

M H S & Associates

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, 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 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 Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in



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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
3. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the accompanying financial statements;
 - (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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating 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 as at 31st March, 2024;
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31st March, 2024;
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2024;
 - (iv)
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 33(vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 33(vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on the such audit procedures performed, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations made in sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement; and
- (v) The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year, accordingly reporting under clause (f) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April, 2023.

Based on our examination, which include test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April, 2013, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024.

For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

(Mayur H. Shah)

Partner

Membership No. 147928



Mumbai: 25th May, 2024
UDIN: 24147928BKBGTGE2440

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED, on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i)
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its property, plant and equipment and its tangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its fixed assets under which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed in such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property as fixed assets. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated against the Company for holding Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made there under.
- (ii)
 - (a) The Inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.
 - (b) During the year, the company did not have working capital limits sanctioned in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company;
- (iii) During the year, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties, accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act, accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under apply.
- (vi) The Central Government has prescribed the maintenance of cost records for the products/services of the Company under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and the rules framed there under. However, as represented by the management of the Company, these records are not required to be made and maintained in case the projects are only residential in nature. Accordingly, the Management has not made and maintained the prescribed accounts and records.



- (vii)
- (a) Undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) There are no dues outstanding in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There are no transactions that were not recorded in the books of accounts, which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix)
- (a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to any lenders including banks and financial institutions and government, during the year.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - (c) Term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
 - (d) No funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
 - (e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
 - (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x)
- (a) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
 - (b) No report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government.
 - (c) The Company does not belong to the class of Companies required establish a vigil mechanism for its directors and employees as per section 177(9) of the Companies Act, accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable and requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

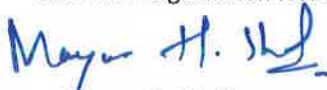


- (xiv) The Company does not belong to the class of Companies required to appoint an internal auditor as per section 138 of the Companies Act, accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (xi) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi)(b) to (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) In our opinion, the Company has incurred a cash loss of Rs.31.85 lakhs in the current financial year and of Rs.147.75 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company is not covered under the provisions of section 135(1) of the Companies Act, accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements, hence the provisions of paragraph 3 (xxi) are not applicable to the Company.

For M H S & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 141079W



(Mayur H. Shah)

Partner 

Membership No. 147928



Mumbai: 25th May, 2024

UDIN: 24147928BKBGTGE2440

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED ('the Company') as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to financial statements were 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of



unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to 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 considering nature of business, size of operation and organizational structure of the entity, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M H S & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Reg. No.: 141079W

Mayur H. Shah
(Mayur H. Shah)
Partner



Membership No.: 147928

Mumbai: 25th May, 2024

UDIN: 24147928BKBGTGE2440

RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED

CIN No.U45400MH2007PLC171263

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2.26	3.48
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Others	3	-	10.38
(c) Other Non Current Tax Assets	4	20.65	28.41
Total Non-Current Assets		22.91	42.27
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	5	38.71	38.71
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	118.97	119.14
(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	7	10.11	25.17
(iii) Others	8	-	2.79
(c) Other Current Assets	9	-	-
Total Current Assets		167.79	185.81
TOTAL ASSETS		190.70	228.07
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity:			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	10.00	10.00
(b) Other Equity			
(i) Retained earnings	11	(2,937.49)	(2,919.87)
(ii) Deemed Equity	12	2,869.60	2,869.60
Total Equity:		(57.89)	(40.27)
(2) Liabilities:			
(i) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
(ii) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	43.11	42.60
(ii) Trade Payables	15		
Micro Enterprises And Small Enterprises		10.84	10.87
Other Than Micro And Small Enterprises		111.88	-130.44
(iii) Others	16	82.69	82.69
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	0.07	1.74
Total Current Liabilities		248.59	268.34
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		190.70	228.07
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	1 - 38		
Notes forming part of the financial statements			

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

Mayur H. Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 147928

Place :- Mumbai

Date:- 25/05/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
RR Mega City Builders Limited

Rajeev Piramal

Director

DIN No. : 044983

Place :- Mumbai

Date:- 25/05/2024

Prashant Desai

Director

DIN: 09761728



RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED

CIN No.U45400MH2007PLC171263

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note. No.	Year Ended 31-Mar-24	Year Ended 31-Mar-23
Income:			
Revenue from Operations	18	10.47	158.74
Other Income	19	16.65	5.95
Total Income		27.12	164.69
Expenses:			
Realty Cost Incurred	22	-	-
Change in Realty Work In Progress	22	-	-
Finance Costs	20	41.99	290.45
Other Expenses	21	1.53	17.27
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		1.22	2.44
Total Expenses		44.74	310.16
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax		(17.62)	(145.47)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		(17.62)	(145.47)
Tax Expenses	31		
- Current Tax		-	-
- Income Tax for earlier years		-	-
- Deferred Tax		-	(1.33)
Total Tax Expenses		-	(1.33)
Profit / (Loss) After Tax for the Year		(17.62)	(144.14)
Earnings Per Share (Nominal Value of Rs. 10/- each)	23		
- Basic		(17.62)	(144.14)
- Diluted		(17.62)	(144.14)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	1 - 38		
Notes forming part of the financial statements			

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For M H S & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

Mayur H. Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 147928



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

RR Mega City Builders Limited

Rajeev Piramal

Rajeev Piramal

Director

DIN No. : 044983

Prashant Desai

Prashant Desai

Director

DIN: 09761728

Place :-Mumbai

Date:- 25/05/2024

Place :-Mumbai

Date:- 25/05/2024



RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED

CIN No.U45400MH2007PLC171263

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year Ended		Year Ended	
		March 31,2024		March 31,2023	
I	Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
	Net Profit(Loss) Before Tax		(17.62)		(145.47)
	<u>Adjustments for:</u>				
	Depreciation	1.22		2.44	
	Finance Costs	41.99		290.45	
	Sundry Balances Write Back	(15.45)		(4.72)	
	Interest Income	(1.20)	26.56	(1.23)	286.94
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		8.93		141.47
	<u>Adjustments for:</u>				
	(Increase)/decrease in Trade receivable	0.17		136.03	
	(Increase)/decrease in Others financial Assets	2.79		-	
	Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables	(3.16)		(35.08)	
	Increase/(decrease) in Financial liabilities others	(0.00)		(0.00)	
	Increase/(decrease) in Other current liabilities	(1.67)		(3.53)	
			(1.87)		97.42
	Cash Generated from/(Used in) Operations		7.07		238.89
	Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)		7.77		1.05
	Net Cash Flow From/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)		14.84		239.94
II	Cash Flow From Investing Activities				
	Interest Received		1.20		0.48
	Net Cash Flow from/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)		1.20		0.48
III	Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of Short term borrowings		0.51		(3.99)
	Proceeds from maturity of Deposits with banks		10.38		-
	Finance Costs		(41.99)		(290.45)
	Net Cash Flow from (Used in) Financing Activities (C)		(31.11)		(294.44)
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (D=A+B+C)		(15.06)		(54.02)
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at Beginning of Year		25.17		79.19
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at End of the Year		10.11		25.17
	For components for cash and cash equivalents Refer Note No. 7				

Notes:

- Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with Ind AS 7 as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing activities as per Ind AS 107 for the year ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	Opening Balance	Cash flow changes	Other Non Cash flow changes	Closing Balance
Non Current Borrowings	42.60	0.51	-	43.11

Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing activities as per Ind AS 107 for the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Opening Balance	Cash flow changes	Other Non Cash flow changes	Closing Balance
Non Current Borrowings	46.59	(3.99)	-	42.60

As Per Our Report of Even Date
For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 141079W



Mayur H. Shah

Mayur H Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 147928

Place :-Mumbai
Date:- 25/05/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
RR Mega City Builders Limited

Rajeev Piramal
Director
DIN No. : 044983

Prashant Desai
Director
DIN: 09761728

Mumbai
Date:- 25/05/2024



RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(A) Equity Share Capital

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
As at 1st April, 2022		10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
As at 31st March, 2023	10	10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
As at 31st March, 2024		10.00

(B) Other Equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Other Equity		
	Retained Earnings	Deemed Equity	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	(2,775.73)	2,869.60	93.87
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	(144.14)	-	(144.14)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(144.14)	-	(144.14)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(2,919.87)	2,869.60	(50.27)
Profit / (Loss) for the Year	(17.62)	-	(17.62)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(17.62)	-	(17.62)
Balance as 31st March, 2024	(2,937.49)	2,869.60	(67.89)

As Per Our Report of Even Date
For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 141079W



Mayur H. Shah

Mayur H. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 147928

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
RR Mega City Builders Limited

Rajeev Piramal
Rajeev Piramal
Director
DIN No. : 044983

Prashant Desai
Prashant Desai
Director
DIN: 09761728

Place: Mumbai
Date:- 25/05/2024

Place: Mumbai
Date:- 25/05/2024



RR Megacity Builders Limited

1 Significant Accounting Policies

I Company Overview

RR Megacity Builders Limited ("the Company") is a public Company engaged primarily in the business of real estate development and is domiciled in India.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors 25 May 2024

II Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 to comply with the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act"), and the relevant provisions of the 2013 Act, as applicable.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities that is measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instrument).

III Operating Cycle

The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed & realisation of project into cash & cash equivalents and range from 3 to 7 years. Accordingly project related assets & liabilities have been classified into current & non-current based on operating cycle of the respective projects. All other assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on a period of twelve months.

IV Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded off to two decimals in lakhs.

V Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of these Financial Statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/ materialise.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

a. Evaluation of Percentage Completion

Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentages of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project or activity and the foreseeable losses to completion. Estimates of project income, as well as project costs, are reviewed periodically. The effect of changes, if any, to estimates is recognised in the Financial Statements for the period in which such changes are determined.



b. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

c. Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. Useful life and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

e. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation technique. The inputs to these models are taken from the observable market wherever possible, but where this is not feasible, a review of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Any changes in assumptions could affect the fair value relating of financial instruments.

VI New and amended standards & Recent Accounting Developments

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, 2022.

Standards that became effective during the year

There are no new Standards that became effective during the year. Amendments that became effective during the year did not have any material effect.

VII Measurement of Fair Values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the Management assesses the evidence obtained



from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

VIII Property, Plant and Equipment & Depreciation

a. Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- i. its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- ii. any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management.
- iii. the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

b. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company in the year of disposal.

Expenses incurred for acquisition of capital assets excluding advances paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed under Capital Work in Progress.



Capital Work in Progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided from the date the assets are ready to be put to use, on straight line method as per the useful life of the tangible assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of The Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation is calculated on a prorata basis from the date of installation / acquisition till the date the assets are sold or disposed.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset or amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

IX Impairment of Assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each Balance Sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment each financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired:

- (a) an intangible asset that is not yet available for use; and
- (b) an intangible asset that is amortised over a period exceeding ten years from the date when the asset is available for use.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, impairment is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

Where there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

X Financial Instruments

A Financial Assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

ii. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.



iii. Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified into two board categories:

- a. Financial asset at fair value
- b. Financial asset at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit or loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

B Financial Liabilities

i. Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through Profit and Loss.

ii. Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

iii. Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

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

This category generally applies to interest amortised bearing loans and borrowings.

iv. Derecognition

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

v. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

C Share Capital

Ordinary Equity Shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.



XI Inventories

- a. Inventories comprise of: (i) Finished Realty Stock representing unsold premises in completed projects (ii) Realty Work in Progress representing properties under construction / development and (iii) Raw Material representing inventory yet to be consumed.
- b. Inventories other than Raw Material above are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Raw Materials are valued at weighted average method.
- c. Cost of Realty construction / development is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in proportion to the revenue recognised during the period and the balance cost is carried over under Inventory as part of either Realty Work in Progress or Finished Realty Stock. Cost of Realty construction / development includes all costs directly related to the Project (including finance cost attributable to the project) and other expenditure as identified by the Management which are incurred for the purpose of executing and securing the completion of the Project (net off incidental recoveries / receipts) up to the date of receipt of Occupation Certificate of Project from the relevant authorities.

Construction Work in Progress includes cost of land, premium for development rights, construction costs, allocated interest and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the Company.

XII Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

- a. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 in respect of its contracts with customers for sale of real estate units and applied the same with full retrospective approach in adopting the new standard (for all contracts other than completed contracts). Accordingly revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. Further, pursuant to the adoption of IND AS 115 the following aspects are recognized :

Brokerage on sales is treated as customer acquisition costs and recognized as revenue only when the related revenue is recognized

- b. Interest income is accounted on an accrual basis at effective interest rate (EIR method).

XIII Income Tax

Income Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

- a. **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 also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities can be offset only if the Company

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



- (ii) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes (including those arising from consolidation adjustments such as unrealised profit on inventory etc.).

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- (i) The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

c. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

In case the Company is liable to pay income tax u/s 115JB of Income Tax Act, 1961 (i.e. MAT), the amount of tax paid in excess of normal income tax is recognised as an asset (MAT Credit Entitlement) only if there is convincing evidence for realisation of such asset during the specified period. MAT paid during the year is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. For the purpose of disclosure of MAT in financial assets, the same have been considered as deferred tax assets.

XIV Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs, allocated to qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the time all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period which they are incurred.



XV Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

XVI Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

XVII Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement is prepared under the "Indirect Method" as prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 -Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash and Cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with original maturity of three months or less.

XVIII Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent liabilities are disclosed for

- (i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED

CIN No.U45400MH2007PLC171263

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2	Property, Plant and Equipment	Office equipment	Vehicle	Total
	Cost or valuation			
	As at March 31, 2022	5.65	16.50	22.15
	Additions	-	-	-
	Sales/disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2023	5.65	16.50	22.15
	Additions	-	-	-
	Sales/disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2024	5.65	16.50	22.15
	Depreciation			
	As at March 31, 2022	2.64	13.59	16.23
	Charge for the year	0.38	2.06	2.44
	Sales/disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2023	3.01	15.66	18.67
	Charge for the year	0.38	0.84	1.22
	Sales/disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
	As at March 31, 2024	3.39	16.50	19.89
	Net block			
	As at March 31, 2023	2.64	0.84	3.48
	As at March 31, 2024	2.26	0.00	2.26

3	Other Non Current Financial Assets (at amortised cost) (Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
	Balance with Banks in Deposit Account as margin money	-	10.38
	Total	-	10.38

Note :- Margin money kept with bank as fixed deposit for issue of bank guarantee.

4	Other Non Current Tax Assets	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
	Income Tax Receivables	20.65	28.41
	Total	20.65	28.41

5	Inventories (Valued at Cost or Net Reliasable Value, Whichever is Lower)	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
	Stock of Raw material	12.86	12.86
	Less:		
	Provision for impairment of Stock	(12.86)	(12.86)
	Stock of Raw material		
	Inventories (Work in Progress Realty Stock)	38.71	38.71
	Total	38.71	38.71



RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED
CIN No.U45400MH2007PLC171263
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024
(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

6	Trade receivables	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Receivable considered good- unsecured	36.28	36.45
	Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	82.69	82.69
	Receivable credit impaired	26.56	26.56
	Less :- Provision for expected credit loss	(26.56)	(26.56)
	Total	118.97	119.14

a Ageing of Trade receivables

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				As at
		Upto 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Yrs	31st March 2024
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	5.24	31.04	36.28
(ii)	Undisputed Trade receivables considered Doubtful	-	-	-	26.56	26.56
(iii)	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	82.69	82.69
(iv)	Disputed Trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	5.24	140.28	145.53

b) Ageing of Trade receivables

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				As at
		Upto 1 year	Upto 2 year	Upto 3 year	More than 3 Yrs	31st March 2023
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	-	5.24	13.01	18.20	36.45
(ii)	Undisputed Trade receivables considered Doubtful	-	-	-	26.56	26.56
(iii)	Disputed Trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	82.69	82.69
(iv)	Disputed Trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	5.24	13.01	127.45	145.70

7	Cash & Cash Equivalents	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-
	Cash Balance	1.13	1.13
	Balance with Bank	8.98	24.04
	Total	10.11	25.17

8	Other Financial Assets	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
	Interest Accrued	-	2.79
	Other Receivables	1.73	1.73
	Less :- Provision for Doubtful Recovery	(1.73)	(1.73)
	Total	-	2.79



RR MEGA CITY BUILDERS LIMITED
CIN No.U45400MH2007PLC171263
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

9	Other Current Assets	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Balance With Statutory Authorities	13.46	13.64
	Less : Provision Balance With Statutory Authorities	(13.46)	(13.64)
	Total	-	-

10 Equity Share Capital:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Authorised Shares:		
100000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00
Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid-Up:		
100000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

a) Reconciliation of the Shares at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No.	Rs. In lakhs	No.	Rs. In lakhs
At the beginning of the year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

b) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the Company

Equity Shares Capital	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Peninsula Holding and Investment Pvt. Ltd.	85,000	85%	85,000	85%
Clover Holdings & Trading Pvt. Ltd.	15,000	15%	15,000	15%

d) Details of the shareholding of the Promoters along with changes, if any.

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Period 31st March, 2024				% Change during the year
S.N.	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
1	Peninsula Holding and Investment Pvt. Ltd.	85,000	85%	0%
2	Clover Holdings & Trading Pvt. Ltd.	15,000	15%	0%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year 31st March 2023				% Change during the year
S.N.	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares	% of total	
1	Peninsula Holding and Investment Pvt. Ltd.	85,000	85%	0%
2	Clover Holdings & Trading Pvt. Ltd.	15,000	15%	0%



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(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

11	Retained earnings	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	<u>Retained earnings</u>		
	Opening Balance	(2,919.87)	(2,775.73)
	(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the year	(17.62)	(144.14)
	Closing Balance	(2,937.49)	(2,919.87)
	Total	(2,937.49)	(2,919.87)
12	Deemed Equity	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Equity Component of compound financial Instruments	2,869.60	2,869.60
	Total	2,869.60	2,869.60
13	Non - Current Borrowing	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	<u>Unsecured Borrowings</u>		
	<u>2% Non Cumulative participating preference shares of Rs 100 each</u>	13.67	13.67
	The Company shall be entitled to redeem the preference share at any time upto 30th March, 2025		
	<u>Bonds/debentures</u>		
	Issue of 99,76,330 (Previous Year 99,76,330) 0% Redemable Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of Rs. 0.26 (P.Y.Rs 0.29)	25.94	28.93
	Each (Out of which 8479880.50 (P.Y. 8479880.50) Debentures issued to Controlling Entity)		
	-Debentures are redeemable		
	i The Company shall be entitled to redeem the debentures at any time upto 30th March, 2025		
		39.61	42.60
	Less current maturity of long term debt (Refer Note No. 14)	(39.61)	(42.60)
	Total	-	-
14	Borrowings (Current)	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	<u>Unsecured</u>		
	Loan From Peninsula Land Limited	3.50	-
	Current maturity of long term debt (Refer note no. 13)	39.61	42.60
	Total	43.11	42.60



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(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

15 Trade Payables	As at	As at
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises	10.84	10.87
Others	111.88	130.44
Total	122.72	141.31

a) Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Company has sent letters to suppliers to confirm whether they are covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 as

well as they have filed required memorandum with the prescribed authorities.

Based on the confirmation received(if any) the detail of outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	10.84	10.87
The interest amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

b) The Ageing of Trade Payable

31st March 2024

Particular		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Upto 1 year	Upto 2 year	Upto 3 year	More than 3 Yrs.	
(i)	MSME	-	-	-	10.84	10.84
(ii)	Others	0.02	0.42	0.27	111.17	111.88
(iii)	Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.02	0.42	0.27	122.01	122.72

31st March 2023

Particular		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Upto 1 year	Upto 2 year	Upto 3 year	More than 3 Yrs.	
(i)	MSME	0.99	-	-	9.88	10.87
(ii)	Others	-	-	-	130.44	130.44
(iii)	Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.99	-	-	140.33	141.32



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(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

16	Other Financial Liabilities - Current	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Ashok Meadows Project- Corpus fund	82.69	82.69
	Total	82.69	82.69
17	Other Current Liabilities	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Statutory Liabilities	0.07	1.74
	Total	0.07	1.74
18	Revenue from Operations	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Realty Sales	10.47	158.74
	Total	10.47	158.74
19	Other Income	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Interest Income	1.20	1.23
	Sundry balance written back	15.45	4.72
	Total	16.65	5.95
20	Finance Costs	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Premium Paid on Debentures	41.99	290.45
	Total	41.99	290.45
21	Other Expenses	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Audit fees	0.90	1.99
	Bank Charges	0.01	0.02
	Professional Fees	0.17	9.66
	Interest on TDS	0.00	0.03
	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.45	5.57
	Total	1.53	17.27
22	The details of cost of realty sales and work in progress (Realty stock) are as under	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Realty costs incurred during the year		
	Development and allocated expenses	-	-
	Finance and other borrowing costs	-	-
	Statutory fees	-	-
	Total realty cost for the year (A)	-	-
	Opening Inventories		
	Stock of Raw material	-	-
	Work in progress	38.71	38.71
	Sub-total (i)		
	Closing Inventories		
	Stock of Raw material	-	-
	Work in progress	38.71	38.71
	Sub-total (ii)	38.71	38.71
	(Increased) / Decreased in inventories B=(i-ii)	-	-
	Cost of realty sales(A+B)	-	-



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(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

23 Earnings per share ('EPS')	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Profit / (Loss) After Tax (Rs. In Lakhs)	(17.62)	(144.14)
Weighted Average Number of Shares (Nos.)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic & Diluted Earning Per Share (In Rs.)	(17.62)	(144.14)

24 A) Fair Value Disclosures - Fair Value Hierarchy and Method of Valuation

31-Mar-24	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	118.97	118.97	-	-	118.97	118.97
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	10.12	10.12	-	-	10.12	10.12
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	129.08	129.08	-	-	129.08	129.08
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	43.11	43.11	-	-	43.11	43.11
Trade Payables	-	-	122.74	122.74	-	-	122.74	122.74
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	82.69	82.69	-	-	82.69	82.69
Total	-	-	248.53	248.53	-	-	248.53	248.53

31-Mar-23	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	119.14	119.14	-	-	119.14	119.14
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	25.17	25.17	-	-	25.17	25.17
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Financial Assets	-	-	2.79	2.79	-	-	2.79	2.79
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	10.38	10.38	-	-	10.38	10.38
Total	-	-	157.47	157.47	-	-	157.47	157.47
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	42.60	42.60	-	-	42.60	42.60
Trade Payables	-	-	141.31	141.31	-	-	141.31	141.31
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	82.69	82.69	-	-	82.69	82.69
Total	-	-	266.60	266.60	-	-	266.60	266.60



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(All amounts in Indian rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Except as detailed in the above table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Input other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e.as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data(unobservable inputs)

The above table presents the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

B Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

a Risk Management Framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

b 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 receivables from customers, loans and investment in debt securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

i Trade and other receivables and Long term loans and advances

Customer credit risk is managed by requiring customers to pay advances through progress billings before transfer of ownership, therefore,substantially eliminating the Group's credit risk in this respect.

The Company's credit risk with regard to trade receivable has a high degree of risk diversification, due to the large number of projects of varying sizes and types with numerous different customer categories in a large number of geographical markets.

ii Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 10.12 lakh at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 25.17 lakh). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank.



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c Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents.

i Exposure to Liquidity Risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

						Rs in Lakhs
31-Mar-24	Carrying Amount	Total	Within 12 month	1-2 Year	2-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Borrowing	43.11	43.11	43.11			
Trade Payables	122.72	122.72	122.72	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	82.69	82.69	82.69	-	-	-

31-Mar-23	Carrying Amount	Total	Within 12 month	1-2 Year	2-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Borrowing	42.60	42.60	42.60			
Trade Payables	141.31	141.31	141.31	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	82.69	82.69	82.69	-	-	-

ii Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices and will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk and the market value of the investments.

iii Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings . Borrowings issued at fixed rates exposes to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

						(Rs. in Lakhs)
					31st Mar 2024	31st Mar 2023
Fixed rate Instruments						
Financial Assets						
Fixed Deposit					-	10.38



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Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate Instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect Profit or Loss.

Variable Rate Instruments

At the year end there was no financials instruments carrying interest at floating interest rates.

25 Segment reporting

Based on the "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators of business, the segments in which the Company operates. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of real estate development which the Management and CODM recognise as the sole business segment. Hence disclosure of segment-wise information is not required and accordingly not provided.

26 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments**Contingent liabilities****Capital commitments**

There are no Capital commitments as at 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023.

27 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Company has sent letters to suppliers to confirm whether they are covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 as well as they have filed required memorandum with the prescribed authorities. Out of the letters sent to the parties, some confirmations have been received till the date of finalisation of Balance Sheet. Based on the confirmations received, outstanding amounts payable to supplier covered MSMED Act, 2006 are given below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	10.84	10.87
The interest amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
	-	-
The Interest amount paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006		
The balance of MSMED parties as at year end	-	-

28 Related party transactions**I Names of the related parties and related party relationships****a Ultimate Holding Company**

Peninsula Land Limited (Holding Co. of PHIPL)

b Holding Company

Peninsula Holdings and Investments Private Limited (PHIPL)

1 II Related party transactions

Transactions	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Ultimate Holding Company		
Debtenture Premium Paid	35.69	246.88
Redemption of Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	2.54	-
Loan Taken	3.50	-
Outstanding balance		
Ultimate Holding Company		
Redeemable Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures	22.05	24.59
Loan Taken	3.50	-
Holding Company		
2% Non Cumulative participating preference shares	11.62	11.62



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29 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particular	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Total Debt	43.11	42.60
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	10.11	25.17
Adjusted Net Debt	33.00	17.43
Total Equity	(57.89)	(40.27)
Less : Hedging reserve	-	-
Adjusted Equity	(57.89)	(40.27)
Adjusted Net Debt to Adjusted Equity R	(0.57)	(0.43)

30 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer of goods or services.

Particulars	31-Mar-24
Timing of transfer of goods or services	
Revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time	-
Revenue from goods or services transferred over time	10.47
Particulars	31-Mar-23
Timing of transfer of goods or services	
Revenue from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time	-
Revenue from goods or services transferred over time	158.74

Contract balances and performance obligations

Particulars	31-Mar-24
Trade receivables	118.97
Contract liabilities *	-
* Contract liabilities represent amounts collected from customers based on contractual milestones and liability under joint development agreements entered into with landlords pursuant to agreements executed with such customers/ landlords for construction and sale of residential units. The terms of agreements executed with customers require the customers to make payment of consideration as fixed in the agreement on achievement of contractual milestones though such milestones may not necessarily coincide with the point in time at which the entity transfers control of such units to the customer. The Company is liable for any structural or other defects in the residential units as per the terms of the agreements executed with customers and the applicable laws and regulations.	-
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	-
Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period **	-



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** The entity expects to satisfy the said performance obligations as explained in note 2.2(m) when (or as) the underlying real estate projects to which such performance obligations relate are completed. Such real estate projects are in various stages of development as at March 31, 2024.	-
Particulars	31-Mar-23
Trade receivables	119.14
Contract liabilities *	-
* Contract liabilities represent amounts collected from customers based on contractual milestones and liability under joint development agreements entered into with landlords pursuant to agreements executed with such customers/ landlords for construction and sale of residential units. The terms of agreements executed with customers require the customers to make payment of consideration as fixed in the agreement on achievement of contractual milestones though such milestones may not necessarily coincide with the point in time at which the entity transfers control of such units to the customer. The Company is liable for any structural or other defects in the residential units as per the terms of the agreements executed with customers and the applicable laws and regulations.	-
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	-
Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods	-
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period **	-
** The entity expects to satisfy the said performance obligations as explained in note 2.2(m) when (or as) the underlying real estate projects to which such performance obligations relate are completed. Such real estate projects are in various stages of development as at March 31, 2023.	-

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	10.47
Adjustments	-
Discount	-
Revenue from contract with customers	10.47

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023
Revenue as per contracted price	158.74
Adjustments	-
Discount	-
Revenue from contract with customers	158.74

31 Tax Expenses

a) Amount recognised in Profit and Loss

Particular	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Current Income Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses	-	(1.33)
Tax Expense/(benefit) for the year	-	(1.33)

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate



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Particular	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Accounting Profit/(loss) Before Tax	(17.62)	(145.47)
Tax using domestic tax rate (C.Y. 25.17% and P.Y. 25.17%)	(4.44)	(36.62)
Tax effect of :		
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	-	-
Disallowance Items under the Income Tax	-	-
Deferred tax Asset not created on carried forward business losses	4.44	36.62
Reversal of MAT	-	-
Deferred Tax on Notional Interest on Debentures	-	(1.33)
Deferred Tax on Fixed Assets	-	-
Tax Expense/(benefit) for the year	-	(1.33)

32 Ratio disclosure

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	variance (%)	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.67	0.69	(2.53)	NA
Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(0.74)	(1.06)	(29.61)	Due to losses during the year shareholder equity is reduced hence ratio decreased
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses and Income - finance cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.24	3.38	(93.04)	There is operating loss during the Year as compared to operating profit in previous year
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	Return of equity is not applicable as the Company has negative net worth
Inventory turnover ratio	Sales	Average Inventory	NA	4.10	NA	No inventory Sold During the year
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales sales return	Average Trade Receivable	0.09	1.94	(95.47)	Settlement of debtors
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable	0.01	0.04	(69.21)	Reduction of procurement of services
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	(0.13)	(1.92)	(93.27)	Due to reduction in Sales
Net profit margin (%)	Net Profit after taxes	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	(1.68)	(0.91)	85.42	Due to reduction in Sales
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Net Worth + Total Debt	(1.65)	62.13	(102.85)	Due to reduction in EBIT
Return on investment	Finance Income	Time weighted average Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA

33 Other Statutory Information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries



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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(viii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

34 In the opinion of the directors, current assets, have the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet, if realized in the ordinary course of business. Sundry debtors /creditors are subject to confirmation.

35 As per MCA notification dated August 05,2022, the Central Government has notified that Companies (Accounts) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2022. As per the amended rules, the companies are required to maintain back up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode that should be accessible in India at all the time. Also, the companies Books of accounts of the Company were maintained in electronic form mode throughout the year. Also, backup of books of accounts were maintained on daily basis throughout the year.

36 Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred as "the Account Rules") states that for the financial year commencing on or after the 1st day of April 2023, every company which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled

37 The company implemented SAP software to maintain books of accounts since September 2015. SAP has features of audit trail & maintaining log of creating & changes made. Audit trail enablement is as below

a. Audit trail at database level & related controls on maintenance of edit logs was enabled on implementation since

b. Audit trail was enabled for financial accounting transactions throughout the year.

c. As per proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is applicable from 1st April 2023. Reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 on Preservation of audit trail as per statutory requirement for record retention, this being the first year requirement for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March 2024.

38 There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as at the Balance Sheet date.

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

Mayur H. Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 147928



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
RR Mega City Builders Limited

Rajeev Piramal

Rajeev Piramal

Director

DIN No. : 044983

Prashant Desai

Prashant Desai

Director

DIN: 09761728

Place: Mumbai

Date:- 25/05/2024

Place:Mumbai

Date:- 25/05/2024

