

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Stone India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Stone India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including 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, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, 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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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.

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 standalone 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 with reference to financial statements 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023, included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed a modified opinion on those statements on December 29, 2023.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report ;
 - (g) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 and therefore the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company;



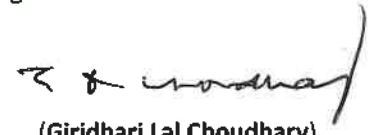
(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 (A) to the financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, 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; and
c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility from the date transaction were recorded in the software and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 39 to the financial statements). 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 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.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E





(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)
Partner

Membership Number: 052112
UDIN: 24052112BKFHEH9061

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 06, 2024

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of the Company of even date)

- i. In the respect of matters specified in clause (i) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year. Material discrepancies identified on such verification were properly dealt with in the books of accounts as per the approved resolution plan (refer Note 36 to the financial statements).
- c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) during the year ended March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, there are no proceedings initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder.
- ii) In the respect of matters specified in clause (ii) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. However, inventories brought forward in the books of account has written off during the year as per approved resolution plan (refer Note 36 to the financial statements).
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii) During the year, the Company has not provided loans or provided advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to a body corporate or any other entity. Accordingly, reporting under clause (iii)(a) to (f) are not applicable.
- iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- vi) Since the Company has not any commercial production activities during the year, the requirements relating to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii) In the respect of matters specified in clause (vii) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities 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 other statutory dues applicable to it except substantial delays in payment of above statutory dues for earlier years which has been paid during the year as per the approved resolution plan (refer note 36 to the financial statements). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues 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 of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix) In the respect of matters specified in clause (ix) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- a) The Company has paid outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon (amounting to Rs. 1529 lakhs lakhs) in respect of earlier years due to lenders, during the year in terms of approved resolution plan (refer Note 36 to the financial statements).
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) The Company has not raised any term loans during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x) In the respect of matters specified in clause (x) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment of equity shares during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.



- xii) In the respect of matters specified in clause (xi) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by using Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xiii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a)(b) &(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xv) In the respect of matters specified in clause (xiv) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) 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.
- xvii) In the respect of matters specified in clause (xvi) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
- a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d) As represented by the Management, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xviii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs.7335.44 lakhs in the current year and amounting to Rs.72.95 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.




- xviii) The Previous statutory auditors of the company have resigned during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Note 37 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation 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 the 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 does not have any obligation towards corporate social responsibility as per the provisions of section 135 of the Act during the current and previous financial year and Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi) The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements and accordingly requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 302049E





(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)

Partner

Membership Number:052112

UDIN: 24052112BKFHEH9061

Place: Kolkata

Date: May 06, 2024

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Stone India Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. 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 Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 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 includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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


7. 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

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E




(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)
Partner
Membership Number: 052112
UDIN: 24052112BKFHEH9061

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 06, 2024

STONE INDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024

Rs. In "Lakh"

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3a	874.88	3,052.37
(b) Intangible Assets	3b	-	11.81
(c) Right of Use Assets	3c	1,016.13	-
(d) Capital work-in-progress	3d	885.09	-
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	-	22.03
(ii) Loans	5	-	1,103.44
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	70.31	124.98
(f) Other non-current assets	7	187.67	357.96
Total Non Current Assets		3,034.08	4,672.60
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	-	2,405.25
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	37.64	1,957.03
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	278.64	444.48
(iii) Loans	11	17.23	1,159.43
(c) Other Current Assets	12	162.22	2,338.73
Total Current Assets		495.73	8,304.92
Total Assets		3,529.81	12,977.51
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	4,000.00	960.33
(b) Other Equity	14	(1,821.97)	444.59
Total Equity		2,178.03	1,404.92
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	15	1,012.42	-
(b) Provisions	16	-	371.68
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,012.42	371.68
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	5,721.10
(ii) Lease Liabilities	15	40.20	-
(iii) Trade Payables			
(a) Total Outstanding due to Micro and small enterprises	18	-	-
(b) Total Outstanding due to Creditors other than Micro and small enterprises.		-	3,028.36
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	254.24	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20	44.91	2,448.31
(c) Provisions	21	-	3.13
Total Current Liabilities		339.35	11,200.90
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,529.81	12,977.51


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

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Singh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN:302049E


(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)
PARTNER

PARTNER

Membership No.-052112

Place: Kolkata


Date: 06th May 2024.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

STONE INDIA LIMITED


RAJIV KUMAR TULSYAN
Director
(DIN: 01394125)


MADHUCHHANDA CHATTERJEE
Director
(DIN: 02510507)

STONE INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

Particulars	Note no.	Rs. In "Lakh"	
		Year Ended 31.03.2024	Year Ended 31.03.2023
Income			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	22	5,370.40	2.82
Total Income		5,370.40	2.82
EXPENSES:			
Cost of materials consumed	23	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Finished Stock & Stock-in-Trade	24	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	25	24.80	-
Finance costs	26	90.56	0.08
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	27	83.55	-
Other Expenses	28	12,590.48	75.69
Total Expenses		12,789.39	75.77
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(7,418.99)	(72.95)
Tax Expense:			
a) Current Tax		-	-
b) Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year		(7,418.99)	(72.95)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(7,418.99)	(72.95)
Earnings per equity share (of Rs.10/-each)	29		
a) Basic (in Rs.)		(261.81)	(0.76)
b) Diluted (in Rs.)		(261.81)	(0.76)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:302049E


(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)

PARTNER

Membership No.-052112

Place: Kolkata

Date: 06th May 2024.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
STONE INDIA LIMITED



RAJIV KUMAR TULSYAN

Director
(DIN: 01394125)



MADHUCHHANDA CHATTERJEE

Director
(DIN: 02510507)

STONE INDIA LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

Rs. In "Lakh"

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(7,418.99)	(72.95)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	83.55	-
Finance costs	90.56	-
Balances written off pursuant to approved resolution plan	10,021.91	-
Provision for doubtful debt	1,919.39	-
Profit on sale of Property ,Plant & Equipment	(1.92)	-
Balances written back pursuant to approved resolution plan	(5,361.27)	-
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	(666.77)	(72.95)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	-	(16.67)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(20.34)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(102.00)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	(69.87)	(345.47)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	4.90	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	(375.44)	-
Cash generated from operations	(1,229.52)	(435.09)
Income-taxes paid	-	-
Net cash (used) / generated in operating activities (A)	(1,229.52)	(435.09)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress including Capital Advances	(853.61)	-
Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	7.65	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(845.96)	-
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	4,000.00	-
Payment to CIRP as per approved resolution plan towards borrowings	(1,529.00)	-
Payment of Lease Liability	(27.41)	-
Finance cost paid		
- on Lease Liabilities	(89.11)	-
- on others	(1.45)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	2,353.03	-
Net Cash Flows [(decrease) / increase] during the year (A+B+C)	277.55	(435.09)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	444.48	879.57
Cash w/off pursuant to approved resolution plan (Refer Note no 36(b)(ii))	(443.39)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	278.64	444.48
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled banks:		
- Current accounts	278.64	444.48
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	278.64	444.48

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as set out on Indian Accounting Standard -7 on "Statement on Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date attached

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:302049E

T. Choudhary
(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)
PARTNER
Membership No.-052112
Place: Kolkata
Date: 06th May 2024.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
STONE INDIA LIMITED

Rajiv Kumar Tulsyan
RAJIV KUMAR TULSYAN
Director
(DIN: 01394125)

M. Chatterjee
MADHUCHHANDA CHATTERJEE
Director
(DIN: 02510507)

A. Equity share capital		
Particulars	No of Share	Amount
As at 01.04.2022	95,96,499	960.33
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 01.04.2023	95,96,499	960.33
Add: Conversion of unsustainable debt of financial creditor into equity in terms of resolution Plan	4,19,20,990	4,192
Less: Shares Cancelled in terms of Resolution Plan -transfer to Capital Reserve	(5,15,17,489)	(5,152)
Add: Shares issued during the year	4,00,00,000	4,000
As at 31.03.2024	4,00,00,000	4,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Total Equity
	Capital Investment Subsidy Reserve	Other Reserve	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01.04.2022	20.00	0.52	1,224.57	-	595.57	(1,323.11)	517.55
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(72.95)	(72.95)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	20.00	0.52	1,224.57	-	595.57	(1,396.06)	444.60
Balance as at 01.04.2023	20.00	0.52	1,224.57	-	595.57	(1,396.06)	444.60
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(7,418.99)	(7,418.99)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add (Less): Share cancelled pursuant to approved resolution plan	-	-	-	5,152.43	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	20.00	0.52	1,224.57	5,152.43	595.57	(8,815.05)	(1,821.97)

For Singh & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN:302049E



(Signature)
 (Garidhar Lal Choudhary)
 PARTNER

Membership No.-052112

Place: Kolkata

Date: 06th May 2024.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

STONE INDIA LIMITED

(Signature)
 RAJIV KUMAR TULSYAN
 Director
 (DIN: 01394125)

(Signature)
 MADHUCHANDA CHATTERJEE
 Director
 (DIN: 02510507)

STONE INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Corporate Information

Stone India Limited ("the Company") (CIN L35201WB1931PLC006996) is a public limited company domiciled in India limited by shares having its registered office at 16, Taratalla Road, Alipore, Kolkata-700088, West Bengal, India. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of railway components with manufacturing facilities at Taratalla, Kolkata (WB).

2. Basic of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

The Company has prepared its financial statements to comply in all material respects with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and rules framed thereunder. In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) under Section 133 of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis using the historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities:

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value
- ii) Defined benefit plans-plan assets measured at fair value.

b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company 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 Rule 4A of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The accounting policies have been complied consistently to all the periods presented in the Financial Statements.

Current versus Non-Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1—'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current when it is expected to be realized or settled within the Company's normal operating cycle, i.e. twelve months. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e., functional currency, to be Indian Rupees (INR). The financial statements are presented in INR which is Company's functional and presentational currency.

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (with two decimal places) unless otherwise stated.

d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.



f) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit /loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax assets and liabilities is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

g) 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.

f) Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI') – debt instrument;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

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

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (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 statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. Company has recognised financial assets viz. security deposit, trade receivables, employee advances at amortised cost.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

-the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

-the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is re-classified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

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

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Equity investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. The changes (incremental or reversal) in loss allowance computed using ECL model, is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.



Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss. 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.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial liabilities is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except where gains or losses arises on account of transaction with shareholders (acting in their capacity as shareholders), wherein the gain or loss is recognised in equity.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

i) Measurement of fair values

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the management that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the board of directors.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

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 (unadjusted) 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 (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. 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.

j) Property, Plant and equipment (PPE)

Tangible Assets

Recognition & Measurements

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any), except for freehold land which are carried at historical cost.



Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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.

Profit or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurements

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced.

Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any Unamortized part of the previously recognized expenses of similar nature is derecognized.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight line method in terms of life span of assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or as reassessed by the Company based on the technical evaluation.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Disposal of Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Capital work-in-progress.

Cost of material consumed and erection charges thereon along with all the other direct cost incurred by the company for the project is shown as capital work in progress until capitalization.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

m) Right of use assets and lease liabilities

The Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

The Company as a lessee

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.



Recognition and initial measurement

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises when there is a presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised. Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- 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.

Contingent assets are not recognised

o) Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19- Employee Benefits

p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Note 3- Property, Plant & Equipment

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK - AT COST				DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	Opening Balance 01-04-2023	Additions/(Deletions)	Written Off/Adjustments/Impa riment pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan (c)	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2024	Upto 31-03-2023	For the Year	Upto 31-03-24	As at 31-03-24	As at 31-03-2023
A. Tangible Assets									
Free Hold Land	389.36	-	-	389.36	-	-	-	389.36	389.36
Building & Structure - Lease Hold Land	162.02	-	-	162.02	64.91	2.50	67.41	94.61	97.11
Building & Structure - Free Hold Land	291.71	-	-	291.71	81.58	5.40	86.98	204.74	210.13
Plant & Machinery	5,014.94	(5.73)	(2,035.76)	2,973.45	2,833.99	7.42	2,841.41	132.04	2,180.95
Furniture Fittings & Electrical Installations	619.24	-	(68.14)	551.10	522.83	2.27	525.10	25.99	96.41
Tools	309.64	-	(43.27)	266.37	266.37	0.00	266.37	0.00	43.27
Leasehold Vehicles	65.79	-	(35.13)	30.66	30.65	0.00	30.65	0.01	35.14
Computer & Laptop	-	9.25	-	9.25	-	1.35	1.35	7.90	-
Printer	-	3.45	-	3.45	-	0.36	0.36	3.09	-
Air conditioner	-	17.49	-	17.49	-	0.34	0.34	17.15	-
Total (A)	6,852.70	24.46	(2,182.31)	4,694.85	3,800.33	19.64	3,819.97	874.88	3,052.37
B. Intangible Assets									
Computer Software	121.67	-	(11.81)	-	109.86	-	109.86	-	11.81
Total (B)	121.67	-	(11.81)	-	109.86	-	109.86	-	11.81
C. Right of Use Assets									
Leasehold Land	-	1,080.04	-	1,080.04	-	63.91	63.91	1,016.13	-
Total (C)	-	1,080.04	-	1,080.04	-	63.91	63.91	1,016.13	-
Total (A+B+C)	6,974.37	1,104.50	(2,194.12)	4,694.85	3,910.19	83.55	3,993.74	1,891.01	3,064.18
Previous Year	6,974.37	-	-	6,974.37	3,910.19	-	3,910.19	3,064.18	3,064.18
D. CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS									
Capital work-in-progress	-	885.09	-	885.09	-	-	-	885.09	-
Total (D)	-	885.09	-	885.09	-	-	-	885.09	-

(a) Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress:

Rs. In "Lakh"

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	885.09	-	-	-	885.09
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	885.09	-	-	-	885.09
As at 31 March 2023					
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Title Deed of Immovable properties are held in the name of the company

(c) Based on physical verification of property, plant and equipments, necessary write off /impairment to the extent of reliable value has been made during the year as per approved resolution plan. (Refer Note 36(b)(ii))



	As at 31.03.2024	Rs. In "Lakh" As at 31.03.2023
Note : 4 Non Current Investment		
Debtures		
1/2% Debtures of Woodland Hospital & Medical Research Centre Ltd	-	0.03
Equity Shares		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Stone Intermodal Pvt Ltd	-	1.00
21,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in Stone Biotech Pvt Ltd	-	21.00
	-	<u>22.03</u>
4a. The Non Current Investments have been derecognised pursuant to the approved Resolution plan (Refer Note 36(b)(ii))		
Note : 5 Loans		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Loan to Other Parties	-	1,103.44
	-	<u>1,103.44</u>
Note : 6 Other Financial Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposit with Others	70.31	124.98
	<u>70.31</u>	<u>124.98</u>
Note : 7 Other non-current assets		
Capital Advances	187.67	357.96
	<u>187.67</u>	<u>357.96</u>
Note : 8 Inventories		
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw Materials	-	1,195.85
Stock-in-process	-	1,006.75
Finished Goods	-	202.65
	-	<u>2,405.25</u>



	As at 31.03.2024	Rs. In "Lakh" As at 31.03.2023
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Note : 9 Trade Receivables

(Unsecured -considered good unless otherwise stated)

Trade Receivable (Unsecured considered Good)	37.64	-
Trade Receivable -Credit Impaired	1,919.39	1,957.03
	1,957.03	1,957.03
Less: Provision against Credit Impaired	(1,919.39)	-
	37.64	1,957.03

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2024

Particulars	Outstanding for Following periods From date of transaction					Total
	Less Than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	37.64	37.64
Undisputed trade receivables-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	1,919.39	1,919.39
Less : Loss Allowance					(1,919.39)	(1,919.39)
Total					37.64	37.64

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023

Particulars	Outstanding for Following periods From date of transaction					Total
	Less Than 6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	1,957.03	1,957.03
Less : Loss Allowance					-	-
Total					1,957.03	1,957.03

Note : 10 Cash & Cash Equivalents**Balances with Banks****In Current Accounts**

- Pre - CIRP	-	415.66
- CIRP Balance with State Bank of India	-	1.09
ICICI Bank Limited -Current Account	278.64	-
Cash in hand	-	27.73
	278.64	444.48

Note : 11 Loans

(Unsecured -considered good unless otherwise stated)

Advances to other Parties	17.23	1,159.43
	17.23	1,159.43

Note : 12 Other Current Assets

Balance with Government Authorities	162.22	120.95
Advance other than Capital Advance		
i) Advance with Others	-	52.13
ii) Balances pending Reconciliations	-	1,445.34
Other Current Assets	-	720.31
	162.22	2,338.73



	Rs. in "Lakh"	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Note : 13 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised share capital		
	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
As at 31 March 2023	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	5,00,00,000	5,000.00
As at 31 March 2024	6,00,00,000	6,000.00
Issued , subscribed and paid up equity share capital		
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
As at 31 March 2023	95,96,499	959.65
Increase during the year	4,00,00,000	4,000.00
Decrease during the year (Refer reconciliation below)	(95,96,499)	(959.65)
As at 31 March 2024	4,00,00,000	4,000.00
Subscribed & Not Fully Paid Up		
	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
As at 31 March 2023	13,600.00	0.68
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each against which Rs.5/- paid on application and forfeited		
Increase/(decrease) during the year (Refer reconciliation below)	(13,600.00)	(0.68)
As at 31 March 2024	-	-

Terms and Rights attached to Ordinary Shares:

The Company has one class of Ordinary shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

(a) Reconciliation of Number and Amount of Equity Share outstanding:

Particulars	As At 31st March 2024		As At 31st March 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount in Rs.	No of Shares	Amount in Rs.
At the beginning of year	95,96,499	960.33	95,96,499.00	960.33
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period				
Add: Conversion of unsustainable debt of financial creditor into equity in terms of approved resolution Plan	4,19,20,990	4,192.10	-	-
Less: Shares Cancelled in terms of approved Resolution Plan -transfer to Capital Reserve	5,15,17,489	5,152.43	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	4,00,00,000	4,000	-	-
	4,00,00,000	4,000	95,96,499.00	960.33

Note on Capital reduction:-

As per Approved Resolution Plan duly approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata bench vide its order dated 08.06.2023, and as approved by the Monitoring Committee and the Board meeting held on 30.06.2023, Unsubstantable debt of financial creditors amounting to Rs. 4192.10 lakhs (net of Rs. 1529 lakhs paid to them as per the said resolution plan) has been converted into equity and the said shares including share capital brought forward from earlier years (Rs.960.33 lakhs) totalling to Rs. 5152.43 lakhs has been cancelled and transferred to capital reserve and Fresh shares were issued.

(b) Shareholders holding more than 5%

Name of the Shareholders	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	Nos	% of Holding	Nos	% of Holding
ISG Traders Limited	-	-	21,67,302	22.58%
Continuous Forms (Calcutta) Limited	-	-	11,13,352	11.60%
Jupiter Wgons Limited (including Nominee shareholder)	4,00,00,000	100.00%	-	-
Total	4,00,00,000	100.00%	32,80,654	34.18%

(c) Share Held by Promoters*

Name of the Shareholders	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023 *	
	Nos	% of Holding	Nos	% of Holding
ISG Traders Limited	-	-	21,67,302.00	22.58%
Continuous Forms (Calcutta) Limited	-	-	11,13,352.00	11.60%
Salient Valley Investment Limited	-	-	29,700.00	0.31%
Shrivardhan Goenka	-	-	1,35,500.00	1.41%
Indu Goenka	-	-	85,000.00	0.89%
Jupiter Wgons Limited	4,00,00,000	100.00%	-	-
Murari Lal Lohia (Nominee of Jupiter Wagons Limited)	100	0.00%	-	-
Usha Lohia (Nominee of Jupiter Wagons Limited)	100	0.00%	-	-
Vivek Lohia (Nominee of Jupiter Wagons Limited)	100	0.00%	-	-
Ritu Lohia (Nominee of Jupiter Wagons Limited)	100	0.00%	-	-
Vikash Lohia (Nominee of Jupiter Wagons Limited)	100	0.00%	-	-
Shardha Lohia (Nominee of Jupiter Wagons Limited)	100	0.00%	-	-
Total	4,00,00,600.00	100.00%	35,30,854.00	36.79%

* The above List of Promoters has been considered as per last audited Balance Sheet for the F.Y 2022-23.

(d) The company has not issued any bonus shares or bought back any shares during the last five financial years.

(e) The company is the subsidiary company of Jupiter Wagons limited.



	As at 31.03.2024	Rs. In "Lakh" As at 31.03.2023
Note : 14 Other Equity		
(i) Capital Investment Subsidy Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	20.00	20.00
Balance at the end of the year	20.00	20.00
(ii) Other Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.52	0.52
Balance at the end of the year	0.52	0.52
(iii) Securities Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,224.57	1,224.57
Balance at the end of the year	1,224.57	1,224.57
(iv) General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	595.57	595.57
Balance at the end of the year	595.57	595.57
(vi) Capital Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Shares Cancelled pursuant to approved resolution plan	5,152.43	-
Balance at the end of the year	5,152.43	-
(vii) Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,396.06)	(1,323.11)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(7,418.99)	(72.95)
	(8,815.05)	(1,396.06)
Balance at the end of the year	(8,815.05)	(1,396.06)
	(1,821.97)	444.59

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserves can be utilized only for limited purpose such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings are the profit/(loss) that the company have earned/incurred till date and transferred to General Reserve, dividend or other distribution to shareholders.

General Reserve is created and utilized in compliance with the provision of the Act.

Capital Reserve represent the amount transferred on cancellation of equity share as per the approved resolution plan.

Note :15 Lease Liabilities

Particulars

Opening Lease Liabilities	-	-
Recognised during the year	1,080.04	-
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	89.11	-
Payment of Lease Liabilities (including interest)	(116.52)	-
	1,052.62	-
Non-Current	1,012.42	-
Current	40.20	-
	1,052.62	-

Note :16 Provisions

Non-Current

Provision for Employee Benefit	-	371.68
	-	371.68

Note : 17 Borrowings

Loan repayable on demand

Working Capital Loan	-	5,375.03
Vehicle Loan	-	0.53
Unsecured Loan from others	-	345.54
	-	5,721.10

Note:-

The above loans has been repaid /transferred to capital reserve as per the approved resolution plan (Ref note 36(a))



STONE INDIA LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as on 31st March 2024

As at
31.03.2024

Rs. In "Lakh"
As at
31.03.2023

Note : 18 Trade Payables
Trade Payable

-	3,028.36
-	3,028.36

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2024

Particulars	Outstanding for Following periods From date of transaction				
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023*

Particulars	Outstanding for Following periods From date of transaction				
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	3,028.36	3,028.36
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	3,028.36	3,028.36

Note :19 Other Financial Liabilities

Capital creditors	249.34	-
Employee benefits payable	4.90	-
	254.24	-

Note :20 Other Current Liabilities

Income Received in Advance	-	4.60
Statutory Dues	24.77	-
Other Payable	20.14	2,322.83
CIRP Costs Payable	-	120.88
	44.91	2,448.31

Note :21 Provisions

Provision for Employee Benefit Expenses	-	3.13
	-	3.13



	As at 31.03.2024	Rs. In "Lakh" As at 31.03.2023
Note :22 Other Income		
Interest on Deposit	7.21	2.48
Sundry Balance Adjustment	-	0.34
Profit on Sale of Property Plant & Equipment	1.92	-
Balances written back pursuant to approved resolution plan (Ref Note36(b)(i))	5,361.27	-
	5,370.40	2.82
Note-23 Cost of Materials Consumed		
Opening stock of Raw Material	1,195.85	1,195.85
Add: Purchases & Direct Expenses	-	-
	1,195.85	1,195.85
Less: W/off pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan (Ref Note 36(b)(ii))	(1,195.85)	-
Less: Closing Stock	-	1,195.85
	-	-
Note - 24 (Increase)/Decrease In Finished Stock & WIP		
(a) Finished Stock		
Closing Stock	-	202.65
Opening Stock	202.65	202.65
Less: W/off pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan (Ref Note36(b)(ii))	(202.65)	-
(Increase) / Decrease	-	-
(b) Work in Progress		
Closing Stock	-	1,006.75
Opening Stock	1,006.75	1,006.75
Less: W/off pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan (Ref Note36(b)(ii))	(1,006.75)	-
(Increase) / Decrease	-	-
Total (Increase) / Decrease in inventories	-	-
Note - 25 Employee Benefit Costs		
Salaries and Wages	23.54	-
Staff Welfare	1.26	-
	24.80	-
Note - 26 Finance Costs		
Interest on Lease Liability	89.11	-
Others	1.45	0.08
	90.56	0.08
Note - 27 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on		
Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer note 3)	19.64	-
Right-of-use assets (Refer note 3)	63.91	-
	83.55	-
Note - 28 Other Expenses		
Power and fuel	4.38	0.89
Depository Charges	12.60	0.24
Repair & Maintenance	-	1.90
IRP Fees	-	12.00
Insurance	-	0.43
Rates and taxes	15.54	0.01
Travelling and conveyance	5.57	1.80
Printing and stationery	0.76	-
Freight and transport	0.78	-
Security charges	40.93	39.46
Consultancy and professional fees	66.39	15.75
Provision for doubtful debts (Refer note 36(b)(iii))	1,919.39	-
Telephone & Internet exp	0.52	-
Auditor's remuneration -Audit Fees *	3.25	-
Balance written off	6.34	-
ROC Filing Fees	0.34	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	6.58	3.20
Provisions for CIRP Costs	42.45	-
Lease Rent -pursuant to approved resolution plan (Ref Note 36(b)(iv))	227.46	-
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds -pursuant to approved resolution plan (Ref Note 36(b)(v))	215.31	-
Balances written off pursuant to approved resolution plan (Ref Note 36(b)(ii))	10,021.91	-
	12,590.48	75.69

* Including Rs.1.25 lakhs to previous auditors



STONE INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

29. EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS Computations:-

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Net Profit/(Loss)	(7,418.99)	(72.95)
No of Equity Share -		
Weighted Average no of Equity Share outstanding during the year	2833766	9596499
EPS (in Rs.)	(261.81)	(0.76)

30. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES.**A. Name and description of relationship of the related party. (with which company have undertaken transaction)****(i) Party in respect of which the Company is Subsidiary Co.**

Jupiter Wagons Limited

Party in respect of which the Holding Company has Joint Venture .

Jwl Kavis (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Jwl Dako CZ India Pvt. Ltd.(Formerly Jwl DAKO CZ India Ltd)

(ii) Key managerial personnel

S. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
1	RAJIV KUMAR TULSYAN	Non Executive Director	30-06-2023
2	MADHUCHHANDA CHATTERJEE	Non Executive Director	30-06-2023
3	CHINMAYA PANDA	Additional Director	01-02-2024
4	SHRADHA LOHIA	Additional Director	29-02-2024

B. Transactions with related parties:**(i) Party in respect of which the Company is related**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Purchase of capital goods		
Jwl Kavis (India) Pvt. Ltd.	5.08	-
Jwl Dako CZ India Pvt. Ltd.(Formerly Jwl DAKO CZ India Ltd)	84.54	-
Sale of capital goods		
Jupiter Wagons Limited	9.03	-
Advances received		
Jupiter Wagons Limited	4,013.56	-
Shares Allotment		
Jupiter Wagons Limited	4,000.00	-

(ii) Balances with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable for capital goods		
Jwl Kavis (India) Pvt. Ltd.	5.08	-
Jwl Dako CZ India Pvt. Ltd.(Formerly Jwl DAKO CZ India Ltd)	84.54	-
Payable towards Advance received		
Jupiter Wagons Limited	4.54	-
Total	94.15	-



31. MSME

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006: (to the extent information available with the company)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a) The amounts remaining unpaid to micro, small and medium enterprises as at the end of the period.		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(c) The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.	-	-
(d) 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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period.	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding periods, 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 the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-



STONE INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**a) Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(i) As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value hierarchy		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets			70.31	70.31			
Current							
(i) Trade receivables			37.64	37.64			
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents			278.64	278.64			
(iii) Loan & Advances	-	-	17.23	17.23	-	-	-
Total	-	-	403.82	403.82	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Lease liabilities	-	-	1,012.42	1,012.42	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Lease liabilities			40.20	40.20			
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	254.24	254.24	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,306.86	1,306.86	-	-	-

(ii) As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value hierarchy		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Investments	22.03	-	-	22.03			
(ii) Loans & Advances	-	-	1,103.44	1,103.44			
(ii) Other financial assets			124.98	124.98			
Current							
(i) Trade receivables			1,957.03	1,957.03			
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents			444.48	444.48			
(iii) Other financial assets	-	-	1,159.43	1,159.43	-	-	-
Total	22.03	-	4,789.37	4,811.40	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Borrowings			5,721.10	5,721.10			
(ii) Trade payables			3,028.36	3,028.36			
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	8,749.46	8,749.46	-	-	-

(i) The Company held the following assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities by valuation technique

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

(ii) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended 31 March 2024 and years ended 31 March 2023.



Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value non current financial assets and liabilities for whom the fair values have been determined based on present values and the appropriate discount rates of the Company at each balance sheet date. The discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of borrowings of the Company at each balance sheet date.

Valuation processes

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurements of the fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and reports to Senior Management. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

b) Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, investments and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk - Foreign exchange
- Market risk - Interest rate
- Market risk - Price risk

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 have authorised senior management to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies 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.



STONE INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)**(i) Credit risk**

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables	37.64	1,957.03
Cash and cash equivalents	278.64	444.48
Other financial assets	17.23	1,159.43

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.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

	Gross carrying amount	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
1-90 days past due	-	-
91 to 180 days past due	-	-
More than 180 days past due	37.64	1,957.03
	37.64	1,957.03

Movement in the loss allowance in respect of trade receivables:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,957.03	1,957.03
Loss allowance	(1,919.39)	-
Balance at the end of the year	37.64	1,957.03

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the probability of loss arising from a situation where there will not be enough cash and/or cash equivalents to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers, sale of illiquid assets will yield less than their fair value and illiquid assets will not be sold at the desired time due to lack of buyers. The primary objective of liquidity management is to provide for sufficient cash and cash equivalents at all times and any place in the world to enable us to meet our payment obligations.

The Company's finance department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date on undiscounted basis.

As at 31 March 2024	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	273.71	738.71	1,012.42
Other financial liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	40.20			40.20
Other financial liabilities	254.24	-	-	254.24
Total	294.44	273.71	738.71	1,306.86

As at 31 March 2023	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



STONE INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

b) Financial risk management (continued)**(iii) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

a. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Particulars	Rs. in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial liabilities		
Non Current financials Liabilities	-	-
Other Current financials liabilities	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-

b. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans from banks/ financial institutions carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current borrowing (including current maturities)	-	-
Current borrowing	-	5,721.10
Total	-	5,721.10

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest on term loans from banks	Profit or (loss)	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
For the year ended 31 March 2024	-	-
For the year ended 31 March 2023	-	-

c. Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant price risk



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(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

33. LEASES

i) The details of the right-of-use assets held by the company is as follows:

	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023
Land -Recognised during the year	1,080.04	-
Less : Depreciation during the year	63.91	-
Total	1,016.13	-

ii) The details of lease liability:

	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023
Opening Balance	-	-
Recognised during the year	1,080.04	-
Add: Interest expense accrued on lease liabilities	89.11	-
Less: Lease Liabilities paid including Interest	116.52	-
Closing Balance	1,052.62	-
Current	40.20	-
Non-Current	1,012.42	-

ii) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023
Interest on Lease Liability	89.11	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	63.91	-
	153.02	-

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**A Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of :**

The Company has paid /provided lease rent payable to Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (SPMP) towards leasehold land at company's taratala plant at the rate of Rs. 11.97lakhs per month as against Rs.39.22lakhs per month demanded by (SPMP), in terms of Hon'ble High court order dated 19th July,2013. Any further liability in this regard will be accounted for on disposal of the writ petition.

In respect of above, future cash flows are determinable only on receipt of the judgement pending which in the opinion of the company is not tenable and there is no possibility of any future cash outflow in the matter.

B Commitments

a. Capital Commitments: Estimated Amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance) amounts to Rs.393 lakhs

b. Other Commitments: The company does not have any long term commitments/contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

c. Lease Commitments: Refer Note no 33 in respect of commitment with regard to leases.

35. The company has net deferred tax asset as on balance sheet date for unabsorbed losses/depreciation etc which has not been recognised in these financial statement in view of accounting policy stated in Note 1.2(h)

36. In the Insolvency Resolution Process of Corporate Person (CIRP) as per the provisions of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016 for the Company, the Hon'ble NCLT, Kolkata Bench, vide its order No. IA (IB) 1335 of 2022 in CP IB 565 KB 2020 dated 08 June 2023 has approved the Resolution Plan (ARP) submitted by Jupiter Wagons Limited and consequently Jupiter Wagons Limited became Successful Resolution Applicant (SRA). In terms of the said approved resolution plan, the following adjustments have been made in these financial statements.

(a) Unsubstanable debt of fiancial creditors amounting to Rs. 4192.10 lakhs (net of Rs. 1529 lakhs paid to them as per the said resolution plan) has been converted into equity and the said shares including share capital brought forward from earlier years totalling to Rs. 5152.43 lakhs has been cancelled and transferred to capital reserve .



(b) Necessary written off/ written back of assets and liabilities has been made in these financial statements as stated below:-

(i) Liabilities written back.

Particulars	Amount in lakhs
Trade Payable	2,958.49
Provision for Employee Benefit	374.81
Other Payable	1,985.70
Income Received in Advance	4.60
CIRP Cost Payable	37.67
Total	5,361.27

(ii) Assets written off

Particulars	Amount in lakhs
Property Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	2,194.12
Investments	22.03
Other Non Current Assets	357.96
Other Financial Assets	75.01
Loan & Advances	2,318.34
Inventories	2,405.25
Cash & Cash equivalent	443.40
Other Current Assets	2,205.81
Total	10,021.91

(iii) Provision for Doubtful debts amounting Rs. 1919.39 lakhs has been provided in these financial statements.

(iv) Lease rent for the CIRP period amount Rs. 227.46lakhs has been paid as per approved resolution plan and accordingly accounted for in these financial statement.

(v) Contribution of PF and other fund amounting Rs. 215.31 lakhs has been paid as per approved resolution plan and accordingly accounted for in these financial statement.



STONE INDIA LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

37 FINANCIAL RATIOS

Ratio	Measure ment unit	Numerator	Denominator	As at	As at	Reason for Variance
				31 March 2024	31 March 2023	
				Ratio	Ratio	
Current ratio	in times	Total current assets	Current liabilities = Total current liabilities - current maturities of non current borrowings and lease liabilities	1.46	0.74	Write back/Write off pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan
Debt-equity ratio	in times	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Net equity = Total equity - capital reserve	-	4.07	Borrowings has been written back and paid off pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan
Debt service coverage ratio	in times	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Earnings = Profit after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	(1.28)	-	Borrowings has been written back and paid off pursuant to Approved Resolution Plan
Return on equity ratio	(%)	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	-414.13%	-5.06%	Due to Negative Net profit and new issue of equity share capital
Inventory turnover ratio	in times	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	-	-	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	in times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	-	-	
Trade payables turnover ratio	in times	Purchases	Average trade payables	-	-	
Net capital turnover ratio	in times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	-	-	
Net profit ratio	(%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-	-	



STONE INDIA LIMITED

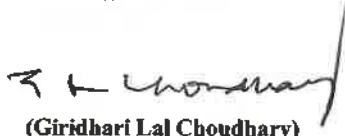
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

38 Other Statutory Information

- a. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property
- b. The company does not have any transaction with struck off companies.
- c. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- d. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity ,including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (i) 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
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- e. The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity ,including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (i) 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
- (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- f. 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.
- g. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- h. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2023.
39. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility from the date transactions are recorded in the software and the same has been operated throughout the period for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further ,there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.
40. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified to confirm to the current year's classification.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302049E



(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)
Partner
(Membership Number: 052112)
Place: Kolkata
Date: 06th May 2024.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
STONE INDIA LIMITED**



RAJIV KUMAR TULSYAN
Director
(DIN: 01394125)



MADHUBHANDA CHATTERJEE
Director
(DIN: 02510507)

