

Gratuity Benefit is payable to employees as per the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and its later amendments.

All employees are entitled to Gratuity Benefits on exit from service due to retirement, resignation or death. There is a vesting period of 5 years on exits due to retirement or resignation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at March 31, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate(s)	6.80%	7.70%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%
Retirement Age	58	58
Attrition Rate	5% to 1%	5% to 1%
Mortality rates*	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult.

Particulars	Valuation as at	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<b>Present Value of Benefit Obligations- changes over the valuation period</b>		
Present Value of Benefit Obligation on 1-4-2018	12.85	11.77
Current Service cost	1.92	4.31
Interest cost	0.87	0.94
Benefits paid	0.00	0.00
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from change in financial assumptions	1.42	-0.01
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from change in demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from experience adjustments	-4.05	-4.16
Present Value of Benefit Obligation on 31-03-2019	13.02	12.85
<b>Bifurcation of Present Value of Benefit Obligation</b>		
Current - Amount due within one year	0.80	1.02
Non-Current - Amount due after one year	12.22	11.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.02</b>	<b>12.85</b>





<b>Expected Benefit Payments in Future Years</b>			
Year 1		0.80	0.47
Year 2		0.46	0.47
Year 3		0.39	0.47
Year 4		0.48	0.60
Year 5		0.70	0.52
Year 6 to Year 10		2.63	2.25
<b>Sensitivity Analysis- Effects of Key Assumptions on Defined Benefit Obligations</b>			
Discount Rate - 1 percent increase		11.45	11.39
Discount Rate - 1 percent decrease		14.90	14.61
Salary Escalation Rate - 1 percent increase		14.88	14.60
Salary Escalation Rate - 1 percent decrease		11.44	11.37
Withdrawal Rate - 1 percent increase		13.00	12.90
Withdrawal Rate - 1 percent decrease		13.03	12.80
<b>Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets</b>			
Fair Value of Plan Assets on 1-4-2018		1.00	1.00
Expected Return on Plan Assets		0.07	0.08
Company Contributions		0.00	0.00
Benefits paid		0.00	0.00
Actuarial gains / (losses)		-0.07	-0.08
Fair Value of Plan Assets on 31-03-2019		1.00	1.00
<b>Asset Category of Plan Assets</b>			
Government of India Securities	-	-	-
High quality corporate bonds	-	-	-
Equity shares of listed companies	-	-	-
Property	-	-	-
Funds managed by Insurance Company	-	-	-
Cash / Bank Balance	-	100%	100%
<b>Balance Sheet - Amount to be recognised</b>			
Present Value of Benefit Obligation on 31-03-2019		13.02	12.85
Fair Value of Plan Assets on 31-03-2019		1.00	1.00
Net Liability / (Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet		12.01	11.85
<b>Profit and Loss statement</b>			
Current Service cost		1.92	4.31
Net interest on net Defined Liability / (Asset)		0.81	0.86
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		2.73	5.17
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses on Liability		-2.63	-4.17
Return on Plan Assets excluding amount included in 'Net interest on net Defined Liability / (Asset)' above		0.07	0.08
Total		-2.56	-4.10

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

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

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



Notes to the financial statements - continued

33. Related Party Disclosures

As at March 31, 2020

(a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity
Associates - Direct	Abhishek Packaging Industries Maharashtra Polycane Industries Radha Madhav Research and Trade Pvt. Ltd. Print Rite Abias Export Pvt. Ltd. Care Plus Industries Swati Packaging Radha Krishna Industries Radha Madhav Residency Radha Madhav Holdings Pvt. Ltd. Shree Dagruseeth Infracon
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	Mr. Mitesh Agrawal Mr. Abhishek Agrawal Mr. Mangesh Sethye Mr. Keyur Naik
Relatives of KMP	Mr. Anil Agrawal

As at March 31, 2019

(a) Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity
Associates - Direct	Abhishek Packaging Industries Maharashtra Polycane Industries Radha Madhav Research and Trade Pvt. Ltd. Print Rite Abias Export Pvt. Ltd. Care Plus Industries Swati Packaging Radha Krishna Industries Radha Madhav Residency Radha Madhav Holdings Pvt. Ltd. Shree Dagruseeth Infracon
Key Management Personnel ("KMP")	Mr. Mitesh Agrawal Mr. Abhishek Agrawal Mr. Mangesh Sethye Mr. Keyur Naik
Relatives of KMP	Mr. Anil Agrawal



Notes to the financial statements - continued

Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs. in millions)

(b) transactions/ balances with above mentioned related parties (mentioned in note 36 above)

Particulars	Company's Name	Associates	Key Management personnel and relatives	Total
<b>Balance</b>				
Advances Recoverable - Short Term	Maharastra Polycane Industries	-		-
				-
Deposits given	Abhishek Agarwal		4.00	4.00
Trade Payables	Swati Packaging	1.51		1.51
	Abhishek Packaging Ind	0.08		0.08
	Print Rite	0.03		0.03
Trade Receivables	Maharastra Polycane Industries	0.20		0.20
<b>Transactions</b>				
Purchase of Goods	Maharastra Polycane Industries	0.11		0.11
Remuneration	Company Secretary		0.18	0.18
	CFO		0.18	0.18
Rent Expense	Swati Packaging	0.03		0.03
	Radha Krishna Industries	0.12		0.12
<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>				





(b) transactions/ balances with above mentioned related parties (mentioned in note 36 above)

Particulars	Company's Name	Associates	Key Management personnel and relatives	Total
<b>Balance</b>				
Advances Recoverable - Short Term	Maharastra Polycane Industries	0.17		0.17
	Radha Krishna Industries	0.31		0.31
Deposits given	Abhishek Agarwal		4.00	4.00
Trade Payables	Swati Packaging	1.58		1.58
				-
Trade Receivables	Maharastra Polycane Industries	0.20		0.20
<b>Transactions</b>				
Purchase of Goods	Maharastra Polycane Industries	0.11		0.11
Remuneration	Company Secretary		0.18	0.18
	CFO		0.18	0.18
<b>Rent Expense</b>				
	Swati Packaging	0.03		0.03
	Radha Krishna Industries	0.12		0.12



Note: 36

**Segment Reporting**

The Company has identified business segment as

Company has identified two reportable segment

Geographical revenues are allocated based on the location of the customer. Geographical segments of the company are India and Others.

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Consumer and Other (Trading)		Packaging Division (Manufactured Products)		Unallocable		Total
	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019	
Segment Revenue	305.34	5,174.23	29.41	108.88	14.27	53.00	349.02
Less:- Inter-Segment Revenue			-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Sales / Income From Operations</b>	<b>305.34</b>	<b>5,174.23</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>108.88</b>	<b>14.27</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>349.02</b>
Segment Results	(565.90)	287.88	(13.83)	(9.47)	(62.08)	(32.80)	(641.81)
Unallocated corporate expenses/Income (Net)							6.26
Operating profit							(648.07)
Finance costs							-
Exceptional Items -Expenses/(Income)							-
Profit Before tax							(648.07)
Tax							-
<b>Net profit</b>							<b>(648.07)</b>
<b>Other Information</b>							
Segment Assets	188.72	1,774.39	93.7	189.38	172.03	381.49	614.59
Segment Liabilities	407.85	1,481.76	24.26	106.35	23.93	164.80	917.89
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.41)
Depreciation	-	-	4.27	4.29	8.01	7.96	14.52
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.31

**Secondary Segment Information:**

Geographical Segment	India		Other Countries		Total	
	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Segment Revenue	349.02	5,336.11	-	-	349.02	5,336.11
Carrying Amount of Segment Assets	611.94	2,515.14	2.65	6.02	614.59	2,521.16
Addition to Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets	(2.41)	0.02	-	-	(2.41)	0.02



Note: 37

A. Detail of Manufactured goods

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
<b>Plastic Products</b>		
Sales Values	41.79	161.56
Closing Inventory	0.04	3.29
Opening Inventory	3.29	3.85
<b>Paper Products</b>		
Sales Values	1.88	0.34
Closing Inventory	0.00	0.39
Opening Inventory	0.39	0.41
<b>Total</b>		
Sales Values	43.67	161.9
Closing Inventory	0.04	3.68
Opening Inventory	3.68	4.26

B. Detail of Traded goods

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
<b>Cloths &amp; Fashion Products</b>		
Sales Values	247.51	1624.74
Closing Inventory	-	584.92
Opening Inventory	584.92	489.27
<b>Others</b>		
Sales Values	57.84	3549.47
Closing Inventory	96.92	164.36
Opening Inventory	164.36	187.76
<b>Total</b>		
Sales Values	305.35	5174.21
Closing Inventory	96.92	749.28
Opening Inventory	749.28	677.03

C. Detail of Work-in-Process

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
<b>Plastic Products</b>		
Opening Inventory	49.11	22.69
Closing Inventory	-	49.11
<b>Paper Products</b>		
Opening Inventory	3.42	0.55
Closing Inventory	-	3.42
<b>Total</b>		
Opening Inventory	52.53	23.24
Closing Inventory	-	52.53





Note: 38

(Rs. In millions)

C.I.F. Value of Imports	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Raw Materials, Components & spare parts and Capital goods	0	0

(Rs. In millions)

Expenditure in Foreign Currency	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Professional and consultation fees	0	0

(Rs. In millions)

Earnings in Foreign Exchange	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
All Earnings in Foreign Exchange	0	0

Note: 39

Auditors' Remuneration

(Rs. In millions)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
i.] As Auditors	0.25	0.25
ii.] Tax Audit	0	0
iii.] Taxes	0.05	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>

The Company has not paid any remuneration to any director during the year under consideration.



**Note: 40**

a. The company is in the process of obtaining confirmation from parties, and reconciliation differences, if any, in payable and receivables will be adjusted in the books. On ramping up of packaging business, company is hopeful of recovering the book debts.

b. Previous year figures have been regrouped & rearranged wherever necessary.

**Note: 41**

The Company is undergoing substantial financial stress since 2nd half of the immediately preceding Financial Year. The Company is taking active steps to monetize its assets and is in discussions with many parties to sell off its marketing business. The management of the Company is evaluating various options, including starting a new line of business, restructuring its liabilities and recommencement of its operations, reducing the promoters stake by way of selling of their stake to a strategic partner or with further equity infusion which are not wholly within the control of the Company. In view of all the actions that are currently under way, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern.

**Note: 42**

**CSR Expenditure**

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with schedule VII: INR 1.99 millions (Previous Year 1.34)

(b) Amount spent during the year on

(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset : Nil

(ii) On purposes other than (i) above : INR 3.90 millions -2019

**43. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 08-07-2020.

In terms of our report attached.

For M I SHAH & CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.0119025W

(MANISH I SHAH)

PROPRIETOR

Membership No.106342

UDIN: 20106342AAAAFB1704

Place : Vapi

Date : 08-07-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Managing Director & CEO

Dir 00060296  
Ajesh Agawad

Director

Dir 00071858  
Ajesh Agawad