RADO TYRES LIMITED

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2022

(All amount are Indian rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	9,486	1,785
Financial Assets:			
Non-current Investments	4	25,000	25,000
Other non-current financial assets	5	47,000	883,481
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total Non-current assets		**81,486**	**910,266**
Current assets			
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	48,782,141	52,745,559
Short term loans and advances	7	1,431,366	1,330,062
Other current financial assets	8	160,924	258,388
Prepayments	9	-	25,857
Other current assets	10	24,457	547,195
Total Current assets		**50,398,888**	**54,907,061**
Non-current asset held for sale	11	9,189,561	9,262,560
Total Assets		**59,669,935**	**65,079,887**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	64,316,200	64,316,200
Other Equity	13		
Retained earnings		(158,040,176)	(158,184,096)
Other Reserves		1,318,432	1,318,432
Total Equity		**(92,405,544)**	**(92,549,464)**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Long term borrowings	14	151,000,000	151,000,000
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Deferred tax liability (net)		-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**151,000,000**	**151,000,000**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	16	140,686	5,140,686
Other current liabilities	17	934,793	1,488,665
Total current liabilities		**1,075,479**	**6,629,351**
Total equity and liabilities		**59,669,935**	**65,079,887**
Significant Accounting Policies and notes on Accounts	1-27		

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

As per our report of even date
For G. Joseph & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.006310S)

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

John M John
Director
DIN:584201

Sanjay Bhatia
CFO

P. A. Krishnamoorthy
Director
DIN:2432816

Raphael Sharon
Partner
M.No:233286

Date : 25th April 2022
Place: Ernakulam

Geeta M Bandekar
Company Secretary

Payal Kailash Joshi
Manager

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 2022

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income	**18**	2,008,622	20,015,785
Total Income		**2,008,622**	**20,015,785**
Expenses:			
Employee benefit expense	**19**	36	37
Depreciation and amortization expense	**20**	1,799	6,600
Impairment loss on non current assets held for sale	**21**	-	10,943,379
Other expenses	**22**	1,862,866	2,561,483
Total Expenses		**1,864,701**	**13,511,499**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**143,921**	**6,504,286**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**143,921**	**6,504,286**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**143,921**	**6,504,286**
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)		**143,921**	**6,504,286**
Earnings per equity share :	**23**		
Basic		0.01	0.40
Diluted		0.01	0.40

Significant Accounting Policies and notes on Accounts 1-27

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

As per our report of even date
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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 2022

(All amount are Indian rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended on March 31st, 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**143,921**	**6,504,285**
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,799	6,600
Interest income	(2,008,407)	(1,540,585)
Impairment loss of plant and machinery including building	-	10,943,379
Provision no-longer required written-back	-	(5,345)
Profit on sale of inventory	-	(764,929)
Profit on sale of assets held for sale	-	(17,695,236)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**(1,862,687)**	**(2,551,831)**
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	-	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	-	9,473
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances	1,580,928	192,076
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities and provisions	(5,553,872)	5,629,170
Cash from operations	**(5,835,631)**	**3,278,888**
(Taxes paid) / refund received, net	(199,693)	(114,897)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(6,035,324)**	**3,163,991**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(9,500)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	72,999	44,989,700
Proceeds from sale of inventory	-	925,000
Interest received	2,008,407	1,540,585
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**2,071,905**	**47,455,285**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net increase /(Decrease)in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(3,963,419)	50,619,275
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	52,745,559	2,126,284
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period (refer note 6)	**48,782,141**	**52,745,559**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts. 1 - 27
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For G. Joseph & Associates
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Partner
M.No:233286

Geeta M Bandekar
Company Secretary

Payal Kailash Joshi
Manager

Date : 22nd April 2022
Place: Ernakulam

12 (A). Equity Share Capital

1) Current reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period 01-04 -2021	**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 31-03-2022**
64316200	-	-	-	64,316,200

2)Previous reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period 01-04 -2020	**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 31-03-2021**
64316200	-	-	-	64,316,200

12 (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 01-04-2021	64,316,200	1,318,432	-	-	(158,184,096)	(92,549,464)
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	-	-	-	-	143,921	143,921
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-		-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31-03-2022	64,316,200	1,318,432	-	-	(158,040,176)	(92,405,544)

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 01-04-2020	64,316,200	1,318,432	-	-	(164,688,381)	(99,053,749)
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	-	-	-	-	6,504,285	6,504,285
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period 31-03-2021	64,316,200	1,318,432	-	-	(158,184,096)	(92,549,464)

RADO TYRES LIMITED
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NOTES FORMING PART TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

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 2022, 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 is causing 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 in the prevailing uncertain market scenario, 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 re-assessed 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 must be committed to the sale/ distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

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
Buildings	50 years - 60 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years - 20 years
Moulds	6 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Motor Vehicles	8 years
Carpeted Roads- RCC	10 years
Computer Servers	6 years
Electrical Installations	20 years
Hand Carts, Trollies	15 years

The management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professional, the useful lives of the following class of assets.

- Factory buildings - 50 years (Lower than those indicated in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013)
- Plant & Machinery – 20 years (Higher than those indicated in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013)
- Electrical Installations – 20 years (Higher than those indicated in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013)

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.

Accelerated depreciation has been provided for assets which have been exhausted due to higher wear and tear before completion of their useful life.

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.

9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, 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. <u>Borrowing costs:</u>

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 *(Amount in ₹)*

Asset	Gross Block at Cost				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	For the Year	Disposals	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Furniture and Fixtures	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Office equipments	79,488	9,500	-	88,988	77,704	1,799	-	79,503	9,485	1,784
Total	**79,489**	**9,500**	**-**	**88,989**	**77,704**	**1,799**	**-**	**79,503**	**9,486**	**1,785**
Previous year	**79,489**	**-**	**-**	**79,489**	**71,104**	**6,600**	**-**	**77,704**	**1,785**	**8,385**

NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2022

4 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Unquoted Non - Trade Investments (at Cost)		
a. National Saving Certificates VIII issue	15,000	15,000
(Pledged as security for Sales Tax purpose)		
b. 1,000 Shares of Rs.10 each in Rado Employees Cooperative Society	10,000	10,000
	25,000	**25,000**

5 OTHER NON -CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Unsecured, considered good:		
Margin Money Deposits	-	754,649
Security Deposits	47,000	128,832
	47,000	**883,481**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Margin Money Deposit		
- Held as Security for Bank Guarantee	-	754,649
	-	**754,649**

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	629,744	5,250,940
In fixed deposits	48,152,318	47,494,405
Cash on hand	79	214
	48,782,141	**52,745,559**

7 SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Unsecured, Considered Good:		
Advance receivable in cash or kind or for value to be received	-	-
Balance with statutory and government authorities	606,272	504,968
Other receivables from income tax department	825,094	825,094
	1,431,366	**1,330,062**

NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2022

8 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Interest receivable	22,023	128,756
Other receivables	138,901	129,632
	160,924	**258,388**

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Non-current Investments (Note 4)	25,000	25,000
Other non-current financial assets (Note 5)	47,000	883,481
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	48,782,141	52,745,559
Short term loans and advances (Note 7)	1,431,366	1,330,062
Other current financial assets (Note 8)	160,924	258,388
	50,446,431	**55,242,490**

9 PREPAYMENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Prepayments	-	25,857
	-	**25,857**

10 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Balance recievable on sale of current assets held for sale	-	507,240
Advance Receivable in Cash or Kind or for Value to be Received	24,457	39,955
	24,457	**547,195**

11 NON-CURRENT ASSET HELD FOR SALE

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Freehold land and building	9,189,561	9,189,561
Plant and machinery including building (Owned)	-	73,000
Less: Impairment loss/write off on Plant and machinery including building (Owned)	-	-
	9,189,561	**9,262,560**

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 such as plant and machinery, land, equipment, spares and such other assets located at its factory near Kothamangalam.

Given these circumstances the Board has considered prudent to reclassify the above assets from Property, Plant and Equipments to the head Non-Current assets held for sale.

12 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Authorised Shares		
2,25,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹4/- each	90,000,000	90,000,000
17,00,000 , 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹100 each	170,000,000	170,000,000
	260,000,000	260,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid up shares		
1,60,79,050 Equity Shares of ₹4/- each, fully paid up	64,316,200	64,316,200
15,10,000 , 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up	151,000,000	151,000,000
Less: 15,10,000 , 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, *(Reclassified under Financial Liability. Refer Note.14)*	(151,000,000)	(151,000,000)
	64,316,200	**64,316,200**

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

	As at 31st March 2022		**As at 31st March 2021**	
	No. of shares	Amount (₹)	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
At the beginning of the period	16,079,050	64,316,200	16,079,050	64,316,200
<u>During the period:</u>				
Add: Shares issued / Shares bought	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	16,079,050	64,316,200	16,079,050	64,316,200

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.

(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 2022**		**As at 31st March 2021**	
	No. of shares	% of holdings	No. of shares	% of holdings
Shares held by CEAT LTD	9,416,350	58.56%	9,416,350	58.56%
Shares held by Instant Holdings LTD	2,745,310	17.07%	2,745,310	17.07%
Shares held by Swallo Associates LLP *(formerly RPG Cellular Investments & Holdings Pvt Ltd)*	1,544,240	9.60%	1,544,240	9.60%

Shareholding of Promoters - Shares held by promoters as at 31st March 2022

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year*
Instant Holdings Limited	2,745,310	17.07%	-
Swallo Associates Limited	1,544,240	9.60%	-
CEAT Limited	9,416,350	58.56%	-
Balan C K	17,000	0.11%	-
Pylee M V	8,000	0.05%	-
Augustine V V	174,000	1.08%	-

* Percentage change shall be 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, 2022

13 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Retained Earnings:		
Surplus/(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Balance as per last financial statements	(158,184,096)	(164,688,381)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period	143,921	6,504,285
Amount available for appropriation		
Less: Appropriations	-	-
	(158,040,176)	**(158,184,096)**
Other Reserves:		
Capital Reserve		
Balance in Central & State Investment Subsidy Reserve:		
At the beginning of the period	1,318,432	1,318,432
During the period	-	-
	1,318,432	**1,318,432**
	(156,721,744)	**(156,865,664)**

14 LONG TERM BORROWINGS

Non-current portion

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Preference Share Capital		
15,10,000, 12.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up	151,000,000	151,000,000
	151,000,000	**151,000,000**

Note on Preference Share Capital:

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 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount (Total)
At the beginning of the period	1,510,000	151,000,000
During the period:		
Add: Shares issued / Shares bought	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**1,510,000**	**151,000,000**

NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2022

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount (Total)
At the beginning of the period	1,510,000	151,000,000
During the period:		
Add: Shares issued / Shares bought	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**1,510,000**	**151,000,000**

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 shall not be listed in any Stock Exchange in India or outside India

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	₹	₹
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 2022	As at 31st March 2021
	₹	₹
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	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st, 2022

16 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Payables to capital vendors	140,686	140,686
Security deposit - sale of assets	-	5,000,000
	140,686	**5,140,686**

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Borrowings (non-current) (note 14)	151,000,000	151,000,000
Other financial liabilities (current) (note 16)	140,686	5,140,686
	151,140,686	**156,140,686**

17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022 ₹	As at 31st March 2021 ₹
Dues to employees	44,240	49,240
Statutory dues	15,634	594,810
Expense Payable	874,920	844,615
	934,793	**1,488,665**

NOTES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2022

18 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹**	**For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹**
Interest Income		
Bank Deposits		
Interest on Bank and Security Deposit	2,008,407	1,540,585
	2,008,407	**1,540,585**
Other non- operating income		
Excess provision reversed	-	5,345
Profit on sale of assets held for sale	-	17,695,236
Profit on sale of stores and spares		764,929
Miscellaneous Income	215	9,690
	215	**18,475,200**
	2,008,622	**20,015,785**

19 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹**	**For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹**
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	36	37
	36	**37**

20 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹**	**For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹**
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,799	6,600
	1,799	**6,600**

21 IMPAIRMENT LOSS/WRITE OFF ON NON CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹
Impairment loss/write off on plant and machinery	-	10,943,379
	-	**10,943,379**

22 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹
Rental expenses	103,505	103,505
Travelling and conveyance expenses	3,878	3,575
Fees, rates & taxes	142,074	57,160
Insurance charges	25,858	59,313
Postage, telephone and stationary	28,625	16,390
Audit fees/expenses	130,000	130,000
Consultancy and legal expenses	152,008	505,339
Security charges	920,963	1,034,365
Office expenses	77,415	107,012
Water charges	12,441	3,280
AGM, meetings and directors sitting fees	234,470	213,875
Bank charges	1,244	6,372
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	-	-
Repairs and maintenance - Electrical	-	20,560
Accounts written off	-	-
Power and fuel	10,384	280,704
Miscellaneous expenses	20,000	20,033
	1,862,866	**2,561,483**

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹
Payments to the auditor:		
i. As auditor		
Audit Fee	65,000	65,000
Taxation	20,000	20,000
Limited review	45,000	45,000
ii. In other capacity:		
Taxation matters	-	-
	130,000	130,000

23 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹
Net Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss	143,921	6,504,285
Profit/(loss) available to Equity Share holders	143,921	6,504,285
No. of equity Shares at year end	16,079,050	16,079,050
Basic Earning Per Share	0.01	0.40
Diluted Earning Per Share	0.01	0.40
Face Value per Equity Share	4.00	4.00

24 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March 2022 ₹	For the year ended on 31st March 2021 ₹ ₹
Non current Borrowings	151,000,000	151,000,000
Current Borrowings	-	-
Trade payables	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(48,782,141)	(52,745,559)
Net debt	**102,217,859**	**98,254,441**
Total equity capital	64,316,200	64,316,200
Capital and net debt	**166,534,059**	**162,570,641**
Gearing ratio	**61.38%**	**60.44%**

25 RATIOS

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	Variance
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	46.862	8.282	4.658
Debt-Equity Ratio	Borrowings	Networth (Capital+Reserves)	(1.634)	(1.632)	0.002
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	0.001	0.202	(0.997)
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	0.002	0.111	(0.978)
Return on investment	Net return on investment	Cost of Investment	NA	NA	NA

26 RELATED PARTY DICLOSURE

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. P. A. Krishnamoorthy
Director	Mr. V. Venugopal
Director	Mr. Dillip Modak
Director	Mr. Roopesh Rajan
Director	Dr. C. K. Balan

Particulars	**Name of Related Party**	**For the year ended on 31st March 2022** ₹	**For the year ended on 31st March 2022** ₹
a. Transactions			
Conversion charges received	CEAT Limited	-	-
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. V. V Augustine	0.18	0.28
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. John M. John	0.20	0.25
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. P. A. Krishnamoorthy	0.25	0.30
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. V. Venugopal	0.23	0.28
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. Dillip Modak	0.10	0.15
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. Tom K Thomas		0.25
		0.15	
Directors sitting fees paid	Dr. C. K. Balan	0.20	0.20
Directors sitting fees paid	Mr. Roopesh	0.05	-
		1.36	**1.71**
b. Amount (due to) / from related parties			
12.5% Redeemable cumulative preference shares	CEAT Limited	(1,510.00)	(1,510.00)
Debtors / Receivables	CEAT Limited	-	-
Creditors/Advance	CEAT Limited	(1.33)	(0.37)
		(1,511.326)	**(1,510.369)**

27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	Particulars	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
i.	Dividend on 12.5% cumulative redeemable preference shares in arrears	94,166,781	75,291,781

Significant Accounting Policies and notes on Accounts 1-27

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

As per our report of even date
For G. Joseph & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.006310S)

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

Raphael Sharon
Partner
M.No:233286

John M John
Director
DIN:584201

Sanjay Bhatia
CFO

P. A. Krishnamoorthy
Director
DIN:2432816

Date : 25th April 2022
Place: Ernakulam

Geeta M Bandekar
Company Secretary

Payal Kailash Joshi
Manager