

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Rado Tyres Limited
Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Rado Tyres Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to:

- a. Note 2.1 of the financial statements wherein it is stated that the factory operations have been suspended. Consequently, the Board of Directors, at their meeting held on 20th November, 2018, decided to explore the options to dispose of the assets of the Company and to invite quotations from prospective buyers. On account of these decisions, the Ind AS financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will not continue as a Going Concern. Consequently assets are stated at the cost or net realizable value whichever is lower. Liabilities have been stated at the values at which they are payable. Further, all assets which are available for sale have been reclassified under Non-Current Assets Held For Sale.

While conducting our review we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures in this regard made in the notes to the financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Management's responsibility for the standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.



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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- A. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- B. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- 1 We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - 2 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.
 - 3 The company does not have any branches and so the provisions of section 143(8) are not applicable to the company.
 - 4 The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - 5 In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - 6 On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - 7 With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - 8 With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
- C. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:
- 1 The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - 2 The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - 3 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;



G. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

- 4 a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- 5 Since the Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year, the question of commenting on whether dividend declared or paid is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.
- 6 As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.
- D In our Opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remunerations paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions and is not in excess of limit laid down in section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

UDIN: 24233286BKCOCR3101

Place: Ernakulam
Date : 19th April, 2024

For G Joseph & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006310S




Raphael Sharon
Partner
233286

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT IN TERMS OF SECTION 143(11) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

- (i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- b) As explained to us, items falling under the head Property, Plant and Equipments have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals ; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) As per the information and explanations provided to us, title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year
- e) As per the information and explanations provided to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any investment, guarantees, security and loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Consequently, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, during the year, the Company has not provided any loans, guarantees, securities to parties covered under section 185 and 186. None of the investments by the Company attract the provisions of section 186 of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 have been accepted by the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The provisions regarding maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the company.
- (vii) (a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the informations and explanations given to us there were no statutory dues on the last day of the financial year outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, as income during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(viii) of the order does not arise.



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- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) On the basis of information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and so the clause is not applicable. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given to us, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- (b) No report under section 143(12) of Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 has been filed by the auditors with the Central Government.
- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- (xv) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given to us, we report that the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors/director of the company or associate company/a person connected with the Director during the year.
- (xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not conducted any Non- Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) is not applicable to the Company
- d) According to the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Company does not have any CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided to us is accurate and complete.



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- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given to us, we report that the company has no liability to maintain fund according to the provision of section 135 of Companies Act , 2013.

UDIN: 24233286BKCOCR3101

Place: Ernakulam
Date : 19th April, 2024

For G Joseph & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006310S




Raphael Sharon
Partner
233286

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RADO TYRES 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 Rado Tyres Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The 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 assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



G. JOSEPH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

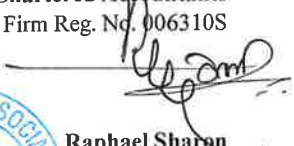
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2024 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

UDIN: 24233286BKCOCR3101

Place: Ernakulam
Date : 19th April, 2024

For G Joseph & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 006310S




Raphael Sharon
Partner
233286

RADO TYRES LIMITED

[BLDG NO. 39/3B & 39/3B1, OPP. KRISHNA HOSPITAL, CHITTOOR ROAD, COCHIN-682011]

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2024

In ₹ '000

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	5.69	7.59
Financial Assets:			
Non-current Investments	4	25.00	25.00
Other non-current financial assets	5	156.62	156.62
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total Non-current assets		187.31	189.21
Current assets			
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	49,190.25	48,246.33
Short term loans and advances		-	-
Other current financial assets	7	187.59	176.62
Other current assets	8	2,224.95	1,763.72
Total Current assets		51,602.79	50,186.67
Non-current asset held for sale	9	9,826.68	9,826.68
Total Assets		61,616.77	60,202.56
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	64,316.20	64,316.20
Other Equity	11		
Retained earnings		(1,55,916.49)	(1,57,251.37)
Other Reserves		1,318.43	1,318.43
Total Equity		(90,281.86)	(91,616.74)
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Long term borrowings	12	1,51,000.00	1,51,000.00
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Deferred tax liability (net)		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,51,000.00	1,51,000.00
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	14	140.69	140.69
Other current liabilities	15	757.94	678.61
Total current liabilities		898.63	819.30
Total equity and liabilities		61,616.77	60,202.56

Significant Accounting Policies and notes on Accounts 1-29

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Rado Tyres Limited

For G. Joseph & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No.006310S)

Raphael Sharon

Partner

M.No:233286



Sanjay Bhatia
Sanjay Bhatia
CFO

John M. John
John M. John
DIN - 00584201
Director

Venugopal V.
Venugopal V.
DIN - 01901717
Director

Smita Chowdhury
Smita Chowdhury
Company Secretary

Darshan Polji
Darshan Polji
Manager

Date : 19th April, 2024

Place: Ernakulam

RADO TYRES LIMITED

[BLDG NO. 39/3B & 39/3B1, OPP. KRISHNA HOSPITAL, CHITTOOR ROAD, COCHIN-682011]

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2024

Particulars	Notes	In ₹ '000	
		For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income	16	3,288.93	2,475.28
Total Income		3,288.93	2,475.28
Employee benefit expense	17	0.03	0.04
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	1.90	1.90
Other expenses	19	1,952.11	1,684.54
Total Expenses		1,954.04	1,686.48
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		1,334.88	788.81
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		1,334.88	788.81
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		1,334.88	788.81
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		1,334.88	788.81
Earnings per equity share :	20		
Basic		0.08	0.05
Diluted		0.08	0.05

Significant Accounting Policies and notes on Accounts 1-29

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Rado Tyres Limited

For G. Joseph & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No.006310S)

Raphael Sharon

Partner

M.No:233286

Date : 19th April, 2024

Place: Ernakulam



Sanjay Bhatia
Sanjay Bhatia
CFO

John M. John
John M. John
DIN - 00584201
Director

Smita Chowdhury
Smita Chowdhury
Company Secretary

Venugopal V.
Venugopal V.
DIN- 01901717
Director

Darshan Polji
Darshan Polji
Manager

RADO TYRES LIMITED

[BLDG NO. 39/3B & 39/3B1, OPP. KRISHNA HOSPITAL, CHITTOOR ROAD, COCHIN-682011]

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2024

Particulars	In ₹ '000	
	For the year ended on March 31st, 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,334.88	788.81
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1.90	1.90
Interest income	(3,288.93)	(2,452.37)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	<u>(1,952.15)</u>	<u>(1,661.66)</u>
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(145.80)	(195.37)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities and provisions	79.33	(256.18)
Cash from operations	<u>(2,018.61)</u>	<u>(2,113.22)</u>
(Taxes paid) / refund received, net	(327.70)	(243.33)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	<u><u>(2,346.32)</u></u>	<u><u>(2,356.55)</u></u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-
Improvements to assets held for sale	0.00	(637.12)
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	-	-
Interest received	3,290.24	2,457.86
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	<u><u>3,290.24</u></u>	<u><u>1,820.74</u></u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Net increase /(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	943.92	(535.81)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	48,246.33	48,782.14
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period (refer note 6)	<u><u>49,190.25</u></u>	<u><u>48,246.33</u></u>

As per our report of even date

For G. Joseph & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No.006310S)

Raphael Sharon

Partner

M.No:233286

Date . 19th April, 2024

Place: Ernakulam



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Rado Tyres Limited

Sanjay Bhatia
Sanjay Bhatia
CFO

John M. John
John M. John
DIN - 00584201
Director

Venugopal V.
Venugopal V.
DIN- 01901717
Director

Smita Chowdhury
Smita Chowdhury
Company Secretary

Darshan Polji
Darshan Polji
Manager

RADO TYRES LIMITED

[BLDG NO. 39/3B & 39/3B1, OPP. KRISHNA HOSPITAL, CHITTOOR ROAD, COCHIN-682011]

NOTES FORMING PART TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Rado Tyres Limited is a public company incorporated in India under the provisions of the Companies Act. The Company was engaged in the business of an Automobile Tyre manufacturing based at Nellikuzhy near Kothamangalam.

As of 31st March 2024, CEAT Limited holding 58.56%, Instant Holding Ltd holding 17.07% and Swallow Associates LLP (formerly RPG Cellular Investments & Holdings Pvt Ltd) holding 9.6% of Company's equity share capitals are the major Shareholders. The Registered office of Company is situated at Cochin, Kerala.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The Board of Directors had taken all possible initiatives to revive the operations of the factory. Taking into account the Company's financial strain coupled with the technological advancement for the manufacture of 2/3 wheeler tyres, the Board had to come to the conclusion that it will not be viable to continue the business of manufacture of tyres in the Company's manufacturing facility located in Kothamangalam.

Consequent to suspension of the factory operations, the Board of Directors, at their meeting held on 20th November, 2018, decided to explore the options to dispose of the assets of the Company and to invite quotations from prospective buyers.

Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will not continue as a Going Concern. Consequently, assets are stated at the cost or net realizable value whichever is lower. Liabilities have been stated at the values which they are payable.

Further, all assets which are available for sale have been reclassified under Non-Current Assets Held For Sale.

2. Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on financial statements

The outbreak of COVID -19 pandemic has caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. Though, the Board is not in a position to ascertain the possible impact on the market values of the remaining assets held for sale, the management feels that it is unlikely to have a significant impact on the valuation of the assets and its ability to sell off these assets at prices which are higher than that stated in the financial statements.



3. **Current versus non-current classification:**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

4. **Revenue recognition:**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue from contracts, if any, priced on a time and material basis is recognised as services are rendered and as related costs are incurred.

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

5. **Accounting for Government grants:**

Government grants, if any, are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to



an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual installments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

6. Taxes

Current income tax:

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss



- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized

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

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

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

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

7. Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required for completing the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant change to the sale/ distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/ distribute will be withdrawn. Management is committed to the sale/ distribution of all such assets classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale/for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet. Property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

8. Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment, is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:



Asset Class	Useful life
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years

The management believes that the depreciation rates fairly reflect its estimation of the useful lives and residual values of the fixed assets.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Owing to the shutting down of operations the Company has reclassified assets except office equipment's and furniture as Non-Current Assets Held For Sale. The office equipment's and furniture are depreciated on the basis of the remaining useful life of such assets. As on the reporting date there are no other assets apart from office equipment's and furniture.

9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately, if any, are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are amortised on straight line method as under:

- Software expenditure have been amortised over a period of three years.
- Technical Know-how and Brands are amortised over a period of twenty years.

As on the reporting date the Company does not own any intangible assets.

Research and development costs:

Research costs, if any, are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:



- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, such assets are tested for impairment annually.

10. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.

11. Inventories:

Inventories, if any, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.
- Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.
- Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.



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

As on the reporting date the Company does not have any item of inventory.

12. Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

13. Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

14. Retirement and other employee benefits:

As on the reporting date the Company does not have any employees who fall within the ambit of any statutory benefit/retirement plans.

15. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and 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 measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognised by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial



instruments entered into by the group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.



The following table shows various reclassifications and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

16. **Cash and cash equivalents:**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

17. **Earnings per share:**

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the quarter attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the quarter.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the quarter plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

18. **Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require an adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. Difference between



actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

Estimates and assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the Company's domicile.

b) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences, if any, is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

c) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet 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. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

In ₹ '000

Asset	Gross Block at Cost				Depreciation			Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at 31st March 2024	As at 1st April 2023	For the Year	Disposals	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Furniture and Fixtures	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Office equipments	88.99	-	-	88.99	81.40	1.90	-	83.30	7.59
Total	88.99	-	-	88.99	81.40	1.90	-	83.30	7.59
Previous year	88.99	-	-	88.99	79.50	1.90	-	81.40	9.49



NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2024

4 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unquoted Non - Trade Investments (at Cost)		
a. National Saving Certificates VIII issue (Pledged as security for Sales Tax purpose)	15.00	15.00
b. 1,000 Shares of ₹10 each in Rado Employees Cooperative Society	10.00	10.00
	25.00	25.00

5 OTHER NON -CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured, considered good:		
Security Deposits	156.62	156.62
	156.62	156.62

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	307.21	71.60
In fixed deposits	48,882.96	48,174.65
Cash on hand	0.08	0.08
	49,190.25	48,246.33

7 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Interest receivable	15.23	16.54
Other receivables	172.36	160.09
	187.59	176.62

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Non-current Investments (Note 4)	25.00	25.00
Other non-current financial assets (Note 5)	156.62	156.62
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	49,190.25	48,246.33
Short term loans and advances	-	-
Other current financial assets (Note 7)	187.59	176.62
	49,559.47	48,604.57



NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2024

8 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Advance receivable in cash or kind or for value to be received	19.84	23.07
Prepaid expenses	16.32	1.75
Balances with statutory and government authorities	1,363.70	913.81
Other receivables from income tax department	825.09	825.09
	2,224.95	1,763.72

9 NON-CURRENT ASSET HELD FOR SALE

In ₹ '000

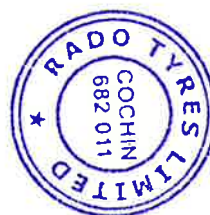
Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Freehold land and improvements	9,826.68	9,826.68
	9,826.68	9,826.68

Basis of classification:

During the financial year 2018-19 the Company had received the order from Labour & Skills (A) Department, Government of Kerala, granting permission under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 to close the Factory located at Nellikuzhi, near Kothamangalam. In the opinion of the management there were no further business opportunities for the Company to explore.

On the basis of the above the Board had decided that the most appropriate course of action for the Company is to sell its assets located at its factory near Kothamangalam.

Given these circumstances the Board has considered prudent to reclassify such assets to the head Non-Current assets held for sale.



10 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL
In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Authorised Share Capital:		
2,25,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹4/- each	90,000.00	90,000.00
17,00,000 , 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹100 each	1,70,000.00	1,70,000.00
	2,60,000.00	2,60,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid up share capital:		
1,60,79,050 Equity Shares of ₹4/- each, fully paid up	64,316.20	64,316.20
15,10,000 , 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up	1,51,000.00	1,51,000.00
Less: 15,10,000 , 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, fully (Reclassified under Financial Liability. Refer Note.12)	(1,51,000.00)	(1,51,000.00)
	64,316.20	64,316.20

Reconciliation of Equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount (In ₹ '000)	No. of shares	Amount (In ₹ '000)
At the beginning of the period	1,60,79,050	64,316	1,60,79,050	64,316
<u>During the period:</u>				
Add: Shares issued / Shares bought	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,60,79,050	64,316	1,60,79,050	64,316

Terms/rights attached to equity shares.

*Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share with a right to receive per share dividend declared by the Company.

* The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹4. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time after subject to of dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

On the account liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

- (i) The Company has not issued shares for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
- (ii) The Company has not reserved shares for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment.
- (iii) The Company has not declared dividend to its equity shareholders.

Details of shareholder's holding more than 5% Equity shares in the company

Shareholders	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of shares	% of holdings	No. of shares	% of holdings
Shares held by CEAT Ltd	94,16,350	58.56%	94,16,350	58.56%
Shares held by Instant Holdings Ltd	27,45,310	17.07%	27,45,310	17.07%
Shares held by Swallo Associates LLP (formerly RPG Cellular Investments & Holdings Pvt Ltd)	15,44,240	9.60%	15,44,240	9.60%

Shareholding of Promoters - Shares held by promoters as at 31st March 2024

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year*
Instant Holdings Limited Ltd	27,45,310	17.07%	-
Swallo Associates LLP	15,44,240	9.60%	-
CEAT Ltd	94,16,350	58.56%	-
Balan C K	17,000	0.11%	-
Pylee M V	8,000	0.05%	-
Augustine V V	1,74,000	1.08%	-

* Percentage change shall be computed with respect to number at the beginning of the year or if issued during the year for the first time then with respect to the date of issue.

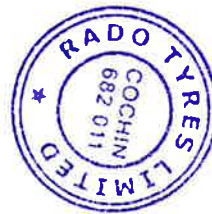


NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2024

11 OTHER EQUITY

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Retained Earnings:		
Surplus/(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Balance as per last financial statements	(1,57,251.37)	(1,58,040.18)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period	1,334.88	788.81
Amount available for appropriation		
Less: Appropriations	-	-
	(1,55,916.49)	(1,57,251.37)
Other Reserves:		
Capital Reserve		
Balance in Central & State Investment Subsidy Reserve:		
At the beginning of the period	1,318.43	1,318.43
During the period	-	-
	1,318.43	1,318.43
	(1,54,598.06)	(1,55,932.94)



11 (A). Equity Share Capital

1) Current reporting period				In ₹ '000	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period 01-04-2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31-03-2024	
64,316.20	-	-	-	64,316.20	
2) Previous reporting period				In ₹ '000	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period 01-04-2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31-03-2023	
64,316.20	-	-	-	64,316.20	



11 (B). Other Equity

1) Current reporting period

	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Total
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period 01-04-2023	-	-	1,318.43	-	-	(1,57,251.37)	(1,55,932.94)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	1,334.88	1,334.88
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31-03-2024	-	-	1,318.43	-	-	(1,55,916.49)	(1,54,598.06)

2) Previous reporting period

	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Total
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period 01-04-2022	-	-	1,318.43	-	-	(1,58,040.18)	(1,56,721.74)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	788.81	788.81
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31-03-2023	-	-	1,318.43	-	-	(1,57,251.37)	(1,55,932.94)



In ₹ '000

In ₹ '000

NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2024

12 LONG TERM BORROWINGS

Non-current portion

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount (Total)	No. of shares	Amount (Total)
Preference Share Capital				
15,10,000, 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up		1,51,000.00		1,51,000.00
		1,51,000.00		1,51,000.00

Note on Preference Share Capital:

The entire preference share capital is held by CEAT Ltd, Holding Company.

Reconciliation of 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount (Total)
At the beginning of the period	15,10,000	1,51,000
During the period:		
Add: Shares issued / Shares bought	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	15,10,000	1,51,000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount (Total)
At the beginning of the period	15,10,000	1,51,000
During the period:		
Add: Shares issued / Shares bought	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	15,10,000	1,51,000

Terms/rights attached to 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares

- * Preference Shares carry preferential (cumulative) right to dividend, at the coupon rate (i.e. the rate of dividend) 12.50%, when declared.
- * The dividend shall be calculated pro rata i.e. from the date of allotment(s) of such Preference Shares.
- * The Preference Shares do not carry any voting rights except in case of any resolution placed before the Company which directly affects the rights attached to such shares or otherwise provided in the Companies Act, 2013.
- * The Preference Shares have a maximum redemption period of 20 years. However, the same may be redeemed fully or in such tranches, before the aforesaid period, at discretion of the Board. Only fully paid up Preference Shares shall be redeemed.
- * The Preference Shares shall be redeemed at par as per applicable and available mode of redemption.
- * The Preference Shares are not listed in any Stock Exchange in India or outside India.



NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2024

13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Amount payable to related party	-	-
Other trade payables	-	-
	-	-

The details of amount outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises based on available information with the Company is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining unpaid due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

14 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Payables to capital vendors	140.69	140.69
	140.69	140.69

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Borrowings (non-current) (note 12)	1,51,000.00	1,51,000.00
Other financial liabilities (current) (note 14)	140.69	140.69
	1,51,140.69	1,51,140.69

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

In ₹ '000

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Dues to past employees	44.24	44.24
Statutory dues	34.08	21.11
Expenses payable	679.62	613.26
	757.94	678.61



NOTES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2024

16 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	<i>In ₹ '000</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Interest Income:		
Interest on bank and other deposits	3,288.93	2,452.37
	3,288.93	2,452.37
Other non - operating income:		
Excess provision written back	-	14.93
Interest on income tax refund	-	7.99
	-	22.92
	3,288.93	2,475.28

17 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	<i>In ₹ '000</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	0.03	0.04
	0.03	0.04

18 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Particulars	<i>In ₹ '000</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1.90	1.90
	1.90	1.90

19 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	<i>In ₹ '000</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Rental expenses	122.46	112.56
Travelling and conveyance expenses	11.17	16.26
Fees, rates & taxes	111.10	116.49
Postage, telephone and stationary	145.89	24.93
Audit fees/expenses	130.00	130.00
Consultancy and legal expenses	177.16	179.45
Security charges	646.46	728.76
Office expenses	100.35	110.80
Water charges	7.49	3.64
AGM, meetings and directors sitting fees	441.30	237.66
Bank charges	0.79	0.65
Power and fuel	11.95	14.82
Miscellaneous expenses	45.99	8.54
	1,952.11	1,684.54



Particulars	<i>In ₹ '000</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Payments to the auditor:		
i. As auditor		
Audit Fee	65.00	65.00
Taxation	20.00	20.00
Limited review	45.00	45.00
ii. In other capacity:		
Taxation matters	-	-
	130.00	130.00

20 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	<i>In ₹</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Net Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss	13,34,883	7,88,805
Profit/(loss) available to Equity Share holders	13,34,883	7,88,805
No. of equity Shares at year end	1,60,79,050	1,60,79,050
Basic Earning Per Share	0.08	0.05
Diluted Earning Per Share	0.08	0.05
Face Value per Equity Share	4.00	4.00

21 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Particulars	<i>In ₹ '000</i>	
	For the year ended on 31st March 2024	For the year ended on 31st March 2023
Non current Borrowings	1,51,000.00	1,51,000.00
Current Borrowings	-	-
Trade payables	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(49,190.25)	(48,246.33)
Net debt	1,01,809.75	1,02,753.67
Total equity capital	64,316.20	64,316.20
Capital and net debt	1,66,125.95	1,67,069.87
Gearing ratio	61.28%	61.50%



22 RATIOS

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st		Variance	Reason for variance
			March 2024	March 2023		
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	57,424	61,256	-6.26%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Borrowings	Networth (Capital+Reserves)	(0.613)	(0.607)	1.08%	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.005	0.003	69.23%	Increase in interest income during the year has led to improvement in this ratio.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Debtors	NA	NA	NA	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Creditors	NA	NA	NA	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working capital	NA	NA	NA	
Net profit ratio	Profit before tax	Net Sales	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Capital employed	Profit before interest and tax	Average Capital Employed	0.022	0.013	65.51%	Improvement in profits has led to increase in this ratio.
Return on investment	Net return on investment	Cost of Investment	NA	NA	NA	



23 Additional Regulatory Information

- i. There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) (earlier Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- ii. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

iii Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transaction with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Relationship with the Struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the Struck off company
NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL	NA

- iv The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, and there are no companies beyond the specified layers.

24 Utilisation of Borrowed funds

A. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries"); or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries"); or
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

25 Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961). Further, there was no previously unrecorded income and no additional assets were required to be recorded in the books of account during the year.

26 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has neither traded nor invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ended March 31, 2024. Further, the Company has also not received any deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.



27 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Details of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding company(Parent)	CEAT Limited
Director	Mr. V. V Augustine
Director	Mr. John M. John
Director	Mr. V. Venugopal
Director	Mr. Roopesh Rajan
Director	Mr. Sajish George
Director	Mr. Kurian Joseph
Director	Dr. C. K. Balan

Particulars	Name of Related Party	For the year ended on 31st March 2024 (In ₹ '000)	For the year ended on 31st March 2023 (In ₹ '000)
a. Transactions			
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. V. V Augustine	57.00	17.50
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. John M. John	59.00	23.00
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. V. Venugopal	58.00	23.50
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. Sajish George	62.00	19.00
Directors sitting fees paid	Dr. C. K. Balan	20.00	5.00
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. Roopesh	40.00	20.00
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. Kurian Joseph	50.00	20.00
Reimbursement of office rent and electricity expenses	CEAT Limited	194.86	181.70
b. Closing balance as on the reporting date			
Unsecured loan (Reclassified):			
12.5% Redeemable cumulative preference shares	CEAT Limited	(1,51,000.00)	(1,51,000.00)
Creditors/Advance:	CEAT Limited	92.77	-

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In ₹ '000

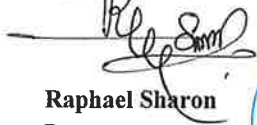
Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
i. Dividend on 12.5% cumulative redeemable preference shares in arrears	1,31,916.78	1,13,041.78

29 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For G. Joseph & Associates

Chartered Accountants


Raphael Sharon
Partner

M.No:233286



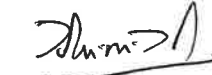
Date : 19th April, 2024

Place: Ernakulam



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Rado Tyres Limited


Sanjay Bhatia
CFO


John M. John
DIN - 00584201
Director


Venugopal V.
DIN- 01901717
Director


Smita Chowdhury
Company Secretary


Darshan Polji
Manager