

PKF SRIDHAR AND SANTHANAM LLP

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Rite Water India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rite Water India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, its loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Companies Act, 2013 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note no. 1(b) in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company is yet to start business and operations fully and it has incurred a net loss of Rs. 0.06 mn during the year ended 31 March 2024 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs.0.07 mn. In view of Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited, the holding company's, commitment to fund and support the company to achieve reasonable reserves and surplus to manage its affairs on its own, the financials have been prepared on going concern basis.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' 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.

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PKF SRIDHAR & SANTHANAM LLP is a registered Limited Liability Partnership with LLPIN AAB-6552 (REGISTRATION NO. WITH ICAI IS 0039905/S200018)

The Director's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the Directors Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 but not for the purpose of 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided, the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) Pursuant to MCA notification dated 13th June 2017, reporting on adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting is exempted for this company.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 on its financial position;
- II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. – Refer Note 18(xiv) to the financial statements;
- III. As on March 31, 2024, there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. – Refer Note 18(xv) to the financial statements;
- IV. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note no. 18(v) of the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note no. 18(vi) of the financial statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- V. The company has not declared any dividend during the earlier year and the current year and hence compliance with Section 123 of Companies Act 2013 on Declaration of Dividend is not applicable for the year.
- VI. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was effective 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 audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable only from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

3. As required by Section 197(16) of the Act, we report that, the company being a private company, limits specified under Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to this company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 003990S/ S200018

Dhiraj Kumar Birla

Partner

Membership No.: 131178

UDIN: **24131178BKFEF2528**

Place: Mumbai

Date: **September 18, 2024**

Rite Water India Private Limited

CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60,MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra- 440016

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Cash & Cash equivalents	3	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other current assets		-	-	-
Total current assets		0.01	0.01	0.01
Total assets		0.01	0.01	0.01
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	4	0.35	0.35	0.35
Other equity	5	(0.60)	(0.54)	(0.51)
Total equity		(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.16)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	6	0.18	0.15	0.12
Total non-current liabilities		0.18	0.15	0.12
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	7	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.08	0.05	0.05
Total current liabilities		0.08	0.05	0.05
Total liabilities		0.26	0.20	0.17
Total equity and liabilities		0.01	0.01	0.01

Summary of Material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

**DHIRAJ
KUMAR BIRLA**Digitally signed by
DHIRAJ KUMAR BIRLA
Date: 2024.09.18
18:54:04 +05'30'**Dhiraj Kumar Birla**

Partner

Membership No: 131178

For and On behalf of the Board

Rite Water India Private Limited**ABHIJEET
VINAYAK
GAN**Digitally signed
by ABHIJEET
VINAYAK GAN
Date: 2024.09.18
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Director

DIN: 01350305

**VINAYAK
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Director

DIN: 01581401

Date: September 18, 2024

Place:Mumbai

Rite Water India Private Limited

CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60,MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra- 440016

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations			
Total Revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	8	0.06	0.03
Total expenses		0.06	0.03
Loss before exceptional items and tax		(0.06)	(0.03)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Loss before tax		(0.06)	(0.03)
Tax expense :		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		(0.06)	(0.03)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(0.06)	(0.03)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and Diluted earnings per share	9	(17.14)	(8.57)

Summary of Material accounting policies2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

DHIRAJ
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Dhiraj Kumar Birla
Partner
Membership No: 131178

Date:September 18, 2024
Place:Mumbai

For and On behalf of the Board
Rite Water India Private Limited

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Director
DIN: 01581401

Rite Water India Private Limited

CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60,MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra- 440016

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		(0.06)	(0.03)
Operating profit before working capital changes		(0.06)	(0.03)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets		-	-
Increase in trade payables		0.03	-
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities		0.03	0.03
Cash generated from operations		(0.00)	-
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		(0.00)	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash outflow from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Long term Borrowings		-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(0.00)	-
Add:- Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		0.01	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (note 3)		0.01	0.01

Summary of Material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

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Dhiraj Kumar Birla

Partner

Membership No: 131178

For and On behalf of the Board

Rite Water India Private Limited

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Abhijeet Gan

Director

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Vinayak Gan

Director

DIN: 01581401

Date: September 18, 2024

Place: Mumbai

Rite Water India Private Limited

CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60, MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440016

Statement of changes in equity

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid equity shares of Rs 100 each		
As at April 01, 2022	3,500	0.35
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Balance as at April 01, 2022	3,500	0.35
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	3,500	0.35
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Balance as at April 01, 2023	3,500	0.35
Changes in Equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	3,500	0.35

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
Balance at April 01, 2022 as per IGAAP	(0.51)	(0.51)
Ind AS first time adoption adjustments	-	-
Total additions/ transfers for the year	-	-
Balance at April 01, 2022 as per Ind AS	(0.51)	(0.51)
Loss during the year	(0.03)	(0.03)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(0.54)	(0.54)
Loss during the year	(0.06)	(0.06)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(0.60)	(0.60)

Summary of Material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

**DHIRAJ
KUMAR BIRLA**

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Dhiraj Kumar Birla

Partner

Membership No: 131178

For and On behalf of the Board

Rite Water India Private Limited

**ABHIJEET
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Abhijeet Gan

Director

DIN: 01350305

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Vinayak Gan

Director

DIN: 01581401

Date: September 18, 2024

Place: Mumbai

Rite Water India Private Limited
CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60, MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra- 440016

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. (a) Corporate information

Rite Water India Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India. The Company was incorporated on 18th January 2009 to trade in household water purifiers under the brand Rite Waters.

Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated and rounded off up to two decimals to rupees in millions.

(b) Going Concern

Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited is committed to fund and support till the company achieves reasonable reserves and surplus to manage its affairs on its own. Considering the group's commitment and future business prospects, the financials have been prepared on going concern basis.

2.1 Material accounting policies

(A) Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company to all the period mentioned in the financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Company.

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2023 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act (Indian GAAP).

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance of the Company is provided in notes to financial statements.

(B) Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

Rite Water India Private Limited
CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60, MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra- 440016

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction or that approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI [Other Comprehensive Income] or statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- (iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement as well as for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

d. Revenue from contract with customers

Company earns revenue from sale of goods, operation and maintenance contract (including comprehensive maintenance contracts). Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation and recognized as follows:

- Revenue from contracts with customers for sale of goods (including under works contract and sale of water) is recognised when control of the goods 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 as per the contract. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.
- Revenue from contracts with customers under operations and maintenance contracts is recognised over the time as control of maintenance services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration agreed upfront. Any modifications to these contract are assessed to determine whether they represent a separate performance obligation or a change to the existing obligation. Adjustments to revenue are made prospectively.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note 2.2.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts provide customers with a right of return the goods within a specified period.

e. Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

f. Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to the customer. If the Company performs its obligation by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

g. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
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h. Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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i. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

j. Financial instruments

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

k. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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.

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- (i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- (ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- (iii) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- (iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes mutual fund investments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

I. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including cash credits / bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

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

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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.

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.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash, balance with banks in current accounts and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, balance with bank in current accounts and balance with banks in short-term deposits accounts, as defined above are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

n. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are identified and reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of Directors of the Company have been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

o. Contingent liability

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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2.2 Material accounting policy information

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements as per Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management
- Financial risk management objectives and policies
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures

Estimates and assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are as below:

Revenue from contract with customer – recoverability of consideration

The Company uses judgement to determine when control of its goods, passes to the customer and there is no risk of its collectability. This is assessed with reference to indicators of control, including the risks and rewards of ownership and legal title with reference to the underlying terms of the customer contract.

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Notes to Financial Statements

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Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks in current accounts	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cash in hand	-	-	-
	0.01	0.01	0.01

Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022	April 01, 2022
Authorised Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 100 each)	5,000	0.50	5,000	0.50	5,000	0.50
	5,000	0.50	5,000	0.50	5,000	0.50
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid Equity share capital (face value Rs.100 each)	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35
	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35

(a) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022	April 01, 2022
Number of Shares at the beginning of the year	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Shares at the end of the year	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 each per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Each shareholder is entitled for dividend declared/ proposed if any, by the Board of Directors which is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Equity shares held by ultimate holding/ holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Name of the shareholder	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022	April 01, 2022
Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35	3,500	0.35

(d) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022	April 01, 2022
Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited	100.00%	3,500	100.00%	3,500	100.00%	3,500

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents the legal ownership of shares.

(e) Shareholding of Promoters

March 31, 2024			
Promoters name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited	3,500	100.00%	-
TOTAL	3,500	100.00%	

March 31, 2023			
Promoters name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited	3,500	100.00%	-
TOTAL	3,500	100.00%	

April 01, 2022			
Promoters name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited	3,500	100.00%	-
TOTAL	3,500	100.00%	

(f) There are no shares allotted as fully paid pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash.

(g) The Company has not allotted any fully paid equity shares up by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date which the Company has operated.

(h) No calls are unpaid by any director or officer of the Company during the financial year.

(i) No Equity shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares / disinvestment as at the Balance

(j) There has been no forfeiture of shares during the year.

Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Other Equity

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(0.54)	(0.51)	(0.48)
Add: Profit for the year	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(0.60)	(0.54)	(0.51)
Total Other Equity	(0.60)	(0.54)	(0.51)

Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprises of current year and prior periods undistributed earnings or losses after tax.

Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6: Other Non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Due to Rite Water Solutions India Private Limited	0.08	0.05	0.02
Security Deposits	0.10	0.10	0.10
	0.18	0.15	0.12

Note 7: Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.08	0.05	0.05
	0.08	0.05	0.05

March 31, 2024					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed dues of Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
Disputed Dues - Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	0.08	-	-	-	0.08

March 31, 2023					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed dues of Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
Disputed Dues - Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	0.05	-	-	-	0.05

April 01, 2022					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed dues of Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
Disputed Dues - Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	0.05	-	-	-	0.05

Notes:

- 1. Amounts outstanding are from due date of payment
- 2. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 0 to 90-days term

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Notes to Financial Statements

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Note 8: Other expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Bank Charges	-	-
Legal and Professional Expenses	0.01	0.01
Payment to auditors (refer note 8(a))	0.05	0.02
	0.06	0.03

Note 8(a): Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Payment to auditors		
Towards (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
Audit fees	0.05	0.02
	0.05	0.02

Note 9: Earnings per share

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Basic and Diluted EPS		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted EPS:	(0.06)	(0.03)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted EPS	3,500	3,500
Basic and Diluted EPS attributable to the equity holders of the company (Rs.)	(17.14)	(8.57)
Nominal value of shares (Rs. 100)		

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Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited

The following details pertain to transactions carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and the balances outstanding at the year end:

b. Balances as at the year end

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Rite Water Solutions (India) Private Limited			
Trade Payables	0.08	0.05	0.02
	0.08	0.05	0.02

Notes to Financial Statements
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Note 11: Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorises the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1- This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on Company specific estimates.

Level 3- If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. The Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, other financial liabilities and borrowings because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

2. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Notes	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Cash & Cash equivalents	0.01	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	0.01		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade payables	0.08	7	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities			-	-	-
Non-Current	0.18	6	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	0.26		-	-	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Notes	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Cash & Cash equivalents	0.01	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	0.01		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade payables	0.05	7	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities			-	-	-
Non-Current	0.15	6	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	0.20		-	-	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at April 1, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Notes	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Cash & Cash equivalents	0.01	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	0.01		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade payables	0.05	7	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities			-	-	-
Non-Current	0.12	6	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	0.17		-	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the periods.

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Note 12: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial assets includes cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that comes directly from its operations and financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade and other payables. It has an integrated financial risk management system which proactively identifies monitors and takes precautionary and mitigation measures in respect of the various risks.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of financial risks.

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The most common types of market risks include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables and loans and borrowings.

The finance department undertakes management of cash resources.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows or the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has borrowed funds mainly from it's holding company and hence there is no interest rate risk.

Cash and cash equivalents: Balances with banks are subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to the banks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's finance department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management and then processes related to such risks are overseen by senior management through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024					
Trade payables	-	0.08	-	-	0.08
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
March 31, 2023					
Trade payables	-	0.05	-	-	0.05
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
April 01, 2022					
Trade payables	-	0.05	-	-	0.05
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.12	-	0.12

Rite Water India Private Limited

CIN: U15543MH2009PTC189454

Registered Office address: Plot No. K-60,MIDC Industrial Area, Hingna Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra- 440016

Notes to Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of capital management is to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and bank balances.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Net debt	-	-	-
Equity	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.16)
Capital and net debt	(0.25)	(0.19)	(0.16)
Gearing ratio	0%	0%	0%

Calculation of Net Debt is as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Borrowings			
Non Current	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents and bank balance	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01	0.01
Net Debt	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

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Notes to Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Segment Information

The Board of Directors of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources and does not review any discrete information to evaluate performance of any individual product or geography.

Note 15: Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Principal amount outstanding (whether due or not) to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
The amount of 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	-	-	-

Identification of amounts payable to micro, small and medium enterprises in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 is based on the information available with the company.

Rite Water India Private Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: First Time Adoption of Ind AS

The Company has prepared its Ind AS compliant financial statements for year ended on March 31, 2024, the comparative period ended on March 31, 2023 and an opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2022 (the date of transition), as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Exemptions and exceptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first- time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss based on facts and circumstances as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2022. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2022 and not from the date of initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Under previous GAAP, loan losses and provisions were computed on basis of Management estimations. Under Ind AS, the same is required to be computed as per the impairment principles laid out in Ind AS 109 – 'Financial Instruments' which prescribes the expected credit loss model (ECL model) for the same.

As set out in Ind AS 101, an entity shall apply the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively if it does not entail any undue cost or effort. The Company has assessed impairment of financial assets in conformity with Ind AS 109.

Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs as at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2022 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

As set out in Ind AS 101, the Company has applied the derecognition requirements of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

- equity as at April 1, 2022;
- equity as at March 31, 2023; and
- total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023

In the reconciliations mentioned above, certain reclassifications have been made to Previous GAAP financial information to align with the Ind AS presentation.

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2023 and April 1, 2022

	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per Indian GAAP	(0.19)	(0.16)
Adjustments:	-	-
Total adjustments	-	-
Total equity as per Ind AS	(0.19)	(0.16)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023

	March 31, 2023
Profit after tax as per Indian GAAP	(0.03)
Adjustments:	-
Total adjustments	-
Loss after tax as per Ind AS	(0.03)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	(0.03)

Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Variance	Reasons
1. Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	0.13	0.20	38%	Reduction in ratio is due to increase in current liabilities
2. Debt equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	
3. Debt service coverage ratio	Earning available for Debt Service	Debt Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	
4.Return on equity ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	27%	17%	-59%	Due to Increase in expense during the year
5. Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6. Trade Receivable Turnover ratio	Net sales	Average Trade Receivables	N/A	N/A	N/A	
7.Trade Payable Turnover ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8. Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9. Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from operations	N/A	N/A	N/A	Due to Increase in expense during the year
10. Return on capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	24%	16%	-52%	
11. Return on investment	Non operating income from investment	Average Investment	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Rite Water India Private Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18: Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or given loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a) 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

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

(vi) The Company have 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

(vii) The Company does not have 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)

(viii) The Company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any Banks, Financial institution or Other lenders

(ix) The Company does not have any immovable property held in the name of the Company

(x) The Company has not paid any dividend during the year in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013

(xi) The Company is a private limited company, therefore the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not

(xii) The Company does not have 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.

(xiii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

(xv) For the year ended March 31, 2024, the company is not required to transfer any amount into the Investor Education & Protection Fund.

(xvi) The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

(xvii) The Company has incurred loss during the year and there is no reasonable certainty of its realisation as there is no business / income in the company. Therefore, as a matter of prudence, no Deferred Tax Asset has been recognized in the current year in line with the accounting policy of the Company.

(xviii) Maintenance of Books of accounts under Section 128 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company has maintained books of accounts in electronic mode on servers physically located in India and had a defined process of daily backup of books of accounts maintained in electronic mode on servers.

In respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, the Company has used software applications for maintaining its books of account 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 respective software applications. Further the Company did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

**DHIRAJ
KUMAR BIRLA**

Digitally signed by
DHIRAJ KUMAR BIRLA
Date: 2024.09.18
18:55:45 +05'30'

Dhiraj Kumar Birla

Partner

Membership No: 131178

For and On behalf of the Board

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**ABHIJEET
VINAYAK
GAN**

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by ABHIJEET
VINAYAK GAN
Date: 2024.09.18
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Abhijeet Gan

Director

DIN: 01350305

**VINAYAK
SHANKAR
RAO GAN**

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GAN
Date: 2024.09.18
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Vinayak Gan

Director

DIN: 01581401

Date: September 18, 2024

Place: Mumbai