NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: - 1 Significant accounting policies:

1.0 Corporate Information

Radhey Trade holding Limited is a Limited Company, incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 and having CIN: L67120GJ1981PLC103918. The Company is mainly engaged in the business Trading & Exporting of Brass items like Brass sanitary fitting, Brass Agricultural item etc. The Registered office of the Company is situated at Digvijay Plot, Street No.51, Opposite Makhicha Nivas, Jamnagar-361005.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Accounting Convention: -

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, i.e. Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015. The Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared on historical cost convention, except in case of certain financial instruments which are recognized at fair value.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Part I of Schedule lll to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current - non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

b) Compliance with Ind AS

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

c) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time. The Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116, lease is applicable from FY 2019-20. The management believes that the adoption of Ind AS 116 does not have any significant impact on the financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Ind AS financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles in India requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosure of contingent labilities and contingent assets as of the date of Balance Sheet. The estimates and assumptions used in these Ind AS financial statements are based on management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Ind AS financial statements. The actual amounts may differ from the estimates used in the preparation of the Ind AS financial statements and the difference between actual results and the estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialize.

e) Current and Non –Current Classification

An Asset or liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

i) It is expected to be realized / settled, or is intended for sales or consumptions, in the Company's Normal Operating Cycle.
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded.
iii) It is expected to be realized / due to be settled within twelve months after the end of reporting date;
iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as Non - Current.

For the purpose of Current / Non - Current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of the assets or liabilities for processing and their realization in Cash and Cash Equivalents.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

(A) Revenue recognition

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Ind AS 115 is applicable from FY 2018-19 and it replaces Ind AS 18. It applies, with limited exceptions, to al revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration al of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. It also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs already related to fulfilling a contract. The Company has adopted the modified retrospective method of applying Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with customers in its initial year of application. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of products is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the product is shipped to the customer.

Other Revenues
Other operating revenues comprise of income from ancillary activities incidental to the operations of the Company and is recognized when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract. Service income is recognized as and when services are rendered as per the terms of the contract.

(B) Other income

Interest: Interest income is calculated on effective interest rate, but recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Dividend: Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

(C) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(D) Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost is determined on First-In-First-Out basis.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

'Cost' comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to the present location and condition.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which is not plant and machinery gets classified as inventory.

(E) Foreign Currency Transactions

i) Functional currency

The functional currency of the company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

ii) Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction**.**

iii) Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of all other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(F) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding are considered assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Earnings considered in ascertaining the EPS is the net profit for the period and any attributable tax thereto for the period.

(G) Income Tax

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are induded in the determination of the Net profit or loss for the period. Current lax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the taxation laws prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

Deferred tax is recognised for all the temporary differences, subject to the consideration of prudence in respect of deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised and carried forward only to the extent that there is a convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward losses or MAT Credit, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. At each Balance Sheet date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets, if any.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

(H) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. These are reviewed at each year end and reflect the best current estimate. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

(I) Financial Instruments:

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

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

(J) Investments:

All Investments are carried at fair value. The changes in the fair value of Investments, which at the inception, have been designated to be held for a long term capital appreciation, are considered through Other Comprehensive Income. All other investments are valued at fair value and the gains or losses being recognized Statement of Profit and Loss.

(K) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with bank and other short-term (3 months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(L) Property, Plant and Equipment:

I. Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at acquisition cost induces related duties, freight etc., and interest on borrowed funds if any directly attributable to acquisition/construction of qualifying fixed assets and is net of CENVAT /VAT/ GST credits.

II. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. In all such cases, the useful life of assets subsequently added to the parent asset are brought at par and depreciated in fine with parent asset.

III. Losses arising from the retirement of and gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment which are carried at cost are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

19. The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, and reclassified wherever necessary. Amounts and other disclosures for the preceding year are included as an integral part of the current annual financial statements and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current financial year.

20. Credit and Debit balances of unsecured loans, sundry creditors, sundry Debtors, loans and Advances are subject to confirmation and therefore the effect of the same on profit could not be ascertained.

21. Foreign Currency Transactions: -

Expenditure in Foreign Currency: - Nil

Earnings in Foreign Currency: - Nil

22. Deferred tax Assets and Liabilities are as under: -

Components of which are as under: - **(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Particulars	2020	2019
Deferred Tax		
Block of assets (Depreciation)	-	-
Net Differed Tax Liability/(Asset)	-	-

(M) Notes forming part of accounts in relation to Micro and small enterprise

1. Based on information available with the company, on the status of the suppliers being Micro or small enterprises, on which the auditors have relied, the disclosure requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act,2013 with regard to the payments made/due to Micro and small Enterprises are given below :

Sr. No.	Particulars	2020		2019	
		Principal	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
I	Amount due as at the date of Balance sheet	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ii	Amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
iii	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payments of principal during the year beyond the appointed date	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iv	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the date of Balance sheet	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The company has initiated the process of obtaining the confirmation from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) but has not received the same in totality. The above information is compiled based on the extent of responses received by the company from its suppliers.