S. N. Roy & Company
Chartered Accountants

29-A MADAN MOHAN TALA STREET,
KOLKATA-700 005.
e.mail : snroy1951@yahoo.com
✆ 2530-2414, M : 98300 13568

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINACIAL STATEMENTS TO THE MEMBERS OF RTM INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of RTM **INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, its Profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 (" The Order ") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of the section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 'A' a statement on the matter specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order , to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

S. N. ROY & CO. ★ KOLKATA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure 'B'.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.N.ROY & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No – 313054E

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No – 060098
UDIN: 21060098AAAADN9645
Place : Kolkata
Date : 3rd May, 2021

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date in respect to statutory audit of **RTM INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED** for the year ended 31st March 2021, we report that :

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.

(b) The management has physically verified the Property, Plant & Equipment of the company to cover the entire block of assets once in a year and no material discrepancies were noticed. The procedure adopted by the management is reasonable in our opinion having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

ii. The company has no manufacturing and / or trading activities and as such the question of having any stock and maintenance of records in respect thereof and physical verification of inventory does not arise. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable.

iii. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, paragraph 3(iii) of the order is not applicable.

iv. The company has neither given any loan nor have made any investment during the year and thus paragraph 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Company is not required to maintain any cost records under section 148(1) of the Act. Thus, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Excise Duty, Duty of Customs, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, VAT, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for the period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

viii. The Company has not borrowed from financial institutions or Banks or Government issued Debentures during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term loans during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x. According to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our Audit.

xi. The Company has no whole time Director or manager in the financial year. Hence, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. The Company has not entered into any transactions with related party as defined in Section 177 and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and thus paragraph 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Thus, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable

xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Thus, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable

xvi. The Company is a Non- Banking Financial Company and is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act. The Company has obtained the registration.

For S.N.ROY & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No – 313054E

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No – 060098
UDIN:20060098AAAACO9879

S. N. ROY & CO. ★ KOLKATA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Date : 3rd May, 2021

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Independent Auditors' Report of even date in respect to internal financial control under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 of **RTM INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED** for the year ended 31st March 2021, we report that :

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **RTM INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.N.ROY & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No – 313054E

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No – 060098
UDIN:20060098AAAACO9879

S. N. ROY & CO. ★ KOLKATA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Date : 3rd May, 2021

RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
1. Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	26.14	8.12
(c) Loans	4	1,250.00	1,250.00
(d) Investments	5	10,673.92	5,347.84
(e) Other financial assets	6	10.30	29.79
Total financial assets		**11,960.36**	**6,635.75**
2. Non - financial Assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)		3.32	28.15
(b) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	7	-	7.96
Total non - financial assets		**3.32**	**36.11**
Total Assets		**11,963.68**	**6,671.86**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
1. Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
(I) Trade payables	8		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.52	0.13
(b) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	9	-	220.00
(c) Other financial liabilities	10	-	6.71
Total financial liabilities		**0.52**	**226.84**
2. Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	
(b) Provisions	11	5.00	5.00
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	12	577.61	-
(d) Other non-financial liabilities	13	0.06	0.91
Total non - financial Liabilities		**582.67**	**5.91**
Total liabilities		**583.19**	**232.75**
3. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	2,301.68	2,301.68
(b) Other equity	15	9,078.81	4,137.44
Total equity		**11,380.49**	**6,439.12**
Total Liabilities And Equity		**11,963.68**	**6,671.86**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date.

For S.N. ROY & CO.
Firm Registration Number : 313054E
Chartered Accountants

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No. 060098

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 03 May 2021
UDIN: 21060098AAAADN9645

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Mohan Agarwal
Managing Director
Din : 03101758

Santosh Kumar Poddar
Director
Din : 00055786

Pawan Kumar Poddar
CFO

Anish Goenka
Company Secretary

RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
I. Revenue from Operations			
Interest Income	16	119.08	127.57
Dividend Income		138.02	156.95
I. Total Revenue from operations		**257.10**	**284.52**
II. Other Income	17	3.47	-
III. Total Income (I + II)		**260.57**	**284.52**
IV. Expenses			
Finance Costs	18	12.53	36.57
Other expenses	19	6.93	6.10
IV. Total Expenses		**19.46**	**42.67**
V. Profit / (Loss) before tax (III - IV)		**241.11**	**241.85**
VI. Income tax expense	20		
Current tax		40.27	14.19
Deferred tax		-	-
VI. Total Tax expenses		**40.27**	**14.19**
VII. Profit / (Loss) for the period (V-VI)		**200.84**	**227.66**
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		5,326.08	(3,514.10)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(585.57)	-
Subtotal (A)		**4,740.51**	**(3,514.10)**
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Debt instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Subtotal (B)		**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (A+B)		**4,740.51**	**(3,514.09)**
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII) (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year)		**4,941.35**	**(3,286.44)**
X. Earnings per equity share	21		
[Nominal value of share Rs. 10]			
Basic & Diluted		0.87	0.99

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date.

For S.N. ROY & CO.
Firm Registration Number : 313054E
Chartered Accountants

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No. 060098

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 03 May 2021
UDIN: 21060098AAAADN9645

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

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Anish Goenka
Company Secretary

RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Note	Amount
As at 01 April 2019	14	2,301.68
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2020	14	**2,301.68**
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2021	14	**2,301.68**

B. Other equity

Description	Note	Reserve and surplus				Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Total other equity
		Securities Premium	Reserve fund	General Reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance at 01 April 2019	15	**414.14**	**386.40**	**80.00**	1,199.79	**5,343.57**	**7,423.89**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	227.66	-	227.66
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(3,514.10)	(3,514.10)
Transfer from retained earnings to reserve fund		-	45.54	-	(45.54)	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	15	**414.14**	**431.94**	**80.00**	**1,381.91**	**1,829.47**	**4,137.46**
Balance at 01 April 2020		**414.14**	**431.94**	**80.00**	**1,381.91**	**1,829.47**	**4,137.46**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	200.84	-	200.84
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	4,740.51	4,740.51
Transfer from retained earnings to reserve fund		-	41.00	-	(41.00)	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	15	**414.14**	**472.94**	**80.00**	**1,541.75**	**6,569.98**	**9,078.81**

In terms of our attached report of even date.

For S.N. ROY & CO.
Firm Registration Number : 313054E
Chartered Accountants

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No. 060098

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 03 May 2021
UDIN: 21060098AAAADN9645

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Mohan Agarwal
Managing Director
Din : 03101758

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Pawan Kumar Poddar
CFO

Anish Goenka
Company Secretary

RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
(A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before taxes	241.11	241.85
Adjustments for:		
Interest paid to Income Tax Department	0.01	-
Interest from Income Tax Department	(3.47)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**237.65**	**241.85**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	19.50	(28.29)
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(6.76)	6.35
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(0.39)	(0.08)
Cash generated from operations	**250.00**	**219.83**
Income taxes paid (net)	(11.98)	(17.24)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**238.02**	**202.59**
(B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	-	-
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	
Repayment of borrowings	(220.00)	(230.00)
Dividend on Equity Shares including tax thereon paid	-	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**(220.00)**	**(230.00)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**18.02**	**(27.41)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	8.12	35.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**26.14**	**8.12**

In terms of our attached report of even date.

For S.N. ROY & CO.
Firm Registration Number : 313054E
Chartered Accountants

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No. 060098

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 03 May 2021
UDIN: 21060098AAADN9645

S. N. ROY & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ KOLKATA

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Mohan Agarwal
Managing Director
Din : 03101758

Santosh Kumar Poddar
Director
Din : 00055786

Pawan Kumar Poddar
CFO

Anish Goenka
Company Secretary

e) **Property, plant and equipment**

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed less any impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful lives and residual values of the PPE are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

PPE, individually costing less than Rupees five thousand, are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of PPE are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on Straight Line Method using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives as specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on the Property Plant and Equipment added/disposed off/discarded during the year is provided from/upto the date when added/disposed off/discarded.

f) **Other Intangible assets**

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets, representing softwares are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred upto the date when the assets are ready to use. The intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of three years, which is the Management's estimate of its useful life. The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Amortisation

The intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of three years, which is the management's estimate of its useful life. Depreciation on the intangible asset disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of disposal.

g) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication then the asset may be impaired.

h) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest Income

Interest income is accounted for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income on all financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established, which generally when the shareholders approves the dividend.

Net Gain/ Loss on Fair Value Changes

Any differences between the fair values of the investment in debt oriented mutual funds classified as fair value through the profit or loss, held by the Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain/loss in the statement of profit and loss. In cases there is a net gain in aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains or fair value changes" under revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed "Expenses", in the statement of profit and loss.

i) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing cost attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of such assets up to the date when such assets are ready for its intended use. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are adjusted with the proceeds of the borrowings and recognised using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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m) **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability which is not recognised at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss, is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) **Subsequent recognition**

A. Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at

- Amortised Cost;
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI); or
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

– prepayment and extension features; and

– terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument

by instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated financial assets going forward.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets measured at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.
Financial assets measured at Amortised Cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets measured at Amortised Cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Investment in subsidiaries and step down susidiaries (Others)	These assets are recognised at cost and are not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost of investment represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investment. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investment may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised as profit or loss respectively.

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(iii) **Derecognition**

Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(iv) **Impairment of financial instruments**

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not Fair Value Through Profit and Loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk or the assets have become credit impaired from initial recognition in which case, those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Measurement of expected credit loss

Expected credit losses are a probabilityweighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows which the Company expects to receive).

Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counter party does not have assets or sources of income that could generate cash flows to repay the amounts. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(v) **Offsetting of financial**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet only if there financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet only if there the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n) **Asset Classification and Provisioning**

Loan asset classification of the Company is given in the table below:

Particulars	Criteria	Provision
Standard asset	The asset in respect of which, no default in repayment of principal or payment of interest is perceived and which does not disclose any problem nor carry more than normal risk attached to the business.	0.40% of the outstanding loan portfolio of standard assets
Sub-standard assets	An asset for which, interest/principal payment has remained overdue for more than 3 months and less than 12 months.	10% of the outstanding loan portfolio of standard assets
Loss Assets	An asset for which, interest/principal payment has remained overdue for a period of 12 months or more.	100% of the outstanding loan portfolio of standard assets.

o) **Foreign Currency Transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which these arise, except for exchange difference arising on re-statement of long-term monetary items that in substance forms part of Company's net investment in foreign operations, is accumulated in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (component of OCI) until the disposal of the investment, at which time such exchange difference is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

p) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at bank and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in financial liabilities.

q) **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also 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. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that

may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

r) **Segment Reporting**

According to Ind AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The business activity of the company falls within one business segment viz. "investment and lending activities".

s) **Earnings Per Share**

The basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing the dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces the earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

t) **Standards issued but not yet effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Company Overview, Basis of Preparation & Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Reporting Entity

RTM Investments & Trading Limited is a public unlisted Company Incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 having its Registered Office is situated at 9/1, RN Mukherjee Rd, Kolkata - 700001 West Bengal , India. The Company is a Non Deposit Taking-Systemically Important (ND-SI) registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and engaged in the business of investment and lending activities.

1.2 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis Of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company– Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by RBI.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on their meeting held on 03 May 2021.

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Note 32.

b) Basis of measurement

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value
i) financial instruments - fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) ;
ii) financial instruments - fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on such a basis, except measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c) Functional and presentation currency

Indian Rupee (₹) is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the management has determined that financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹). All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs upto two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

d) Investment Property

Recognition and measurement

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.
The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.
Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property. Fair value are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Depreciation

Depreciation on investment property has been charged at Straight Line method with reference to the economic useful life of its property, plant and equipment as prescribed by Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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e) **Property, plant and equipment**

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') are stated at acquisition or construction cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

The cost of an item of PPE is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company in future periods and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operations, such as repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Capital work in progress includes cost of assets at sites, construction expenditure and interest on the funds deployed less any impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful lives and residual values of the PPE are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

PPE, individually costing less than Rupees five thousand, are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of PPE are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on Straight Line Method using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives as specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on the Property Plant and Equipment added/disposed off/discarded during the year is provided from/upto the date when added/disposed off/discarded.

f) **Other Intangible assets**

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets, representing softwares are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. The cost of assets comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to working condition for its intended use including borrowing cost and incidental expenditure during construction incurred upto the date when the assets are ready to use. The intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of three years, which is the Management's estimate of its useful life. The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Amortisation

The intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of three years, which is the management's estimate of its useful life. Depreciation on the intangible asset disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of disposal.

g) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication then the asset may be impaired.

Revenue Recognition

h) Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest Income

Interest income is accounted for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income on all financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established, which generally when the shareholders approves the dividend.

Net Gain/ Loss on Fair Value Changes

Any differences between the fair values of the investment in debt oriented mutual funds classified as fair value through the profit or loss, held by the Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain/loss in the statement of profit and loss. In cases there is a net gain in aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains or fair value changes" under revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed "Expenses", in the statement of profit and loss.

i) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing cost attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of such assets up to the date when such assets are ready for its intended use. Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are adjusted with the proceeds of the borrowings and recognised using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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j) Retirement Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for salaries and bonus, including non-monetary benefits, if any and accumulating leave balance in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period, are recognised as liabilities (and expensed) and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Defined Contribution Plan and Defined Benefit Plan (gratuity obligation)

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund is not applicable to the Company as the total number of employees are below the minimum required number of employees under payment of Employees Provident Fund (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1952.

Gratuity has not been provided as the Payment of Gratuity Act is not applicable to the Company as total number of employees are below the minimum required number of employees under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Other Long-Term Benefits

The expected costs of other long-term employee benefits such as accumulated leaves are accrued over the period of employment.

k) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii. 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 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. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the temporary differences.

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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of 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.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and recognise MAT entitlement to the extent it will be utilised. The said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in deferred tax assets.

l) Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses if a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date, except for short-term leases of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, which are expensed in the statement of operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if not readily determinable, the incremental borrowing rate specific to the country, term and currency of the contract.

Lease payments can include fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or rate known at the commencement date, as well as any extension or purchase options, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessments of options.

The right-of-use asset comprises, at inception, the initial lease liability, any initial direct costs and, when applicable, the obligations to refurbish the asset, less any incentives granted by the lessors. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated, on a straight-line basis, over the lease term, if the lease transfers the ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of the lease term or, if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, over the estimated useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are also subject to testing for impairment if there is an indicator for impairment. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are expensed to the statement of operations in the period in which the events or conditions which trigger those payments occur. In the statement of financial position right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are classified respectively as part of property, plant and equipment and short-term/long-term debt.

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 3: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Cash on hand	0.42	0.52
Balances with banks (in nature of cash and cash equivalents)	25.72	7.60
	26.14	**8.12**

Note 4: Loans

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
(A) At amortised cost		
Loans repayable on demand		
(i) Term Loans in India to Body Corporate	1,250.00	1,250.00
Gross total (A)	**1,250.00**	**1,250.00**
(B)		
Secured by tangible assets	-	-
Unsecured	1,250.00	1,250.00
Gross total (B)	**1,250.00**	**1,250.00**
(C) Loans in India		
Public sector	-	-
Others	1,250.00	1,250.00
Gross total (C)	**1,250.00**	**1,250.00**

The above loans carries interest rate @8.85% p.a as at 31 March 2021.

Note 6: Other financial assets

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Accrued interest	8.69	28.29
Security deposits	1.50	1.50
Others	0.11	-
	10.30	**29.79**

Note 7: Deferred tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
On fair valuation of investments	-	7.96
	-	**7.96**

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 5: Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in Equity Shares		
Quoted		
18,29,280 (31 March 2020 : 18,29,280) equity shares of Re.1 each in Sutlej Textiles & Industries Limited	717.99	358.54
4,49,659 (31 March 2020 : 4,49,659) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Magadh Sugar & Energy Limited	458.88	294.98
3,56,822 (31 March 2020 : 3,56,822) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Ganges Securities Limited	210.52	77.07
19,46,200 (31 March 2020 : 19,46,200) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Chambal Fertlisers & Chemicals Limited	4,457.77	2,110.65
9,04,951 (31 March 2020 : 9,04,951) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Palash Securities Limited	404.51	166.96
13,45,192 (31 March 2020 : 13,45,192) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Avadh Sugar & Energy Limited	2,493.98	1,589.34
1,33,910 (31 March 2020 : 1,33,910) equity shares of Rs.10 each in New India Retailing & Investment Ltd.	40.17	40.17
24,400 (31 March 2020 : 24,400) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Pavapuri Trading & Investment Co. Ltd.	0.55	0.54
Fully paid equity shares (quoted)	**8,784.37**	**4,638.25**
Investment in Equity Shares		
Unquoted		
50,000 (31 March 2020 : 50,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Centre Stage Creations Private Limited	-	-
1,07,480 (31 March 2020 : 1,07,480) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Manavta Holdings Ltd	691.97	10.75
3,54,800 (31 March 2020 : 3,54,800) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Sidh Enterprises Ltd.	461.84	30.16
24,400 (31 March 2020 : 24,400) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Sonali Commercial Ltd.	68.48	2.26
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)	**1,222.29**	**43.17**
Unquoted		
Investments in Equity shares		
Partly paid up		
6,93,596 (31 March 2020 : 6,93,596) equity shares of Rs.10 each in Modern DiaGen Services Ltd.	24.21	23.37
Investments in Trust Fund (Unquoted)	**24.21**	**23.37**
At cost		
Investment in Subsidiary Company		
Unquoted		
64,30,448 (31 March 2020 : 64,30,448) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in RTM Properties Ltd.	643.05	643.05
Investment in subsidiaries	**643.05**	**643.05**
	10,673.92	**5,347.84**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	8,784.37	4,638.25
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,889.55	709.59

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Out of above		
In India	10,673.92	5,347.84
Outside India	-	-
	10,673.92	**5,347.84**

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 8: Trade payables

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.52	0.13
	0.52	**0.13**

Note 9: Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
(A) In India		
At amortised cost		
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand	-	220.00
	-	**220.00**

The Loan from Holding Company carries interest rate @ 10% p.a.

Note 10: Other financial liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	6.71
	-	**6.71**

Note 11: Provisions

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Contingent provision against standard assets	5.00	5.00
	5.00	**5.00**

Note 12: Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Deferred tax liabilities		
On fair valuation of investments	577.61	-
	577.61	**-**

Note 13: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Statutory dues	0.06	0.91
	0.06	**0.91**

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Note 14: Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised		
2,34,90,000 (31 March 2020: 2,34,90,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	2,349.00	2,349.00
10,000 (31 March 2020: 10,000) Preference Shares of ₹10 each	1.00	1.00
	2,349.00	**2,349.00**
Issued shares		
2,30,19,676 (31 March 2020: 2,30,19,676) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	2,301.97	2,301.97
	2,301.97	**2,301.97**
Subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
2,30,16,787 (31 March 2020: 2,30,16,787) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	2,301.68	2,301.68
	2,301.68	**2,301.68**

Terms / rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. There is no restriction on distribution of dividend. However, same is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in Company

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
SIL Investment Limited	1,95,16,787	84.79%	1,95,16,787	84.79%
SCM Investment & Trading Company Limited	35,00,000	15.21%	35,00,000	15.21%

Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding :

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
Opening balance as on 01 April 2019	2,30,16,787	2,301.68
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31 March 2020	**2,30,16,787**	**2,301.68**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Closing Balance as on 31 March 2021	**2,30,16,787**	**2,301.68**

No shares have been allotted without payment being received in cash during the five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 15: Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Securities Premium	414.14	414.14
Reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of I	472.94	431.94
General Reserve	80.00	80.00
Retained Earnings	1,541.75	1,381.90
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive inc	6,569.98	1,829.46
	9,078.81	**4,137.44**

(i) Securities Premium

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	414.14	414.14
Closing balance	**414.14**	**414.14**

(ii) Reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	431.94	386.40
Add: Transferred during the year	41.00	45.54
Closing balance	**472.94**	**431.94**

(iii) General Reserve

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	80.00	80.00
Closing balance	**80.00**	**80.00**

(iv) Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	1,381.91	1,199.79
Profit for the year	200.84	227.66
Item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
On defined benefit plan		
Appropriations:		
Transfer to reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	(41.00)	(45.54)
Closing balance	**1,541.75**	**1,381.91**

(v) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance	1,829.47	5,343.57
Change in fair fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	5,326.08	(3,514.10)
Deferred tax	(585.57)	-
Closing balance	**6,569.98**	**1,829.47**

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Note 15b: Nature and purpose of other equity

Sl. No.	Paticulars	Nature and purpose of other equity
(i)	Securities Premium	Securities Premium is used to record the premium (amount received in excess of face value of equity shares) on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
(ii)	Reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Reserve fund represents the reserve created pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (the "RBI Act"). In terms of Section 45-IC of the RBI Act, a Non-Banking Finance Company is required to transfer an amount not less than 20 per cent of its net profit to a Reserve Fund before declaring any dividend. Appropriation from this Reserve Fund is permitted only for the purposes specified by RBI.
(iii)	General Reserve	Pursuant to the provisions of Companies Act,1956, the Company had transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.
(iv)	Retained Earnings	Retained earnings are the profits that a company has earned to date, less any dividends or other distributions paid to the Shareholders, net of utilisation as permitted under applicable regulations.
(v)	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities (other than investment in subsidiariary) in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfer the amount from FVOCI equity investments reserve to retained earnings when releant equity securities are derecognized.

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 16: Interest Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost		
Interest on loan from body corporates	119.08	127.50
Other interest income	-	0.07
	119.08	**127.57**

Note 17: Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Interest from Income Tax Department	3.47	-
	3.47	**-**

Note 18: Finance Costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest paid on loans	12.48	36.57
Interest to Income-tax Department	0.05	-
	12.53	**36.57**

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 19: Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Rates & Taxes	0.08	0.08
Telephone expenses	-	0.05
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditors		
Audit Fee	0.15	0.13
Tax Audit	-	0.06
Limited Review	0.03	-
In other capacity for certificates & other services	0.15	0.18
Legal and Professional Fee	1.27	0.58
Service charges	3.89	3.89
Depository Charges	0.01	0.05
Printing & Stationery	0.08	0.07
Annual Custody Fee of NSDL	0.89	0.89
Miscellaneous expenses	0.38	0.12
	6.93	**6.10**

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 20: Income tax expense

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense, shows amounts that are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehenive income and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items.

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax expense for the year	40.27	14.19
Current tax expense / (benefit) pertaining to prior years	-	-
Total current tax expense	**40.27**	**14.19**
Deferred tax		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**-**	**-**
Income tax expense	**40.27**	**14.19**

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Current tax expense recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax on profits for the year	40.27	14.19
Total current tax expense (A)	**40.27**	**14.19**
Deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in profit or loss		
Deferred taxes	-	-
Total deferred tax expense recognised in profit or loss (B)	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax expense recognised in Other comprehensive income		
Deferred taxes	(585.57)	-
Total deferred tax expense recognised in Other comprehensive income (C)	**(585.57)**	**-**
Total deferred tax for the year (B+C)	**(585.57)**	**-**
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (A+B)	**40.27**	**14.19**
Total income tax expense recognised in Other comprehensive income (C)	**(585.57)**	**-**
Total income tax expense (A+B+C)	**(545.30)**	**14.19**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Profit before tax	241.11	241.85
Tax at the rate of 25.17% (2016-17 – 26%)	**67.08**	**62.88**
Income exempt from tax	-	(40.81)
Net expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.03	1.59
MAT credit utilisation	(26.84)	(9.46)
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	-	(0.01)
Total income tax expense/(credit)	**40.27**	**14.19**

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 21: Earnings per share

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(a) Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	200.84	227.66
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share **(in numbers)**	2,30,16,787	2,30,16,787
(c) Nominal value of Equity Share (in Rs.)	10	10
(d) Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	0.87	0.99

Note 22: Commitments
(As certified by the management)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Uncalled liability of shares and other investment partly paid up	55.49	55.49

Note 23: Segment Reporting

According to Ind AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The business activity of the company falls within one business segment viz. "investment and lending activities". Hence, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108 of 'Segment Reporting' is not considered applicable.

Note 24CFO
Loans and Advances pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:-

Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2021	Outstanding as at March 31, 2020	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2020
Magadh Sugar & Energy Ltd.	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00

Note 25: Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006
Based on the information received by the Company from "suppliers" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, there are no amounts due to any suppliers covered under this Act as at the balance sheet date and hence, disclosures relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid / payable as required under the said Act have not been given. Auditors have relied on this.

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note : 26 Financial Instruments

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2021 is as follows:

	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised cost	Investment in Subsidiary at Cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets:					
Investments	-	10,030.87	-	643.05	10,673.92
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	26.14	-	26.14
Loans	-	-	1,250.00	-	1,250.00
Other Financial assets	-	-	10.30	-	10.30
Total	-	**10,030.87**	**1,286.44**	**643.05**	**11,960.36**
Financial Liabilities:					
Trade payables	-	-	0.52	-	0.52
Total	-	-	**0.52**	-	**0.52**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 is as follows:

	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised cost	Investment in Subsidiary at Cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets:					
Investments	-	4,704.79	-	643.05	5,347.84
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8.12	-	8.12
Loans	-	-	1,250.00	-	1,250.00
Other Financial assets	-	-	29.79	-	29.79
Total	-	**4,704.79**	**1,287.92**	**643.05**	**6,635.75**
Financial Liabilities:					
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	220.00	-	220.00
Trade payables	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Other financial liabilities	-	-	6.71	-	6.71
Total	-	-	**226.84**	-	**226.84**

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, loans, as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 approximate the fair value because of their short-term nature. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of other financials assets, other financial liabilities and borrowings subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date.
Level 2: Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This level of hierarchy includes Company's investments in equity shares which are unquoted or for which quoted prices are not available at the reporting dates.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Financial Instruments

Particulars	31 March 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Quoted equity shares	8,784.37	-	-	8,784.37
Unquoted equity shares	-	-	1,246.50	1,246.50
	8,784.37	**-**	**1,246.50**	**10,030.87**

Particulars	31 March 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity instruments	4,638.25	-	-	4,638.25
Mutual funds units	-	-	66.54	66.54
	4,638.25	**-**	**66.54**	**4,704.79**

The following table summarises disclosure of fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost / cost :

Measured at Level 3	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial Assets at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	26.14	26.14	8.12	8.12
Loans	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00
Other financial assets	10.30	10.30	29.79	29.79
Total	**1,286.44**	**1,286.44**	**1,287.91**	**1,287.91**
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings (other than Debt Securities)	-	-	220.00	220.00
Trade payables	0.52	0.52	0.13	0.13
Other financial liabilities	-	-	6.71	6.71
Total	**0.52**	**0.52**	**226.84**	**226.84**

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
• The fair value of investments in quoted equity shares is based on the current bid price of respective investment as at the balance sheet date.
• In case of unquoted equity shares and preference shares, the Company has used valuation report of external valuer, Valuation was derived using discounted cash flow method which was based on present value of the expected future economic benefit.

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Note : 27 Financial Risk Management

Risk Management

The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The financial risks are managed in accordance with the Company's risk management policy which has been approved by its Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for managing the risk profile of the Company. The purpose of risk management is to identify potential problems before they occur, so that risk-handling activities may be planned and invoked as needed to manage adverse impacts on achieving objectives.

The Audit Committee of the Company reviews the development and implementation of the risk management policy of the Company on periodic basis. The Audit Committee provides guidance on the risk management activities, review the results of the risk management process and reports to the Board of Directors on the status of the risk management initiatives. The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from Financial Instruments:

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (i.e. price risk).
This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of it in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, loans, trade and other receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Credit limit and credit worthiness monitoring, credit based approval process.
Liquidity risk	Other liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – security prices	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Regular monitoring of security prices

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and financial assets measured at amortised cost. Exposure to credit risk is mitigated through regular monitoring of collections, counterparty's creditworthiness and diversification in exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 26.

i) Loans

The loans given by the Company are repayable on demand. The management evaluates the payment capability of the companies at regular intervals. The management recovers the interest amount on the loan and repayment when it is due. Historically, no default has occurred for receipt of loan and interest in the Company. On regular basis the Company evaluates the credit worthiness and payment capability of each party to whom the loan is given. This evaluation is considered while determining any provision requirement for the loan given by the Company.

ii) Financial instruments and deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and investments is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus fund in mutual funds, bonds, direct equity and government securities are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty, if any. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company' Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Credit risk from investment in mutual funds, bonds and other balances with bank is limited because the counterparties are banks an recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies
The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet is the carrying amounts as disclosed in note 26.

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Note 27: Financial Risk Management (continued)
(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the Company on acceptable terms. To limit this risk, management has adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a regular basis. The Company has developed internal control processes for managing liquidity risk.

The Company maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption in cash flow. The Company assesses the liquidity position under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the company.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities
The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- all financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2021	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Trade payables	0.52	-	0.52
Total financial liabilities	**0.52**	**-**	**0.52**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2020	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	220.00	-	220.00
Trade payables	0.13	-	0.13
Other financial liabilities	6.71	-	6.71
Total financial liabilities	**226.84**	**-**	**226.84**

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(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 27: Financial Risk Management (continued)
(C) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

(i) Foreign currency risk
Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
The Company's transactions are denominated only in INR and hence the Company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk
The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest / dividend bearing instruments. Accordingly, the exposure to interest rate risk is also insignificant.

(iii) Price risk
The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.
The Company's exposure to securities price risk arises from investments in equity instruments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company does regular monitoring of security prices. In general, these investments are not held for trading purposes.

Sensitivity
The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the index on the Company's equity and profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity index had increased/decreased by 5% with all other variable held constant, and that all the Company's equity instruments moved in line with the index.

Particulars	Impact on other comprehensive income before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
5% Increase	439.22	231.91	388.06	204.90
5% Decrease	(439.22)	(231.91)	(393.54)	(207.79)

Note 28: Capital management
The Company is registered as a Non-Banking Financial (NBFC-ND-SI) with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company's capital management. The Company manages its capital in a manner which enables it to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to the Shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence. The funding requirements are met through operating cash flows and other equity. The management monitors the return on capital and the board of directors monitors the level of dividends paid to shareholders of the Company. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

S. N. ROY & CO. ★ KOLKATA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Rs. In lakhs)

29 The Company has Pledged 10,42,740 Equity shares of Avadh Sugar and Energy Limited on pari-passu basis.

30 **Related Party Disclosures**

A. Related parties and their relationships

I Where control exist:

(i) Holding Company	:	SIL Investments Limited
(ii) Subsidiary Company	:	RTM Properties Limited

II. Other related parties:

(i) Entities under the control of SIL Investment Limited	:	SCM Investment Limited - Fellow Subsidiary
	:	SIL Properties Limited - Subsidiary of fellow Subsidiary

III Key Management Personnel

Smt Shalini Nopany	:	Director
Shri Brij Mohan Agarwal	:	Managing Director
Shri Santosh Kumar Poddar	:	CFO

IV Relatives of Key Management Personnel: : Shri Chandra Shekhar Nopany

V Transaction during the Year

a)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Intercorporate Loan paid back		
SIL Investments Limited	220.00	230.00
Interest expense		
SIL Investments Limited	11.36	36.57

b) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Intercorporate Loan taken		
SIL Investments Limited	-	220.00
Interest payable on Intercorporate Loan taken		
SIL Investments Limited	-	6.71

31 The Company is continuously monitoring the situation arising on account of COVID-19 pandemic considering both internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial results and assessed the recoverability of carrying value of its assets as on 31 March 2021. Based on the aforesaid assessment, the Company has concluded that there is no impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the above.

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

Note 32: Asset Liability Management

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed (maturity analysis) according to when they are to be recovered or settled.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			As at 31 March 2020		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	26.14	-	26.14	8.12	-	8.12
Loans	1,250.00	-	1,250.00	1,250.00	-	1,250.00
Investments		10,673.92	10,673.92	-	5,347.84	5,347.84
Other Financial assets	10.30	-	10.30	29.79	-	29.79
Non - financial Assets						
Current tax assets(net)	3.32	-	3.32	28.15	-	28.15
Deferred tax Assets (Net)		-	-	-	7.96	7.96
Total	**1,289.76**	**10,673.92**	**11,963.68**	**1,316.06**	**5,355.80**	**6,671.86**
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings (other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	220.00	-	220.00
Trade Payables	0.52	-	0.52	0.13	-	0.13
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	6.71	-	6.71
Non-Financial Liabilities						
Provisions	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	577.61	577.61	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	0.06	-	0.06	0.91	-	0.91
Total	**5.58**	**577.61**	**583.19**	**232.75**	**-**	**232.75**

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

33 a)The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company(NBFC) registered with The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide certificate of Registration bearing No.05.00345 dated 26th February 1998.

b) In terms of RBI regulations for "Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important (Non Deposit Taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016"; Schedule to the Balance Sheet and other disclosure (as applicable) are as under.

SCHEDULE TO THE BALANCE SHEET OF NON -BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Amount Outstanding		Amount Overdue	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Liabilities Side				
1) Loans and Advances availed by the NBFC'S inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid				
(a) Debentures: Secured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unsecured (Other than falling within the meaning of Public Deposits)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Deferred Credits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Term Loans	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Inter-Corporate Loans and Borrowings(including interest accrued & due thereon	Nil	226.71	Nil	Nil
(e) Commercial Paper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(f) Other Loans (specify nature)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Assets Side				
2) Break-up of Loans and Advances including Bills receivables (other than those included in (3) below)				
(a) Secured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsecured(including Interest accrued thereon)	1,258.69	1,278.29	Nil	Nil
3) Break-up of Leased Assets and Stock on Hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities				
(i) Lease Assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Financial Lease				
(b) Operating Lease				
(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors				
(a) Assets on Hire	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Repossessed Assets	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Loans counting towards AFC activities				
(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Loans other than (a) above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4) Break-up of Investments:				
Current Investments:				
1. **Quoted:**				
(i) Shares (a) Equity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Preference	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Units of Mutual Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) Others (please specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. **Unquoted**				
(i) Shares (a) Equity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Preference	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Units of Mutual Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) Others (please specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Long Term Investments				
1. **Quoted:**				
(i) Shares (a) Equity	8,784.37	4,638.25	Nil	Nil
(b) Preference	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Units of Mutual Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) Others (please specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. **Unquoted**				
(i) Shares (a) Equity	1,889.55	709.59	Nil	Nil
(b) Preference	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Units of Mutual Funds	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Government Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) Others - Jewellery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(vi) Others - Trust fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Footnotes

1. Investments in equity shares of subsidiary is shown at cost.

RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

5) Borrower group-wise classfication of Assets financed as in (2) and (3) above

	Category	Amount net of provisions					
		Secured		Unsecured		Total	
		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
1.	Related Parties						
	(a) Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Companies in the same group	Nil	Nil	1,258.69	1,278.29	1,258.69	1,278.29
	(c) Other related parties	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Other than related parties	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	**Nil**	**Nil**	**1,258.69**	**1,278.29**	**1,258.69**	**1,278.29**

6) Investor group-wise classification of all investments
(current and long term) in shares and securities both quoted and unquoted)

	Category	Market Value/Break value or Fair Value or NAV*		Book Value (Net of Provisions)	
		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
1.	Related Parties				
	(a) Subsidiaries	643.05	643.05	643.05	643.05
	(b) Companies in the same group	10,030.87	4,704.79	10,030.87	4,704.79
	(c) Other related parties	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Other than related parties	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	**10,673.92**	**5,347.84**	**10,673.92**	**5,347.84**

* Market value / Break-up value / Fair value / NAV of unquoted non-current investments is considered to be same as their book value (net of provisions).

7)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Movement of non-performing assets		
Net NPA to net Advances (%)		
Movement of non-performing assets (Gross)		
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Change during the year #	-	-
(c) Closing balance	-	-
Movement of net non-performing assets		
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Change during the year #	-	-
(c) Closing balance	-	-
Movement of provisions for non-performing assets (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Change during the year #	-	-
(c) Closing balance	-	-
# Change during the year includes addition, write-offs and recoveries.		

8) Other Information

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
		Amount	Amount
i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets		
	(a) Related Parties	Nil	Nil
	(b) Other than related parties	Nil	Nil
ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets		
	(a) Related Parties	Nil	Nil
	(b) Other than related parties	Nil	Nil
iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	Nil	Nil

9) Exposures

(i) Exposure to Real Estate Sector Nil Nil

(ii) Exposure to Capital Market

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds,convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	8,784.37	4,638.25
Others- Bonds & Debt oriented Mutual Fund	-	-
Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	-	-
Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	-	-
Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds'does not fully cover the advances;	-	-
Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-
Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	-	-
All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

10) **Asset Liability Management**
Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities

		1 day to 30/31 days one month	Over 1 month to 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 year to 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
Liabilities										
Borrowings from Banks	2020-2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2019-2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Market Borrowings	2020-2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2019-2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Borrowings from Holding Company	2020-2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2019-2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	220.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	220.00
Assets										
Advances	2020-2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,250.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,250.00
	2019-2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,250.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,250.00
Investments*	2020-2021	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,673.92	10,673.92
	2019-2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,347.84	5,347.84

*Maturity pattern for long term investments in equity shares cannot be identified, however, Company intend to keep it for long period.

11) Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Asset Classification		
(a). Standarad Assets**	1,258.69	1,278.29
(b). Sub Standard Assets	Nil	Nil
(c). Doubtful	Nil	Nil
(d) . Loss Assets	Nil	Nil

** Standard Assets includes interest accured but not due Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil)

12) **Disclosure of customer complaints**	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
a) No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b) No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
c) No. of complaints redressed during the year	-	-
d) No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

13)	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Information on instances of fraud identified during the year $$		
cash embezzlement and snatching		
No. of cases	-	-
Amount of fraud	-	-
Amount provided for	-	-
Loans given against fictitious documents		
No. of cases	-	-
Amount of fraud	-	-
Recovery	-	-
Amount provided for	-	-
$$ as identified by the management		

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RTM Investment & Trading Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs. In lakhs)

c) Additional disclosures pursuant to the RBI guidelines and notification:

1 Capital

Items	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Capital to risk / weighted assets ratio (CRAR) (%)*	101.93	54.87
CRAR-Tier I capital (%)*	93.70	51.51
CRAR-Tier II capital (%)*	8.23	3.36
Amount of Subordinate debt raised as Tier-II capital	-	-
Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt instruments	-	-

* The above calculation has been as per RBI Notification No. DNBR.009/ CGM(CDS)-2015 dated March 27, 2015

2 Investments

A) Investment according to geographical location

i) Gross value of investments		
(a) In india		
(a) Outside india	10,673.92	5,347.84
ii) Provision for dimunition on investments		
(a) In india	-	-
(b) Outside india	-	-
iii) Net value of Investments		
(a) In india		
(a) Outside india	10,673.92	5,347.84

B) Movement of provisions held towards dimunition on investments

i) Opening balance	-	-
ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
iii) Less: Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
iv) Closing balance	-	-

3 Derivatives

The Company does not have any derivatives exposure in the current and previous year

4 Disclosure relating to Securitisation

A) The Company does not have any Securitisation exposure in the current and previous year

B) Details of Financial assets sold to securitisation / reconstruction company for assets reconstruction

The company has not sold any financial assets to Securitisation / Reconstruction company for assets reconstruction during the current and previous year.

C) Details of Assignment transactions undertaken by applicable NBFCs

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(i) No. of accounts	-	-
(ii) Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold	-	-
(iii) Aggregate consideration	-	-
(iv) Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v) Aggregate (gain) / loss over net book value	-	-

D) Details of non performing financials assets purchased / sold

The company has not purchased / sold any non-performing financial assets (relating to securitisation) during the current and previous year

5 Miscellaneous

A) Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

The Company is registered with following other financial sector regulators (Financial regulators as described by Ministry of Finance):
(i) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

B) Disclosures of penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

No penalties imposed by RBI or other financial sector regulators during the current and previous year.

C) Related party transactions

Details of all material related party transactions are disclosed in note 30

D) Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

No credt rating has been done by the company during the financial year.

E) Remuneration of directors

No remuneration has been paid to any director.

6 Additional Disclosures

A) Provisions and contingencies

Break up of 'provisions and contingencies' shown under the head expenditure in statement of Profit and Loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Provisions for dimunition on investment	-	-
Provision made towards income tax	40.27	14.19
Provision made towards deferred tax	-	-
Other provision and contingencies (employee benefits)	-	-
Contingent provision against Standard Assets	-	-

B) Draw down from reserves

There have been no instances of draw down from reserves by the company during the current and previous year.

C) Concentration of advances, exposures and NPAs

(to the extent identified by the management)

a. Concentration of advances		
Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	1,250.00	1,250.00
Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers as total exposure	100.00	100.00
b. Concentration of exposure		
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers	-	-
Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers as total exposure	-	-
c. Concentration of non-performing assets		
Total Exposure to top four non-performing accounts	-	-

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Rs. In lakhs)

D) Comparison between provisions required under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) and

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
As at 31 March 2021						
Performing Assets:						
Standard	Stage 1	1,250.00	5.00	1,245.00	5.00	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for standard		1,250.00	5.00	1,245.00	5.00	-
Non-Performing Assets (NPA):						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful -						
- upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
- 1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
- more than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for NPA		-	-	-	-	-

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**Stage 1**	**1,250.00**	**5.00**	**1,245.00**	**5.00**	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**1,250.00**	**5.00**	**1,245.00**	**5.00**	-
As at 31 March 2020						
Performing Assets:						
Standard	Stage 1	1,250.00	5.00	1,245.00	5.00	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for standard		1,250.00	5.00	1,245.00	5.00	-
Non-Performing Assets (NPA):						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful -						
- upto 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
- 1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
- more than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total for NPA		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**Stage 1**	1,250.00	5.00	1,245.00	5.00	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,250.00	5.00	1,245.00	5.00	-

S. N. ROY & CO. ★ KOLKATA ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

30 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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 a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractual, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential quantum of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating the 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. 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.

Impairment of non-financial asset

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In such cases, the fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use for calculation in such cases is based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model.

Taxes

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

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. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements 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. See Note No. 26 and 27 for further disclosures.

Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19

In assessing the recoverability of certain assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of the financial statements including economic forecasts. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

31 The figure of the previous year has been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the classification for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date.

For S.N. ROY & CO.
Firm Registration Number : 313054E
Chartered Accountants

(Ranajit Majumdar)
Partner
Membership No. 060098

S. N. ROY & CO. KOLKATA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 03 May 2021
UDIN: 21060098AAAADN9645

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Mohan Agarwal
Managing Director
Din : 03101758

Santosh Kumar Poddar
Director
Din : 00055786

Pawan Kumar Poddar
CFO

Anish Goenka
Company Secretary