

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Orkla India Private Limited (formerly "MTR Foods Private Limited")

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Orkla India Private Limited [formerly "MTR Foods Private 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 Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone 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 Director's report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone 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 standalone 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



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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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 1" 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, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (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, except as described in note 53(i) of the standalone financial statements, the information relating to daily back-up schedule for the period April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 for one accounting software and server location is not available in respect of one accounting software, thus we are unable to comment on whether daily backups were taken on the servers physically located in India with respect to the aforesaid softwares; and for the matters stated in the paragraph (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (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 standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024;
 - (h) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (i) 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 standalone financial statements – Refer note 42 to the standalone 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.




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- iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 55(iv) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 55(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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. The Company has used six accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below (also refer note 53(ii) to the standalone financial statements), the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:
- (a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level for five accounting software and for certain tables used for maintaining general ledger for one accounting software.
- (b) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the aforesaid accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number: 104315
UDIN: 24104315BKEXIR3160



Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 10, 2024

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Annexure 1 referred to in our report to the members of Orkla India Private Limited [formerly “MTR Foods Private Limited] (“the Company”) for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) All property, plant and equipment have not been physically verified by the Management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(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(a) to the standalone financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company. Certain title deeds: i) of the immovable Properties, in the nature of freehold land & buildings, which were acquired pursuant to a Scheme of Amalgamation approved by National Company Law Tribunal's (NCLT) Order dated August 24, 2023, are not individually held in the name of the Company, however the deed of merger has been registered by the Company on September 01, 2023 and ii) of the immovable Properties, in the nature of freehold land & buildings are held in the erstwhile name of the Company i.e. MTR Foods Private Limited

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in lakhs)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Land (freehold and leasehold) and buildings	14,947	Eastern Condiments Private limited (ECPL) [Erstwhile Subsidiary]	No	September 01, 2023	Land and building pending transfer to the Company on account of the scheme of amalgamation, which are in the name of its erstwhile subsidiary, will be transferred in the name of the Company in due course
Land (freehold and leasehold) and buildings	10,360	MTR Foods Private Limited (Erstwhile name of the Company)	No	January 04, 2024	The legal name of the Company has been changed during the year ended March 31, 2024. The land and building are held in the erstwhile name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(e) As disclosed in note 55(ii) to the standalone financial statements, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.



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(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the Management during the year except for inventories lying with third party. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and the coverage and procedures for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2024 and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

(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) (a) During the year, the Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans, or provided security, or stood guarantee to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships. Further, during the year, the Company has provided loans to other parties as follows:

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
-Others To employees	474
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
-Subsidiary	130
-Associate	500
-Others To employees	336

(b) During the year, the Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans, or provided security, or stood guarantee to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships. Further, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans during the year to other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted to companies and other parties, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular except for a loan granted to one company which is repayable on demand and hence, we are unable to make a specific comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of such loan.

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies or other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which has fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) As disclosed in note 13 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has granted loans repayable on demand to a company, which is a related party as defined in clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Loan (Rs. in lakhs)
Aggregate amount of loans - Repayable on demand	130
Percentage of loans to the total loans	13%

(iv) There are no loans, guarantees, and security given in respect of which provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable. In respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable, have been confirmed with by the Company.



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- (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, 2013 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) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products of the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in remittance of withholding taxes, professional tax and significant delay in remittance of goods and services taxes in few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, undisputed dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of payment
Goods and Services Tax (GST), 2017	GST (including interest)	28	April 2023 to August 2023	Various	Not paid

(b) According to the records of the Company, the dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and services tax, customs duty, value added tax, excise duty and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount of dispute (Rs. in Lakhs)	Payment under protest (Rs in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise and Customs Act, 1944	Excise duty	8	-	March 2006 to May 2007	Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs (Appeals)
The Central Excise and Customs Act, 1944	Excise duty	70	-	November 2004 to February 2006	Honorable Supreme Court of India
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	11	-	2008-09 to 2009-10	Commissioner of Central Excise
The Central Excise and Customs Act, 1944	Excise duty	1	-*	March 2011 to December 2012	Customs Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Central Excise and Customs Act, 1944	Excise duty	-*	-*	January 2014 to December 2014	Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs (Appeals)
The Central Excise and Customs Act, 1944	Excise duty	-*	-*	January 2015 to December 2015	Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs (Appeals)
Kerala Value Added Tax	Value Added Tax	14	6	2005-06 to 2016-17	Commercial Tax Office, Kerala



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Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount of dispute (Rs. in Lakhs)	Payment under protest (Rs in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Karnataka Value Added Tax Act, 2003	VAT/CST	251	-	December 2006 to September 2007	Honorable Supreme Court of India
Karnataka Value Added Tax	Value Added Tax	42	42	January 2007 to December 2007	Supreme Court of India
Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax	Value Added Tax	132	132	2009- 10 to 2015-16	Asst. Commissioner, Commercial Taxes
Goods and Services Tax (GST), 2017	GST	64	-	July 2017 to March 2022	The Deputy Commissioner of State Tax
Goods and Services Tax (GST), 2017	GST	4,923	-	July 2017 to March 2022	Office of the Commissioner of Central Tax (Audit)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	27	13	2004-05 to 2005- 06	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax (including penalty)	816	48	2010-11 to June 2017	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

*Rounded off to nearest lakhs

- (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 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) As disclosed in note 55(viii) to the standalone financial statements, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loan outstanding during the year and hence the requirement to report on clause (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint venture or associate company. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (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 not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under Sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the Management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) (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 is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no core investment company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 47 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



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(xx) (a) The Company has not transferred the amount remaining unspent in respect of other than ongoing projects, to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013, till the date of the report. However, the period for such transfer i.e. six months of the expiry of the financial year as permitted under second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, has not elapsed till the date of our report. This matter has been disclosed in note 40 to the standalone financial statements;

(b) All amounts that are unspent under Section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance of with provisions of Sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. This matter has been disclosed in note 40 to the standalone financial statements.

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per Sunil Gagger
Partner
Membership Number: 104315
UDIN: 24104315BKEXIR3160



Place: Bengaluru

Date: September 10, 2024

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Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Orkla India Private Limited (formerly "MTR Foods Private Limited")

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Orkla India Private Limited [formerly "MTR Foods Private Limited"] ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone 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 Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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.



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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per Sunil Gagar
Partner
Membership Number: 104315
UDIN: 24104315BKEXIR3160



Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 10, 2024

Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)
CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	40,575	36,136
Capital work-in-progress	3(b)	362	7,389
Right-of-use assets	4(a)	4,462	4,556
Goodwill	5	98,636	98,636
Other intangible assets	5	59,208	59,295
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture	6(a)	5,466	4,962
Other investments	6(b)	-	-
Loans	7	61	567
Other financial assets	8	696	837
Other non-current assets	9	932	729
Income tax assets (net)	10	10,235	8,072
		2,20,633	2,21,179
Current assets			
Inventories	11	29,511	34,796
Financial assets			
Investments	6(c)	29,715	23,458
Trade receivables	12	16,852	11,549
Loans	13	905	593
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,930	2,399
Bank balances other than above	15	7,500	5,000
Other financial assets	16	19,908	5,295
Other current assets	17	8,333	5,966
		1,16,654	89,056
Total assets		3,37,287	3,10,235
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	1,340	1,233
Instruments entirely equity in nature	18	30	-
Other equity	19	2,79,388	2,23,042
Total equity		2,80,758	2,24,275
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22(a)	377	377
Lease liabilities	4(b)	5,141	5,215
Other financial liabilities	25(a)	790	582
Government grants	20	107	107
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	9,024	7,238
Provisions	27(a)	-	23
Other non-current liabilities	21	132	112
		15,571	13,654



Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22(b)	-	3.122
Lease liabilities	4(b)	769	706
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	6,188	3,822
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	16,853	14,246
Other financial liabilities	25(b)	13,014	46,413
Other current liabilities	26	1,753	1,560
Provisions	27(b)	1,905	2,437
Current tax liabilities (net)	28	476	-
		40,958	72,306
Total liabilities		56,529	85,960
Total equity and liabilities		337,287	310,235

Summary of material accounting policies 2.2

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
 Chartered Accountants


 per Sunil Gaggar
 Partner
 Membership no.: 104315



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
 CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007


 Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
 Chairman
 DIN: 01361367


 Sanjay Sharma
 Director & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 02581107


 Suniana Calapa
 Chief Financial Officer


 Ragee Raju
 Company Secretary
 Membership no: F11322

Place: Bengaluru
 Date: September 10, 2024

Place: Kochi
 Date: September 10, 2024

Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs except share data and per share data, unless stated otherwise)
 CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	29	234,233	215,403
Other income	30	3,253	2,912
Total income		237,486	218,315
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and packing materials consumed	31	130,197	118,668
Purchase of stock-in-trade	32	7,149	5,625
(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	33	(1,453)	1,439
Employee benefits expense	34	22,933	22,105
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	6,170	5,495
Finance costs	36	657	2,700
Other expenses	37	41,504	36,652
Total expenses		207,157	192,684
Profit before tax		30,329	25,631
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	38	6,287	593
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	38	82	39
- Deferred tax charge/(credit)	38 & 52	1,567	(8,797)
Total tax expense		7,936	(8,165)
Profit for the year		22,393	33,796
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods :			
(a) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	39	871	(266)
Income tax effect on above	38	(219)	67
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (net of tax)		652	(199)
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		23,045	33,597
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of shares: Rs. 10 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 10)]	51		
Basic		167	261
Diluted		167	261
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
 Chartered Accountants

per Sunil Gaggar
 Partner
 Membership no.: 104315



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
 Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
 CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
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Sanjay Sharma
 Director & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 02581107

Ragee Raju
 Company Secretary
 Membership no: F11322

Place: Bengaluru
 Date: September 10, 2024

Place: Kochi
 Date: September 10, 2024

Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
 Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)
 CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up

	Nos.	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	12,330,269	1,233
Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	12,330,269	1,233
Shares issued during the year (refer note 52)	757,526	76
Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (ROCPS) converted to equity shares (refer note 52)	305,564	31
As at March 31, 2024	13,393,359	1,340

Instruments entirely equity in nature

Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (ROCPS) of Rs.10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid up

As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Shares issued during the year (refer note 52)	611,128	61
Converted to equity shares (refer note 52)	(305,564)	(31)
As at March 31, 2024	305,564	30

For movement in share capital, refer note 18.

Other equity

	Reserve and surplus					Shares pending issuance (refer note 52)	Other comprehensive income Fair value gains/(losses) on equity instruments	Total
	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Other equity-share based payment			
As at April 1, 2022	111,014	337	-	50,790	144	27,000	112	189,397
Profit for the year	-	-	-	33,796	-	-	-	33,796
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	(199)	-	-	-	(199)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	33,597	-	-	-	33,597
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment plans (refer note 43)	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	69
Cross charge from ultimate holding company for employee share based payment plans	-	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
As at March 31, 2023	111,014	337	-	84,387	192	27,000	112	223,042
Profit for the year	-	-	-	22,393	-	-	-	22,393
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	652	-	-	-	652
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	23,045	-	-	-	23,045
Capital reserve arising on account of merger (refer note 52)	-	-	60,306	-	-	-	-	60,306
Shares issued on account of merger (refer note 52)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,000)	-	(27,000)
Share issue expenses	(64)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64)
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment plans (refer note 43)	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	68
Cross charge from ultimate holding company for employee share based payment plans	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	(9)
As at March 31, 2024	110,950	337	60,306	107,432	251	-	112	279,388

Summary of material accounting policies. Refer note 2.2

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

per Sunil Gaggar
 Partner
 Membership no.: 104315



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)

CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
 Chairman
 DIN: 01361367

Suniana Calapa
 Chief Financial Officer

Sunima
 Director & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 02581107

Ragee Raju
 Company Secretary
 Membership no: F11322

Place: Bengaluru

Date: September 10, 2024

Place: Kochi

Date: September 10, 2024

Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)
CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		30,329	25,631
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Share based payment expenses (refer note 43)		59	48
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		4,214	3,695
Amortisation of intangible assets		1,144	1,037
Depreciation on right-of-use assets		812	763
Interest expense - others		26	2,043
Interest expense - lease liabilities		551	549
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		(117)	165
Interest on government grants		19	19
Advance written off		-	5
Expense settled through transfer of assets		-	15
Unwinding of security deposit		(29)	(27)
Gain on termination/modification of right-of-use assets		-	(10)
Rental income		(2)	(3)
Profit on sale of current investments (net)		(1,048)	(1,325)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss (net)		(441)	(412)
Liabilities no longer required written back		(15)	(27)
Loss on sale of property plant and equipment		5	32
Write back of advance from customers		-	(12)
Interest income		(890)	(100)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)		(163)	(60)
Operating profit before working capital changes		34,454	32,026
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase) in trade receivables		(5,032)	(1,773)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		5,284	(4,034)
(Increase) in financial assets and other assets		(4,152)	(3,126)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable		4,998	(3,145)
Increase in financial liabilities and other liabilities		1,572	7,453
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		316	(1,060)
Cash generated from operations		37,440	26,341
Direct tax paid (net)		(8,061)	(7,576)
Net cash from operating activities (A)		29,379	18,765
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work in progress and capital advances)		(3,912)	(7,930)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		98	151
Purchase of units of mutual funds		(76,599)	(61,354)
Proceeds from sale of units of mutual funds		71,866	57,811
Repayment of loan by subsidiary company		240	180
Investment in deposits with bank and margin money deposits with original maturity more than 3 months (net)		(12,400)	(5,027)
Investment in deposits with financial institutions		(2,500)	-
Investment in shares of associates		(504)	(199)
Interest received		315	67
Rent received		2	3
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		(23,394)	(16,298)



Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)
 CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from short term borrowings		-	3,100
Repayment of short term borrowings		(3,100)	(2,500)
Interest paid		(40)	(326)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(677)	(568)
Interest on lease liabilities paid		(551)	(549)
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(22)	(637)
Share issue expenses		(64)	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)		(4,454)	(1,480)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		1,531	987
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,399	1,412
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		3,930	2,399
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts		3,924	2,393
Cash on hand		6	6
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)		3,930	2,399

Summary of material accounting policies

2.2

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

per 
 Sunil Gaggar
 Partner
 Membership no.: 104315



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)

CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

*


 Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
 Chairman
 DIN: 01361367


 Sanjay Sharma
 Director & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 02581107


 Suniana Calapa
 Chief Financial Officer


 Ragee Raju
 Company Secretary
 Membership no: F11322

Place: Bengaluru

Date: September 10, 2024

Place: Kochi

Date: September 10, 2024

1. Corporate Information

Orkla India Private Limited [formerly MTR Foods Private Limited] (“the Company”) [CIN No. U15136KA1996PTC021007] was incorporated at Bangalore in 1996 under the Companies Act, 1956, and is engaged in the manufacture and sale of instant food mixes, spices, masalas and blended curry powders made of spices, ready-to-eat food products, vermicelli, confectionery, beverages, coffee and rice products (viz. Puttu Podi, Idli Podi, Dosa Podi, Pathiri Podi, Appam Podi, etc.) etc. The Company also undertakes trading of certain food products such as, spices, spice mix, pickles, tea, tamarind, coconut oil and oral care products. The registered office of the Company is No. 1, 2nd and 3rd Floor, 100 Feet inner ring road, Ashwini layout, Ejipura, Bengaluru – 560047, Karnataka.

The Company is headquartered in Bengaluru and has its manufacturing facilities in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, and warehouses and an extensive distribution network in India, Middle East countries and other overseas markets.

The standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on September 10, 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation:

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following assets and liabilities measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value; and
- b) Derivative financial instruments.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees lakhs and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (Rs. 00,000), except when otherwise indicated. Certain numbers in the notes and disclosures in the standalone financial statements have been presented as zero (“0”), where the absolute amount is below Rs. 50,000 (“fifty thousand”).

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies:

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)
CIN No: U15136KA1996PTC021007

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period: or
- There is no conditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities as non-current.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

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

(b) Foreign currency translation

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees lakhs ('Rs. 00,000'), which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

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

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

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

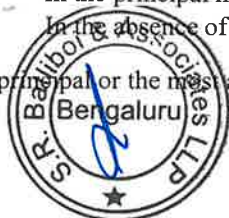
(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivative instruments and investments (other than investment in subsidiaries and associates) at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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



Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)
CIN No: U15136KA1996PTC021007

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

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

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

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

- (i) Level 1 — inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- (ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- (iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:-

- (i) Disclosure for fair valuation methods, significant estimates and judgements - note 2.3, 5, 48 and 49.
- (ii) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) - note 6(a), 6(b), 6(c), 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22(a), 22(b), 24, 25(a), 25(b), 4(b).

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five- step approach:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligation in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

(i) Sale of goods:

Revenue is measured at the transaction price that the Company receives or expects to receive as consideration for goods supplied and services rendered, net of returns and estimates of variable consideration such as discounts to customers.



The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated if any. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not received by the Company in its own account. Rather, it is collected on value added to commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

- **Variable consideration:**

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The contracts for the sale of goods provide with the customers with a right to return, cash discounts, and volume rebates/trade incentives. The rights of return, cash discount and volume rebates/trade incentives give rise to variable consideration.

- **Volume rebates**

The Company gives volume rebates/trade incentives to customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. The Company applies the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from the management services is recognized as and when services are rendered. The Company collects goods and services tax on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence it is excluded from the revenue.

(iii) Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (n) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.



(iv) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.

(v) Sale of energy from windmills

Revenue from energy generated from windmills is recognised based on energy units generated and supplied to the Grid (Electricity board) net off units drawn for own consumption. As regards to energy units used for own consumption, they are netted off against power costs.

(vi) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

(vii) Dividend Income

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(viii) Export incentives income

Export incentives under various schemes notified by government are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

(ix) Government grant

The Company may receive government grants that require compliance with certain conditions related to the Company's operating activities or are provided to the Company by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria.

Accordingly, government grants:

- (a) related to or used for assets, are deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.
- (b) related to incurring specific expenditures are taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss on the same basis and in the same periods as the expenditures incurred.
- (c) by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria are recognised as they become receivable.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received upon the Company complying with the conditions attached to the grant. Income from such grants is recognised on a systematic basis over the periods to which they relate. In the unlikely event that a grant previously recognised is ultimately not received, it is treated as a change in estimate and the amount cumulatively recognised is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



(e) Income-tax

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with the investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and if it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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 utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity, in correlation to the underlying transaction.



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

Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax paid, except:

- i) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2019 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of tax credit availed wherever applicable. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.



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Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management except in case of leasehold improvements.

Particulars	Useful life used by the management (in years)
Plant and machinery	5-15
Office equipment/ Computers	3-6
Factory buildings	30
Electrical fittings	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	4-8
Windmill	22

Leasehold Improvements are depreciated over the primary period of the lease, or useful life, whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis.

In respect of assets acquired which have been previously used by another party, depreciation is provided over the remaining useful lives of such assets determined within their overall useful lives as stated above.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

(g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.



A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Assets	Useful life (in years)
Software	3 years
Trademarks	Indefinite
Distribution network	4 years
Recipes	10 years

(h) Business combination and goodwill

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory. The transactions between entities under common control are specifically covered by Ind AS 103. Such transactions are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts of the Company's standalone financial statements. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within the Company's equity. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves. The Company's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognized from the moment the acquired companies are included in these standalone financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities would be combined, retrospectively, as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented.

Purchase consideration paid in excess / shortfall of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities including contingent liabilities and contingent assets, is recognised as goodwill / capital reserve respectively, except in case where different accounting treatment is specified in the court approved scheme.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and liabilities or assets related to employee benefits arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 "Income Taxes" and Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" respectively.

Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.



(i) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Category of assets	Estimated useful life
Building	2 to 25 Years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company as follows:

- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, packing materials and stores, spares and consumables

Lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

Work-in-progress & finished goods including stock-in-trade goods

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of Work in progress and finished goods includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of stock-in-trade goods includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.



For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

(l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plan:

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plan:

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.



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Past service costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Interest expense and income

Leave Encashment / compensated absences:

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(n) Share based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for cash payments based on equity instruments (equity settled transactions) of the ultimate holding company.

The Company classifies a share-based payment transaction as equity settled when it receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments or receives goods or services but has no obligation to settle the transaction with the supplier.

Further, it classifies a share-based payment transaction as cash settled if it acquires the goods or services by incurring a liability to transfer cash or other assets to the supplier of those goods or services for amounts that are based on the price of its own equity instruments or that of another group entity.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. The cost is recognised together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves in equity or capital contribution from parent depending on which entity is settling the transaction. The costs are recognised, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.



(o) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets include Investments, Trade Receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and Cash equivalents. Such assets are initially recognised at fair value or transaction price, as applicable, when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. The transaction price includes transaction costs unless the asset is being valued through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized 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 (P&L). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

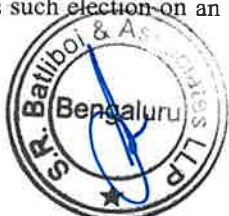
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are 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 EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to note 12.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture are recorded at cost less impairment. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.



If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and other receivable. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, trade and other receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.



Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, including payable to employees and borrowings

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR). The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount
Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.



Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(p) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects the statement of profit and loss or treated as basis adjustment, if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

(q) Investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. Investment accounted for at cost is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale and investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per Ind AS 36. An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.



(r) Segment accounting policies

Identification of segments:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

In accordance with Ind AS 108- Operating segments, segment information has been provided in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these standalone financial statements.

(s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

(t) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet and for the purpose of the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand and cash at bank including fixed deposits with original maturity period of three months

(u) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

(v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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



Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company's assumptions and estimates are based on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in India, which is a defined benefit obligation. The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. The estimate of future salary increases is based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 39.

(b) Leases

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The management while evaluating lease periods have not considered the renewal periods of real estate leases as the management is not reasonably certain of exercising the renewal options available as on the balance sheet date. Further, the management is reasonably certain of not exercising any termination options available as part of the contract as on the balance sheet date for all such leases and hence have not considered them in evaluation of lease periods.



(c) Provision for sales return

The Company provides for sales return on damaged goods based on trend of previous years. The Company reviews the trend at regular intervals to ensure the applicability of the same in the changing scenario and based on the management's assessment of market conditions.

(d) Estimating variable consideration for discount, volume rebates and trade incentives

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received/receivable from its customers and in determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Company considers the effects of various factors such as volume-based discounts, rebates and other promotion incentives schemes ('trade schemes') provided to the customers. At year end, amounts for trade schemes that have been incurred and not yet provided to the customers are estimated and accrued.

In estimating the variable consideration towards discounts, volume rebates and trade incentives taking into consideration the terms of the volume thresholds and expected likely payout based on historical experience, current trend and future expectations of customers meeting the thresholds.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in note 5.

(f) Share based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses Black and Scholes model. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 43.

(g) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 48 for further disclosures.



(h) Provision on inventories

The Company has a defined policy for provision on inventory sub-categorised into raw materials, packing materials and finished goods. The Company provides provision based on the policy, expired, obsolete and slow-moving inventory.

(i) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end. The useful lives are based on technical advice, prior asset usage experience and the risk of technological obsolescence.

(j) Impairment allowance for doubtful debts

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off if the same are not collectible. Further details about impairment allowance are given in note 49.

2.4 New and amended standards

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments.

(i) Definition of accounting estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of accounting policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to Ind AS

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The Company previously recognised for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. As a result of these amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. Since, these balances qualify for offset as per the requirements of paragraph 74 of Ind AS 12, there is no impact in the balance sheet. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at April 01, 2022.

2.5 Standards notified but not effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.



3(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings [on freehold land]	Buildings [on leasehold land]	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Electrical Fittings	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Windmill	Total
Gross block											
As at April 1, 2022	12,256	12,302	557	97	18,580	897	781	714	702	635	47,521
Additions	25	43	-	-	893	247	5	68	415	-	1,696
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(279)	(7)	-	(5)	(106)	-	(397)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(1)	-	-	(117)	(0)	(15)	-	-	-	(133)
At March 31, 2023	12,281	12,344	557	97	19,077	1,137	771	777	1,011	635	48,687
Additions	-	-	56	266	7,796	384	44	78	46	-	8,741
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(58)	(11)	-	(1)	(217)	-	(289)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
At March 31, 2024	12,281	12,413	613	363	26,814	1,510	815	854	840	635	57,138
Depreciation and impairment											
As at April 1, 2022	-	1,203	46	26	6,738	385	304	242	170	87	9,201
Depreciation for the year (refer note 35)	-	640	46	15	2,336	200	92	95	184	87	3,695
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(163)	(7)	-	(3)	(98)	-	(271)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(1)	-	-	(58)	(0)	(15)	(74)	-	-	(148)
At March 31, 2023	-	1,842	92	41	8,853	578	381	334	256	174	12,551
Depreciation for the year (refer note 35)	-	635	46	26	2,786	273	89	109	160	90	4,214
Disposals	-	(0)	-	-	(38)	(10)	-	(1)	(152)	-	(201)
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
At March 31, 2024	-	2,477	138	67	11,600	841	470	442	264	264	16,563
Net carrying value as at:											
At March 31, 2023	12,281	10,502	465	56	10,224	559	390	443	755	461	36,136
At March 31, 2024	12,281	9,936	475	296	15,214	669	345	412	576	371	40,575

Note:

(i) The Company had elected to carry forward the carrying values of property, plant and equipment as on March 31, 2019 under the previous GAAP as deemed cost on the transition date (April 01, 2019) under Ind AS 101 'First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

(ii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company as at March 31, 2024

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, plant & equipment	Land (freehold and leasehold) and buildings	14,947	Eastern Condiments Private limited (ECPPL) [Erstwhile Subsidiary]	No	September 01, 2023	Land & Building pending transfer to the Company on account of scheme of merger which are in the name of erstwhile subsidiary, will be transferred in the name of the Company in due course.
Property, plant & equipment	Land (freehold) and buildings	10,360	MTR Foods Private Limited [Erstwhile name of the Company]	No	January 04, 2024	The legal name of the Company has been changed during the year ended March 31, 2024. The land and building are held in the erstwhile name of the Company.

(iii) The Company purchased a land situated at Edepally from a bank through auction during the year ended March 31, 2019. During earlier year, the Company had advanced an amount of Rs:465 for purchase of the said land to a party, which is disclosed under capital advances in Note 9. The concerned land was mortgaged by the said party with a bank as security. The land was taken over by the bank during the year ended March 31, 2019 as part of its recovery proceedings against the said party. The Company has provided for the capital advances as doubtful of recovery. The Company has purchased the said land from the bank through auction of a plot of area of 377 Sq. Mtr. Navas M. Meeran (CEO and Director of ECPPL, erstwhile subsidiary) has paid Rs:377 to the Company, as agreed through his personal guarantee to secure the title of the land in the name of the Company. The amount paid by Mr. Navas M. Meeran for the purchase of the land is disclosed under capital advances in Note 9. The Company has provided for the capital advances as doubtful of recovery. The Company has purchased the said land from the bank through auction of a plot of area of 377 Sq. Mtr. Navas M. Meeran (CEO and Director of ECPPL, erstwhile subsidiary) has paid Rs:377 to the Company, as agreed through his personal guarantee to secure the amount recovered from the aforesaid party. In the event of non-recovery of the amount, the above paid amount will be set off against the advance receivable from the party and no amounts would be payable to Mr. Navas M. Meeran. The difference of Rs:88 has been written off in the books of accounts.



3(b) Capital work-in-progress

As at April 1, 2022	308
Additions	7,313
Capitalised	(232)
At March 31, 2023	7,389
Additions	1,129
Capitalised	(8,091)
Disposal	(65)
At March 31, 2024	362

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024				Total
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	276	42	-	-	318
Projects temporarily suspended	-	27	-	17	44
Total	276	69	-	17	362

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023				Total
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	7,267	6	-	5	7,278
Projects temporarily suspended	-	94	4	13	111
Total	7,267	100	4	18	7,389

Details of projects overdue to its original plan:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024				Total
	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Factory, Bengaluru	182	30	-	-	212
Factory, Kittur	-	5	-	-	5
Factory, Guntur	5	-	-	-	5
Factory, Kothamangalam	-	10	-	-	10
Total	187	45	-	-	232

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023				Total
	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Factory, Bengaluru	1,496	-	-	-	1,496
Corporate office, Bengaluru	546	-	-	-	546
Stores, Bengaluru	117	-	-	-	117
Factory, Kittur	5	-	-	-	5
Factory, Kothamangalam	2	-	-	-	2
Total	2,166	-	-	-	2,166

As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Company has no projects whose cost has exceeded compared to its original plan.



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4 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

4(a) Right-of-use assets (ROU)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	4,556	4,544
Additions	718	773
Depreciation (refer note 35)	(812)	(763)
Deletions	-	(45)
Adjustments due to modification [refer note (i) below]	-	47
At the end of the year	4,462	4,556

4(b) Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	5,921	5,756
Additions	666	741
Retirements	-	(55)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 36)	551	549
Payments	(1,228)	(1,117)
Adjustment due to modification [refer note (i) below]	-	47
At the end of the year	5,910	5,921

Note :

- (i) The modification/adjustment is on account of change in the lease term or change in the lease payments. Accordingly the lease liability is re-measured as on date of modification and the difference between the lease liability as on date of modification and the re-measured lease liability as per above is adjusted to the carrying amount of ROU.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current	5,141	5,215
Current	769	706

The following are the amounts recognised in profit and loss :

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Gain on termination/modification of right-of-use assets (refer note 30)	-	10
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (refer note 35)	812	763
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 36)	551	549
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses & staff welfare)	1,013	854
Expense relating to leases of low value assets (included in other expenses)	33	108

Also refer note 41(a) for other disclosures in respect of leases.

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5 Intangible assets

	Goodwill [refer note (i)]	Trademarks and Brands [refer note (i)]	Distribution Network	Recipes	Computer Software	Total
Gross block						
As at April 1, 2022	98,636	57,311	3,680	5	818	61,814
Additions	-	-	-	-	50	50
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	98,636	57,311	3,680	5	868	61,864
Additions	-	-	-	-	1,057	1,057
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	98,636	57,311	3,680	5	1,925	62,921
Amortisation						
As at April 1, 2022	-	9	920	3	600	1,532
Amortisation for the year (refer note 35)	-	0	920	0	117	1,037
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	-	9	1,840	3	717	2,569
Amortisation for the year (refer note 35)	-	0	920	0	224	1,144
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	-	9	2,760	3	941	3,713
Net carrying value as at:						
At March 31, 2023	98,636	57,302	1,840	2	151	59,295
At March 31, 2024	98,636	57,302	920	2	984	59,208

Note:

(i) The Company has recognised goodwill of Rs. 98,636 and Trademarks & Brands amounting to Rs. 57,300 on acquisition of ECPL. Trademarks and Brands are not amortised and are considered to have indefinite life considering the history of ECPL operations and established brands in the market of its operations. These intangible assets and goodwill are tested for impairment annually in line with the applicable accounting standards.

For impairment testing, goodwill and brands and trade marks with indefinite life acquired through business combinations has been allocated to Eastern CGU.

The recoverable amount of the Eastern CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management for calendar year 2024 to 2028 covering a five year period. The post-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 12% (March 31, 2023: 12%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 5.0% growth rate (March 31, 2023: EBITDA multiple - 19) that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount rates
- Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

Discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Company is obliged to service. Segment-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Growth rate - In assessing the impairment of our Cash Generating Units (CGUs), we have applied a growth rate of 5% to extrapolate the cash flows. This rate reflects both the segment's historical performance and our expectations for sustainable future growth in a competitive market. The growth rate is integral to the discounted cash flow models, which inform the recoverable amount of the CGUs against their carrying values.

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6 Investments

6(a) Non-current investments

Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
In subsidiaries (at cost unless stated otherwise):		
Unquoted equity shares:		
50,000 (March 31, 2023: 50,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up in Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited	2,707	2,707
20,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 20,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up in BAM'S Condiments Impex Private Limited	200	200
Less: Provision for impairment	(200)	(200)
1,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up in Eastern Food Speciality Formulations Private Limited	10	10
Less: Provision for impairment	(10)	(10)
(A)	2,707	2,707
In associate (at cost unless stated otherwise):		
Unquoted equity shares:		
4,271 (March 31, 2023: 3,732) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up in Pot Ful India Private Limited [refer note (i) below]	2,020	1,516
(B)	2,020	1,516
In joint venture (at cost unless stated otherwise):		
Unquoted equity shares:		
2,500 (March 31, 2023: 2,500) equity shares of UAE Dirhams 1,000 each fully paid-up in Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	739	739
(C)	739	739
Total	(A+B+C)	5,466
	5,466	4,962

6(b) Other investments (at fair value through other comprehensive income):

Unquoted equity instruments:

1,403 (March 31, 2023: 1,403) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up in Firmroots Private Limited [refer note (ii) below]	-	-
Total	-	-

6(c) Current Investments (at fair value through profit or loss account)

Quoted mutual funds:

Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund 3,828,858 units (March 31, 2023: 2,795,729 units)	14,914	10,152
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund 4,142,242 units (March 31, 2023: 3,041,612 units)	14,801	10,135
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth direct plan Nil units (March 31, 2023: 231,745 units) [refer note (iii) below]	-	1,590
ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund - Growth Nil units (March 31, 2023: 249,545 units) [refer note (iii) below]	-	1,581
Total	29,715	23,458

Note:

Aggregate book value of quoted investments	29,715	23,458
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	5,466	4,962
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	210	210

Note:

- i) On December 1, 2018, the Company had acquired 1,112 shares of Pot Ful India Private Limited ('Pot Ful'), comprising of 10% shareholding in Pot Ful as at April 1, 2019. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company acquired 252 equity shares from the promoters of Pot Ful and subscribed to 2,150 equity shares resulting in 26.5% shareholding in Pot Ful. Effective July 15, 2019 Pot Ful became an associate of the Company. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company additionally subscribed to 218 equity shares resulting in 27.7% shareholding in Pot Ful. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company additionally subscribed to 539 equity shares resulting in 30.47% shareholding in Pot Ful.
- ii) On October 13, 2017, the Company had acquired 8,065 shares of Firmroots Private Limited ('FPL'), comprising of 43% shareholding, at fair value of Rs. 4,340 per share. During the year ended March 31, 2020, FPL had converted its Series A CCPS into equity shares, reducing the Company's shareholding to 33%. As at March 31, 2020, on account of continued losses incurred by FPL, the Company had recognised an impairment loss allowance of Rs. 1,513 per share. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company sold 6,662 shares of FPL at fair value of Rs. 2,627 per share, resulting into loss of Rs 200 per share. This loss is set off from the impairment allowance recognised in the year ended March 31, 2020. The balance shareholding in FPL after the sale was 5.54% resulting into FPL ceasing to be an associate of the Company w.e.f. December 24, 2020. Accordingly, investments in FPL was remeasured at fair value through OCI as per Ind AS 109. Management has assessed the fair value of the investment in FPL as at March 31, 2024 to be Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil).
- iii) Units amounting to Rs. 1,500 (750 relating to each fund) are not allotted as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2024: Nil).

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7 Non current - loans

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At amortised cost		
Loans to employees	61	67
Loans to related parties (refer note (i) below)	-	500
	61	567
Sub-classification of loans:		
Loan receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Loan receivables considered good - unsecured	61	567
Loan receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	61	567
Note:		
i) Loans to related parties comprise of the following		
Potful India Private Limited (Associate)	-	500

(i) The Company has given a loan to Potful India Private Limited for its principal business activities. One of the promoter director of the associate pledged his equity shares as security. The loan is repayable in September 2024 at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Subsequent to March 31, 2024, in the board meeting held on June 11, 2024, the Company has passed resolution to extend the period of loan till March 2025. Refer note 13.

8 Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At amortised cost		
Unsecured - considered good		
Security deposits for leased premises	368	383
Other deposits	327	322
Margin money deposits with bank [refer note (i) below]	1	132
	696	837

Note:

(i) Margin money deposits are intended to secure the Company's bank guarantee and letter of credit facility obtained by the Company.

9 Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured - considered good		
Capital advances	520	499
Prepaid expenses	57	23
Balances with statutory/government authorities	355	207
	932	729

10 Income tax assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance tax (net of provisions)	10,235	8,072
	10,235	8,072

11 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At lower of cost and net realisable value		
Raw materials	15,161	21,818
Packing materials	1,579	1,838
Work-in-progress	4,040	3,380
Finished goods [includes goods-in-transit Rs. 335 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 235)]	7,025	6,455
Traded goods	839	616
Stores, spares and consumables	867	689
	29,511	34,796

As at March 31, 2024 Rs. 879 (March 31, 2023 Rs. 725) was recognised as provision towards slow moving inventories.

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12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables include:

Receivable from related parties (refer note 46)
Receivable from others

Break-up for security details:

Trade receivables considered good - secured
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk
Trade receivables - credit impaired

Less: Allowance for expected credit loss

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	-	50
	16,852	11,499
	16,852	11,549
	-	-
	16,852	11,549
	-	-
	690	807
	17,542	12,356
	(690)	(807)
	16,852	11,549

Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing and are on terms of 0 to 60 days, except for export sales which are generally on terms of 30-120 days, however the same vary from each customer on basis of agreed terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amount which represent their fair value on initial recognition.

No trade or other receivable is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

For terms and condition relating to related party receivables, refer note 46.

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024	Current but not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	6,152	9,921	642	74	63	-	16,852
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	99	377	45	23	99	643
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	47	47
Total	6,152	10,020	1,019	119	86	146	17,542

As at March 31, 2023	Current but not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	7,388	4,055	106	-	-	-	11,549
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	0	143	120	52	428	743
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
Total	7,388	4,055	249	120	52	492	12,356

13 Current financial assets- loans

At amortised cost

Loans to employees
Loans to related parties [refer note (i) below and note 7(i)]

Sub-classification of loans:

Loan receivables considered good - secured
Loan receivables considered good - unsecured
Loan receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk
Loan receivables - credit impaired

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	275	223
	630	370
	905	593
	-	-
	905	593
	-	-
	-	-
	905	593

i) Loans to related parties comprise of the following:

- a) Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited (Subsidiary)
- b) PotFul India Private Limited (Associate)

The Company had granted an unsecured loan facility to Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited at the interest rate prevailing for one year Government securities, for its principal business activities. The said loan is repayable on demand, details as follows:

Type of borrower	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Loan to related parties (Subsidiary- Rasoi)	130	13%	370	32%
Total	130	13%	370	32%



14 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts*	3,924	2,393
Cash on hand	6	6
	3,930	2,399

*Includes Rs. 135 as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 125) earmarked towards CSR. Refer note 40.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company had undrawn borrowing facilities of Rs.10,414 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 10,155).

15 Bank balances other than above

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Bank deposits (with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	7,500	5,000
	7,500	5,000

Details of non-cash transactions from investing activities and changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	As at April 1, 2023	Cash flows (net)	Non-cash changes		As at March 31, 2024
			Fair Value adjustments	Others	
Investing activities					
Right-of-use assets	4,556	-	-	(94)	4,462
Non-current investments	4,962	504	-	-	5,466
Current investments	23,458	4,733	476	1,048	29,715
Total	32,976	5,237	476	954	39,643

	As at April 1, 2022	Cash flows (net)	Non-cash changes		As at March 31, 2023
			Fair Value adjustments	Others	
Financing activities					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of long-term borrowings shown under current borrowing)	399	(22)	-	-	377
Current borrowings	3,100	(3,100)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	5,921	(1,228)	-	1,217	5,910
Liability on account of forward commitment (refer note 52)	33,802	-	-	(33,442)	360
Total	43,222	(4,350)	-	(32,225)	6,647

	As at April 1, 2022	Cash flows (net)	Non-cash changes		As at March 31, 2023
			Fair Value adjustments	Others	
Investing activities					
Right-of-use assets	4,544	-	-	12	4,556
Non-current investments	4,763	199	-	-	4,962
Current investments	18,189	3,543	401	1,325	23,458
Total	27,496	3,742	401	1,337	32,976

	As at April 1, 2022	Cash flows (net)	Non-cash changes		As at March 31, 2023
			Fair Value adjustments	Others	
Financing activities					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of long-term borrowings shown under current borrowing)	1,036	(637)	-	-	399
Current borrowings	2,500	600	-	-	3,100
Lease liabilities	5,756	(1,117)	-	1,282	5,921
Liability on account of forward commitment (refer note 52)	32,106	-	-	1,696	33,802
Total	41,398	(1,154)	-	2,978	43,222

16 Other financial assets - current

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At amortised cost		
Unsecured - considered good		
Security deposits for leased premises	193	119
Bank deposits (with original maturity of more than 12 months and having remaining maturity of less than 12 months)	10,000	-
Deposit with financial institutions	2,500	-
Margin money deposits (refer note (i) below)	31	-
Other deposits	-	40
Interest accrued on loans & deposits	618	43
Advance to employees	4	16
Receivable from spices board [refer note (ii) below]	358	358
Insurance claim receivable [refer note (iii) below]	2,032	2,032
Incentive receivable	3,998	2,319
Other receivables	174	343
At fair value through profit and loss		
Derivative asset (mark-to-market gains on derivative contracts)	-	25
	19,908	5,295

Note:

(i) Margin money deposits are intended to secure the Company's bank guarantee and letter of credit facility obtained by the Company.

(ii) The amount receivable from Spice Board of India represents the balance amount receivable towards construction of factory building on behalf of Spice Board of India in Kota, Rajasthan. This factory building has been leased to the Company on monthly rent basis for a period of 15 years commencing from July 2017. Also refer note 41(b).

(iii) Pursuant to a fire incident on October 14, 2019, certain property, plant & equipment, inventory and other assets in one of the locations were damaged. The Company lodged an estimate of loss with the insurance company and the survey is currently ongoing. The total loss on account of damage is Rs. 2,896. The Company has recognised a minimum insurance claim receivable for Rs. 2,248. The aforementioned loss (to the extent of insurance claim receivable) and the corresponding credit arising from insurance claim receivable has been presented on a net basis in these standalone financial statements. Further, during the previous year ended March 31, 2023, few damaged fixed assets part of the above, was sold by auctioning it. The auction was held under the presence of insurance authorities and the Company realised Rs. 215 from the sale. Accordingly, the current insurance claim receivable is recorded at Rs. 2,032.



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17 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	907	497
Receivables from LIC [refer note (i) below]	240	99
Other receivables	168	-
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	6,023	4,354
Unsecured, considered doubtful	150	150
Less: provision for doubtful balances	6,173	4,504
	(150)	(150)
	6,023	4,354
Advances recoverable in kind**		
Unsecured, considered good	472	703
Unsecured, considered doubtful	18	18
Less: provision for doubtful advances	490	721
	(18)	(18)
	472	703
Export incentive receivables	505	280
Property, plant and equipment held for sale	18	33
	8,333	5,966

**Includes advances given to suppliers against purchase of raw materials and advances to employees against future services.

Note:

(i) The amount represents receivables from Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) towards the payment made by the Company on behalf of LIC to the employees resigned/retired.

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18 Share capital

a) Authorised share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each
As at the beginning of the year
Increase during the year*
As at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
3,70,00,000	3,700	-	-
8,70,00,000	8,700	5,00,00,000	5,000

Preference shares of Rs. 10 each
As at the beginning of the year
Increase during the year*
As at the end of the year

-	-	-	-
2,20,00,000	2,200	-	-
2,20,00,000	2,200	-	-

*Increase is on account of merger of Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) during the year with the Company. Refer note 52.

Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up
Total issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
1,33,93,359	1,340	1,23,30,269	1,233
1,33,93,359	1,340	1,23,30,269	1,233

Issued, subscribed and paid-up preference share capital
Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (ROCPS) of Rs.10 each fully paid
Total issued, subscribed and paid-up preference share capital

As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
3,05,564	30	-	-
3,05,564	30	-	-

b) Reconciliation of the number of equity & preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Equity shares of Rs.10 each
As at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year (refer note 52)
Add: ROCPS converted to equity shares (refer note 52)
As at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
1,23,30,269	1,233	1,23,30,269	1,233
7,57,526	76	-	-
3,05,564	31	-	-
1,33,93,359	1,340	1,23,30,269	1,233

ROCPS of Rs. 10 each
As at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year (refer note 52)
Less: Converted to equity shares (refer note 52)
As at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
No. of shares	Amount	Numbers	Amount
-	-	-	-
6,11,128	61	-	-
(3,05,564)	(31)	-	-
3,05,564	30	-	-

c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) Terms/ rights attached to ROCPS

i) The Company has issued 6,11,128 (31 March 2023: Nil) ROCPS. Each ROCPS shall be a redeemable optionally convertible preference share, having a face value of INR 10 (Rupees Ten). Out of the aforesaid ROCPS issued, 50% of the shares have been converted into equity shares in ratio of 1:1 during the month of March 2024.

ii) The holders of ROCPS shall be entitled to attend all general meetings of the Company and will be entitled to voting rights on an as-if converted basis. Each ROCPS will carry 1 (one) vote.

iii) The ROCPS shall carry a preferential right vis-a-vis the equity shares with respect to payment of dividend and the holders of ROCPS shall be paid dividend on a non-cumulative basis @ 0.001% (zero point zero zero one percent) or such other rate as may be approved by the board of the Company, provided if the board of the Company declares dividend on the equity shares, the ROCPS shall be entitled to dividend at the same rate.

iv) The ROCPS shall carry a preferential right with respect to repayment in case of a winding up of the Company, and shall be participating in the surplus funds, assets and profits of the Company, if any, which may remain on winding up after the entire capital has been repaid pari passu with equity shares.

e) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares and preference shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up
(ii) Orkla Food Ingredients AS, Norway, an associate company
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up
(iii) Orkla ASA, Norway, the ultimate holding company
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up

As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
1,23,30,209	1,233	1,23,30,209	1,233
-	-	60	0
60	0	-	-



f) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2024					
Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,23,30,209	-	1,23,30,209	92.06%	-
(ii) Orkla Food Ingredients AS, Norway, an associate company Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	60	(60)	-	-	-100.00%
(iii) Orkla ASA, Norway, the ultimate holding company Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	-	60	60	0.00%	100.00%
Total	1,23,30,269	-	1,23,30,269	92.06%	-

As at March 31, 2023					
Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,23,30,209	-	1,23,30,209	100.00%	-
(ii) Orkla Food Ingredients AS, Norway, an associate Company Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	60	-	60	0.00%	-
Total	1,23,30,269	-	1,23,30,269	100.00%	-

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Numbers	% holding	Numbers	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore	1,23,30,209	92.06%	1,23,30,209	100.00%
ROCPS of Rs.10 each fully paid up Navas Meeran	1,52,782	50.00%	-	-
Feroz Meeran	1,52,782	50.00%	-	-

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

h) Aggregate number of shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity shares bought back by the Company	-	13,73,731

In accordance with the approval of the shareholders on March 13, 2019, provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and subsequent amendments made thereafter, the Company offered to buy-back its equity shares of face value of Rs.10 each, from the shareholders.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company bought back 1,373,731 equity shares at price of Rs.495 per share, utilizing a sum of Rs.6,800. The amount paid towards buy-back of shares in excess of the face value, was appropriated out of Securities premium account, amounted to Rs.1,955 and out of Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounted to Rs.4,708. The Company extinguished the above mentioned shares as on March 31, 2019 and created Capital Redemption Reserve of Rs.137 by way of appropriation against Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounting to Rs.137.

The Company has not bought back any preference shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

i) The company has not issued any bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

j) Details of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

The Company has issued 757,526 equity shares and 611,128 ROCPS during the year for consideration other than cash on account of merger of ECPL with the Company. Refer note 52.

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19 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital redemption reserve	337	337
Retained earnings	1,07,432	84,387
Securities premium (Net of stamp duty on issue of shares of Rs.175)	1,10,950	1,11,014
Other equity (Share based payment)	251	192
Other comprehensive income (Fair value gain on equity investment)	112	112
Shares pending issuance	-	27,000
Capital reserve	60,306	-
Total other equity	2,79,388	2,23,042

Note: refer Statement of changes in equity, for movement of other equity.

A. Description, nature and purpose of reserves:

- i. **Capital redemption reserve:** The Company has bought back equity shares and as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created capital redemption reserve out of the profits of the Company available for distribution of dividend. The reserve can be utilized against issue of fully paid up bonus shares of the Company.
- ii. **Retained earnings:** It comprises of the accumulated profits/(loss) of the Company.
- iii. **Securities premium:** It represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of equity shares. The reserve is available for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. **Other equity:** It comprises of the fair value of the share options granted to the employees of the Company by the ultimate holding company, Orkla ASA.
- v. **Other comprehensive income:** It represents the net fair value gain recorded on investment in equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- vi. **Shares pending issuance:** It represents the reserve created towards the value of ROCPS to be issued to the promoters of Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) as per the scheme of merger.
- vii. **Capital reserve:** Includes Rs. 60,306 reserve created during the F.Y. 2023-24 on account of merger of Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) with the Company.

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20 Government grants

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Grant received for capital assets under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme (refer note 45)	107	107
	<u>107</u>	<u>107</u>

Movement in liability is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	107	107
Received during the year	-	-
Refunded	-	-
Closing balance	<u>107</u>	<u>107</u>
Current	-	-
Non-current	107	107

21 Other non-current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest on government grants (refer note 45)	132	112
	<u>132</u>	<u>112</u>

22 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
22(a) Non current		
From others (unsecured)		
Loan from director of ECPL, erstwhile subsidiary [refer note (i) below]	377	377
Total non current borrowings	<u>377</u>	<u>377</u>
22(b) Current		
From banks		
Short term loan from bank (unsecured) [refer note (ii) below]	-	3,100
From financial institutions		
Vehicle Loan (secured)		
Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited [refer note (iii) below]	-	22
Total current borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>3,122</u>

Details of security and terms of repayment

- i) **Loan from director of ECPL, erstwhile subsidiary:** Represents interest free unsecured loan from Mr. Navas M. Meeran, (CEO and Director of ECPL, erstwhile subsidiary) amounting to Rs. 377. Also refer note 3(a)(iii)
- ii) **Short term loan from bank:** The Company had availed a a short term loan of Rs. 3,100 during the previous year for a duration of less than 1 year repayable in April 2023 carrying floating interest rate range between 6.86% to 7.53% pa. The same has been repaid during the year.
- iii) **Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited:** Interest rate at 8.50% p.a. to 12.50%p.a. Repayable in Equated Monthly Instalments (EMI) over term of 3-5 years and are secured by hypothecation of the vehicles financed. Entire loan is closed as premature closure during the year ended March 31, 2024.

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23 Deferred tax liability [net]

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liability [net]	9,024	7,238
	9,024	7,238

Deferred tax relates to the following

	Standalone balance sheet		Standalone statement of profit and loss and OCI	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles: difference in written down value as per Companies Act, 2013 and as per Income tax Act for the financial reporting period	(10,686)	(8,836)	(1,850)	(9,060)
Employee retirement benefit expenditure and bonus payable charged to the statement of profit and loss account but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	667	769	(102)	164
Impact of Ind AS-116 ROU assets	(1,123)	(1,146)	23	8
Impact of Ind AS-116 lease liabilities	1,487	1,490	(3)	(44)
Other timing differences	631	485	146	68
Net deferred tax liabilities	(9,024)	(7,238)	(1,786)	(8,864)

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	(7,238)	(16,102)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	(1,567)	8,797
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	(219)	67
Balance at the end of the year	(9,024)	(7,238)

24 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	6,188	3,822
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises*	16,853	14,246
	23,041	18,068

* Includes payable to related parties (refer note 46)

* Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 15 to 60 day terms.

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2024

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,147	3,728	312	-	-	1	6,188
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,045	3,106	1,652	21	5	19	16,848
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	2	-	4	6
Total	14,192	6,834	1,964	23	5	24	23,042



As at March 31, 2023

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	109	3,425	272	3	8	5	3,822
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,457	5,098	627	12	9	43	14,246
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,566	8,523	899	15	17	48	18,068

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises**	6,266	4,020
Interest due on above	9	9
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.		
Principal	1,331	689
Interest	5	2
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.		16
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	9	24
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	153	144

The above disclosures are provided by the Company based on the information available with the Company in respect of the registration status of its vendors/suppliers.

**includes payable towards capital creditors as on March 31, 2024 to the extent of Rs. 78 (March 31, 2023: Rs.198)

25 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
25(a) Other non current financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Payable to employees	790	582
	790	582
25(b) Other current financial liabilities		
At amortised cost		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	18
Payable to employees	4,177	3,577
Payable for purchase of capital goods*	210	1,330
Deposits from suppliers	117	120
Refund liabilities [refer note 29(d)]	804	818
Liability on account of supplier finance arrangement [refer note (i) below]	7,335	6,748
At fair value through profit and loss		
Liability on account of forward commitment [refer note 52]	360	33,802
Derivative liability (mark-to-market losses on derivative contracts)	11	-
	13,014	46,413

*Includes outstanding dues to micro & small enterprises of Rs.78 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 198)

Note

(i) It represents the payables to authorised institutions operating the Trade Receivables Discounting Systems (TReDS), where MSME parties have discounted their receivables due from the Company.



26 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues payable*	705	640
Payable towards CSR expenditure	589	346
Contract liabilities (advance from customers)	459	574
	1,753	1,560

* Includes dues towards provident fund, employee state insurance dues, profession tax, withholding taxes and goods and services tax.

27 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Non current		
Employee benefit obligation		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 39)	-	23
	-	23
(b) Current		
Employee benefit obligation		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 39)	19	498
Provision for compensated absences	744	797
Others		
Other provisions [refer note 42(a)]	1,142	1,142
Total	1,905	2,437

28 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Income tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	476	-
	476	-

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29 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Finished goods	2,19,956	2,02,273
Stock-in-trade	10,913	9,660
Sale of products	(A) 2,30,869	2,11,933
Other operating revenue:		
Scrap sales	469	548
Export incentives	469	377
Sale of energy from windmills	250	224
Government grant (production linked incentive)	2,173	2,319
Others	3	2
(B)	3,364	3,470
Total revenue from operations	(A+B) 2,34,233	2,15,403

(a) Disclosure of disaggregated revenue recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss based on geographical segment:*

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from customers within India	1,86,680	1,75,688
Revenue from customers outside India	44,189	36,245
Revenue as per the standalone statement of profit and loss	2,30,869	2,11,933

(b) Timing of revenue recognition*

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,30,869	2,11,933
Goods transferred over time	-	-
	2,30,869	2,11,933

(c) Contract balances

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Contract assets - Trade receivables (refer note 12)	16,852	11,549
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers (refer note 26)	459	574

Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing and are on terms of 0 to 60 days, except for export sales which are generally on terms of 30-120 days, however the same vary from for each customer on basis of agreed terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amount which represents the transaction price on initial recognition. As at March 31, 2024 Rs. 690 (March 31, 2023: 807) has been recognised as provision towards expected credit loss on the trade receivables.

Advances from customers represent amounts received by the Company from customers prior to the delivery of goods and are recorded as liabilities in the financial statements until the goods are delivered. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company recognised revenue of Rs. 574 arising from advance from customers as at March 31, 2023. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Company recognised revenue of Rs. 719 arising from advance from customers as at March 31, 2022.

(d) Refund liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Refund liabilities [Refer note 25(b)]	804	818

Refund liabilities represent the Company's obligation to refund amounts to customers due to returns of goods. The liability is measured at the value of goods expected to be refunded, based on historical trends and customer agreements. Refund liabilities are recognized as a liability in the financial statements when it is probable that a refund will be made, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Changes in the refund liability are adjusted in the period in which the adjustment becomes known.

*The amount of Rs. 3,364 (March 31, 2023: 3,470) pertaining to other operating revenue has not been considered in the above revenue disclosure.



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(e) Reconciliation of revenue as recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:*

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue as per contracted price	2,49,405	2,27,322
Less:		
Sales returns	(3,017)	(3,080)
Discounts and volume rebates	(15,519)	(12,309)
Revenue as per the standalone statement of profit and loss	<u>2,30,869</u>	<u>2,11,933</u>

*The amount of Rs. 3,364 (March 31, 2023: 3,470) pertaining to other operating revenue has not been considered in the above revenue disclosure.

Performance obligation

Sale of goods

The performance obligation in the case of domestic sales is satisfied upon delivery of the goods to the customers and are generally non-interest bearing and are on terms of 0 to 60 days. In the case of export sales, the performance obligation is satisfied upon shipping of the goods on board and are generally on terms of 30-120 days, however the same vary from for each customer on basis of agreed terms.

30 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income		
Loan to subsidiary company	19	21
Loan to associates	35	35
Bank deposit	836	44
Others	37	5
Unwinding of security deposit	29	27
Gain on termination/modification of right-of-use assets	-	10
Profit on sale of investments in units of mutual funds	1,048	1,325
Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	441	412
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	690	793
Liabilities no longer required written back	15	27
Rental income *	2	3
Other non-operating income	101	210
	<u>3,253</u>	<u>2,912</u>

* All leases are on cancellable terms

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	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
31 Cost of raw material and packing materials consumed		
a) Raw materials		
Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 11)	21,818	16,349
Add: Purchases (net)	<u>1,15,947</u>	<u>1,12,274</u>
	1,37,765	1,28,623
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 11)	<u>15,161</u>	<u>21,818</u>
	<u>1,22,604</u>	<u>1,06,805</u>
b) Packing materials		
Inventory at the beginning of the year (refer note 11)	1,838	1,798
Add: Purchases (net)	<u>7,334</u>	<u>11,903</u>
	9,172	13,701
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 11)	<u>1,579</u>	<u>1,838</u>
	<u>7,593</u>	<u>11,863</u>
Total (a+b)	<u><u>1,30,197</u></u>	<u><u>1,18,668</u></u>
32 Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	<u>7,149</u>	<u>5,625</u>
	<u>7,149</u>	<u>5,625</u>
33 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year (refer note 11)		
Stock-in-trade	616	1,225
Work in progress	3,380	3,484
Finished goods	<u>6,455</u>	<u>7,181</u>
	<u>10,451</u>	<u>11,890</u>
Inventories at the end of the year (refer note 11)		
Stock-in-trade	839	616
Work in progress	4,040	3,380
Finished goods	<u>7,025</u>	<u>6,455</u>
	<u>11,904</u>	<u>10,451</u>
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	<u>(1,453)</u>	<u>1,439</u>
34 Employee benefits expense		
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	19,428	18,825
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 39)	1,105	1,134
Gratuity expense (refer note 39)	463	547
Staff welfare expenses	1,869	1,530
Share based payment (refer note 43)	68	69
	<u>22,933</u>	<u>22,105</u>
35 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3(a)]	4,214	3,695
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	1,144	1,037
Depreciation of right-of-use assets [refer note 4(a)]	<u>812</u>	<u>763</u>
	<u>6,170</u>	<u>5,495</u>
36 Finance costs		
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on borrowings	22	344
Interest expense on lease liabilities [refer note 4(b)]	551	549
Unwinding of discount	-	1,696
	<u>573</u>	<u>2,589</u>
Bank charges	80	108
Interest on income tax	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>84</u>	<u>111</u>
	<u>657</u>	<u>2,700</u>



37 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Consumption of stores and spares	501	637
Power and fuel	2,541	2,448
Processing & water charges	514	503
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	752	900
Buildings	145	288
Others	2,837	2,359
Rent	718	601
Rates and taxes	1,099	458
Insurance	440	371
Communication costs	89	96
Travelling and conveyance	1,779	1,743
Legal and professional fees	3,461	2,830
Payments to auditors [refer note (i) below]	264	221
Advertising and sales promotion	13,343	11,563
Freight and forwarding charges	4,708	5,995
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(117)	165
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	5	32
Advance written off	0	5
CSR expenses (refer note 40)	541	397
Vehicle fuel expenses	497	486
Printing and stationery	41	63
Manpower supply	4,710	2,310
Recruitment expenses	260	164
Security charges	337	277
Miscellaneous expenses	2,039	1,740
	41,504	36,652

Note (i): Payment to auditors :

As auditor:

Audit fee

160

134

In other capacity:

Other services

99

83

Reimbursement of expenses

5

4

264

221

38 Income tax expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current income tax charge	6,287	593
Tax expense relating to earlier years	82	39
Deferred tax	1,567	(8,797)
Total	7,936	(8,165)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans

219

(67)

Total

219

(67)

Reconciliation of tax (income)/ expense and the accounting profit/ (loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Accounting profit/ (loss) before income tax	30,329	25,631
Tax expense/(credit) at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2023: 25.168%)	7,633	6,451
Tax effect of:		
Current tax of earlier years [refer note (i) below and note 52]	-	(3,836)
Reversal of deferred tax [refer note (i) below and note 52]	-	(11,511)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	191	620
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	82	39
Others	30	72
Income tax expense/(credit)	7,936	(8,165)

Note:

(i) Consequent to the merger of Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) into the Company with effect from appointed date April 01, 2021, the current tax and deferred tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022 as recognised in the books by the Company and merged subsidiary, has been reassessed. In this regard, management based on the views received from its external tax experts, have considered the merged accounts including impact of depreciation on the identified intangible assets (except goodwill) based on purchase price allocation on acquisition of ECPL. Accordingly, tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023, includes deferred tax credit of Rs. 11,511 lakhs and reversal of current tax provision of Rs. 3,836 lakhs pertaining to the year ended March 31, 2022.



39 Employee benefit obligation

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund which is a defined contribution plan. For provident fund, the Company has an obligation under law to make the specified contribution and the contribution are charged to profit and loss account. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to the provident fund and other funds during the year aggregated to Rs.1,105 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1,134).

Amount recognised as an expense and included in Note - 34 as "Contribution to provident and other funds"	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Contribution to government provident fund	1,002	1,013
Contribution to Employee State Insurance (ESI)	92	106
Contribution to other funds	11	15
Total	1,105	1,134

B. Defined benefit plans

I. Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed atleast five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance

Net Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(4,442)	(4,728)
Fair value of plan assets	4,423	4,207
	(19)	(521)

a. Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability/(asset)

(i) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	4,728	3,976
Current service cost	424	390
Interest expense	347	268
Benefits paid	(168)	(258)
Actuarial (gain)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- changes in demographic assumptions	(31)	-
- changes in financial assumptions	(384)	412
- experience adjustments	(474)	(166)
Past service cost	-	106
Closing defined benefit obligation	4,442	4,728

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets

Balance at the beginning of the year	4,207	2,460
Employer's contribution	94	1,808
Benefits paid	(168)	(258)
Interest income	308	217
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(18)	(20)
Balance at the end of the year	4,423	4,207

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b. Net benefit expense	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(i) Recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	424	390
Past service cost	-	106
Interest expense (net)	39	51
	463	547
(ii) Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation		
- changes in demographic assumptions	(31)	-
- changes in financial assumptions	(384)	412
- experience adjustments	(474)	(166)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	18	20
	(871)	266

C. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise of the following:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments with insurer Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)	100%	100%

The Company expects to contribute Rs. 410 (March 31, 2023: Rs.498) to gratuity fund in the ensuing year.

D. i. Actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.15%	7.10% - 7.45%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00% - 11.00%
Attrition (based on age)		
Upto 45 years	NA	7.00% - 10.00%
Above 45 years	NA	5.00% - 10.00%
Attrition (based on completed years of service)		
Upto 4 years	15%	NA
Above 4 years	8.00% - 9.00%	NA
Retirement age	58-60 years	58-60 years

As at March 31, 2024, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 7 years (March 31, 2023: 7-9 years)

ii. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined obligation [(reduction)/increase] by the amount shown below:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+1/-1% movement)				
Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(305)	345	(365)	416
Future salary growth (+1/-1% movement)				
Increase/(decrease) in DBO	331	(300)	397	(355)
Attrition rate (+50/-50% movement)				
Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(133)	198	(153)	205

The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

iii. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
1 year	467	369
2 to 5 years	1,862	1,924
Beyond 5 years	6,005	7,095
Total expected payments	8,334	9,388



40 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 35 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company. The Company has incurred expenditure on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
a) Gross amount to be required to be spent by the Company during the year	456	397
b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year	456	397

c) March 31, 2024			
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2	-	2

d) March 31, 2023			
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	68	-	68

e) Details of related party transactions

- -

f) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i) Contribution to public trust		-	-
ii) Contribution to charitable trust		-	37
iii) Directly spent by the Company		2	31
iv) Unspent amount in relation to			
- Ongoing project		382	329
- Other than ongoing project		72	-
Total		456	397

In case of Section 135(6) ongoing project

Opening balance as on April 01, 2023		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing balance as on March 31, 2024	
With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
329	125	384	2	319	382	135

In case of Section 135(5) other than ongoing project

Opening balance as on April 01, 2023	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance as on March 31, 2024
-	-	72	-	72

In case of Section 135(6) ongoing project

Opening balance as on April 01, 2022		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing balance as on March 31, 2023	
With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
53	196	397	68	124	329	125

In case of Section 135(5) other than ongoing project

Opening balance as on April 01, 2022	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance as on March 31, 2023
-	-	-	-	-

As per Sec 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013, for the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has transferred unspent CSR amount of Rs. 382 relating to ongoing projects to a separate unspent CSR account within 30 days from the end of the financial year. The remaining CSR unspent amount of Rs. 72 relating to other than ongoing projects will be transferred to fund specified under Schedule VII within six months from the end of the financial year.

As per Sec 135(6) of Companies Act, 2013, for the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has transferred unspent CSR amount of Rs. 329 relating to ongoing projects to a separate unspent CSR account within 30 days from the end of the financial year.



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41 Commitments

a) Leases

Lease commitments as lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various office/ store premises and warehouse facilities. The lease term is for a period ranging from 2 to 25 years. The agreements contain fixed rentals with escalation clause in the lease agreements. Certain lease agreements have renewal option at the mutual agreement of the lessee and lessor. The agreements contain options to terminate the leases after giving a specified notice period to the other party. Accordingly, the Company has considered the initial term of agreement as lease term under Ind AS 116.

The Company also has lease of premises with lease terms of 12 months or less and lease of premises with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The below table provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis :		
Within one year	1,272	1,084
After one year but not more than five year	4,278	3,178
More than five years	3,911	4,813
Total	9,461	9,075

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2024 is Rs. 2,274 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2,079).

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is between 7% to 12.5% per annum (31 March 2023 is between 7% to 12.5% per annum), with maturity between 2024 to 2046 for leasehold properties.

Lease commitments for leases not considered in measurement of lease liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease commitment for short-term leases	275	211
Lease commitment for leases of low value assets	28	48
Total	303	259

b) Other commitments

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances.	260	1,697

(i) Export obligation being five times the value of the amount released by Spices Board for the construction of Plant building in Spices Park, Ramganjmandi, Kota District Rajasthan with in the extended period ended December 31, 2024. As at March 31, 2024 Rs. 542 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 542) has been received from Spices Board (also refer note 16). Further, the Company has to undertake the investment in plant and machinery at the said location, amounting to Rs. 1,300, within the same extended period ended December 31, 2024 as per the terms of agreement entered with Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industries (Government of India). As at March 31, 2024, the Company has achieved the investment criteria as mentioned above and updated the same to Spice Board subsequent to year ended March 31, 2024 and awaits clearance of receivable.

Also, refer note 45.

42 Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Litigations		
(i) Indirect taxation (includes matters pertaining to disputes on central excise, service tax, value added taxes and central sales tax.) [refer note (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v) below]	6,109	5,553
(ii) Other litigations [refer note (vi) below]	260	-

Notes :

(i) In the prior years, the Company had received claims from the Value Added Tax (VAT) authorities for payment of higher VAT for certain products. Accordingly, as a matter of prudence, the Company had made a provision amounting to Rs. 1,142 in its books of account towards such differential taxes. As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Company carries a provision of Rs. 1,142 in this regard. In the year ended March 31, 2013, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka had adjudicated the matter in favour of the Company. The VAT authorities have filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court which has been admitted by the Supreme Court. Accordingly, management continues to carry the provision as a matter of prudence pending final adjudication of the matter of law before the Supreme Court.

(ii) In the prior years, the Company had received demand order amounting to Rs.843 (March 31, 2023; Rs. 843) under section 73(2), of Finance Act 1994 from the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax and Central Excise. Further, interest at applicable rates on amount confirmed by the demand order will also be leviable under section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994. The dispute mainly relates to the applicability of service tax on amounts reimbursed by the Company to its branch office located outside India for the period from April 2010 to June 2017. The Company has filed an appeal with the Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) and believes that the demand is not tenable.

(iii) The Company has ongoing disputes with Sales Tax/VAT Authorities amounting to Rs.188 (March 31, 2023: Rs.4,431). These mainly include disputes on account of levy of purchase tax, denial of concessional rate of tax etc. Subsequent to the year end in July 2024, before the approval of financial statements, the company received a revised assessment order in one case where the demand amount is reduced to Rs. 132 from Rs. 4,375. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company received a revised assessment order in one case where the demand amount is reduced to Rs. 132 from Rs. 4,375. In the case of others, the management has filed or in is in the process of filing appeals before the appellate authorities. Based on the advice from the Company's tax consultants, management is of the view that such claims are not tenable.

(iv) The Company has ongoing cases amounting to Rs. 4,987 (March 31, 2023: 64) under the Goods and Services Tax (GST). During the year ended March 31, 2024, the authorities conducted audit under GST Act for the period July 2017 to March 2022 for the state of Karnataka. Based on the audit conducted, the authorities issued a notice with demand amounting to Rs. 4,946. The Company has provided for Rs. 23 and is contesting for the balance amount demanded. Based on the advice from the Company's tax consultants, management is of the view that such claims are not tenable.

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- (v) Others indirect tax matters of Rs. 91 (March 31, 2023: 215) relate to ongoing Sales Tax/VAT disputes and concessional rate of excise duty availed by the Company on manufacture and sale of certain products. The Company has received favourable orders in the case of tax matters amounting to Rs. 124 disclosed as contingent liability as at March 31, 2023. In the case of others, the Company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested. No expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.
- (vi) Other litigations include Rs. 260 (March 31, 2023: Rs.Nil) being the amount the amount payable to workmen terminated by the Company in prior years on account of professional misconduct. The workmen has filed the case in the labour court and the Company is contesting the case at labour court. Based on advice from the Company's consultants, management is of the view that such claims are not tenable.

The Company has assessed that it is only possible, but not probable, that outflow of economic resources will be required in all the above cases.

(b) Bank guarantees

	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the Company for contractual obligations of the Company.	723	719

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43 Share based payments

The ultimate holding company ("Orkla ASA") of the Company operates equity incentive compensation programs which include Long Term Incentive (LTI) plan for executive management and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP") for employees.

Under these plans, Orkla ASA, the ultimate holding company of the Company has granted equity shares which are settled in cash for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Company's operation. All awards granted to employees (including directors) are subject to approval in advance by the board of directors of Orkla ASA. Share-based payments are considered as equity settled transactions as the Company has no obligation to settle the share based payment transaction.

In 2020, Orkla introduced a long-term incentive programme (LTI programme) based on share options, as a replacement for the previous cash-based LTI programme. Options will be granted under this programme once a year, and the first grant was made in June 2021.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

The ESPP permits eligible employees to acquire shares of the Orkla common stock at a 25% discount (as determined in the ESPP) through periodic payroll deductions over 12 months. The purchase price for the ultimate Company's common stock under the ESPP is 75% of the fair market value of the shares on the date defined in the scheme document during the offer period. The ESPP will be in force only during the offer period mentioned in the scheme document. Eligible employees can place orders for shares in one of the three lots as defined by the scheme. The lock-in period for the shares purchased through ESPP is 3 years. The lock-in will apply even if an employee resigns before the lock-in expires. Considering the number of employees participating in the scheme and the amount involved is not material, no further disclosure is made.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Expense arising from share-based payment transactions (includes Rs. 9 (March 31, 2023: 21) cross charge from ultimate holding company)	68	69
Total	68	69

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Long Term Incentive (LTI) Scheme - Cash settled

Certain employees of the Company are granted LTI. Participants in the LTI programme are nominated on a yearly basis and awards are made for one year at a time subject to the approval of the President and CEO of Orkla ASA. The LTI vests over a period of four years from the date of grant, and the vesting generally occurs at a rate of 34% after 24 months, 33% after 36 months and 33% after 48 months from the date of grant.

Orkla ASA determines the fair value of LTI based on the closing market price of the common stock on the date of grant. The amount awarded is adjusted in accordance with the Orkla ASA share price performance until it is paid out. The exercise price for LTI is Nil.

The following LTIs as granted to the Company's employees, were outstanding during the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Number of Shares	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,13,976	1,13,976
LTIs granted during the year	-	-
LTIs exercised during the year	(1,13,976)	-
LTIs forfeited during the year	-	-
LTIs transferred during the year (net)	-	-
Outstanding at the ending of the year	-	1,13,976
The weighted average fair value of LTI at grant date (Rs.)	95	95

Long Term Incentive (LTI) Scheme - Share option

The yearly grant will be based on the share price on the day after the Annual General Meeting. Of the total options granted for the year, 20% may be exercised after one year (tranche 1), another 20% after two years (tranche 2) and the remaining 60% after three years (tranche 3). The last date on which they may be exercised is five years after the grant date. The exercise price will be set at the market price at the grant date with an increase of 3% per year in the vesting period. The exercise price will be adjusted for dividends. In the event of the employee's resignation, all options that have not been exercised will expire.

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of Shares	WAEP	Number of Shares	WAEP
Outstanding option at the beginning of the year	1,35,211	607	74,429	662
Granted during the year	70,643	516	60,782	590
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding option at the ending of the year	2,05,854	557	1,35,211	607
Exercisable at the end of the year	41,926	574	14,885	609

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2024 was 3.02 years (March 31, 2023: 3.55).

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was Rs. 86.01 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 97.07)

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 509 to Rs. 667 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 581 to Rs. 667).

The option value is calculated using the Black-Scholes model. The table below shows the assumptions on which the calculation is based. The exercise price at the exercise date must be adjusted for dividends paid out up to the exercise date.

	March 31, 2024		
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3
Number of Options	14,129	14,129	42,385
Weighted average fair values at measurement date	81	88	87
Dividend yield (%)	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%
Expected volatility (%)	18.88%	21.17%	20.91%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.21%	3.18%	3.16%
Expected life of share options (years)	3.0	3.5	4.0
Exercise price at grant date	561	561	561
Exercise price at first possible exercise date	509	514	519



	March 31, 2023		
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 3
Number of Options	12,156	12,156	36,470
Weighted average fair values at measurement date	97	96	98
Dividend yield (%)	3.81%	3.81%	3.81%
Expected volatility (%)	21.59%	21.37%	21.64%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.55%	2.59%	2.64%
Expected life of share options (years)	3.0	3.5	4.0
Exercise price at grant date	634	634	634
Exercise price at first possible exercise date	581	588	594

44 Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating segments, segment information has been provided in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these standalone financial statements.

45 Government grant

The Company has been awarded government grant under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme:

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had availed EPCG license benefit of Rs.107 against import of capital goods amounting to Rs.1,331 for manufacturing of confectionery. In respect of this benefit, the Company has an export obligation of 6 times of the duty saved on import of capital goods on FOB basis within a period of 6 years from the date of issue of the license. The export obligation is Rs. 641. If the Company fails to achieve the export obligation, the Company will be liable to pay duty exemption availed with an interest of 18% per annum proportionately to the extent of obligation not met.

The duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme being government grant, is accounted as stated in the accounting policy on government grant. The government grant shown in note 20 represents unamortised amount of the duty saved.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has assessed that it will not be able to meet any export obligations under the said license, and hence the Company would be liable to refund the above benefit amount, along with interest @ 18% p.a. The Company has accrued the interest in its books since the date of availing such benefit.

The initial timeline for fulfilling the export obligation was May 2023. During the previous year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has received extension for fulfilling the export obligation till May 2025. Accordingly, the liability and interest are classified as non-current.

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46 Related party transactions

A. Name of the related party and relationship

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties	Relationship/Designation
(a) Entities who have control over the Company	Orkla ASA, Oslo, Norway	Ultimate holding company
	Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore	Holding company
(b) Entities over which the Company has control	Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary
	BAMS Condiments Impex Private Limited	Subsidiary
	Eastern Food Speciality Formulations Private Limited	Subsidiary
(c) Entities over which the Company has significant influence	Pot Ful India Private Limited	Associate
(d) Joint venture	Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, Joint venture UAE	
(e) Key managerial personnel (KMP):	Mr. Sanjay Sharma	Director & Chief Executive Officer
	Mr. Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen	Non-executive director
	Ms. Else Helena Margareta	Non-executive director
	Mr. Claes Johan Wilhelmsson	Non-executive director
	Mr. Per Havard Skiaker Maelen	Non-executive director (w.e.f May 11, 2023)
	Ms. Maria Syse-nybraaten	Non-executive director (w.e.f May 11, 2023)
	Mr. Paul Jordahl	Non-executive director (w.e.f December 05, 2023)
	Mr. Ganesh Shenoy	Chief Financial Officer (upto December 31, 2023)
	Ms. Suniana Calapa	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f January 01, 2024)
	Ms. Ragee Raju	Company Secretary (w.e.f July 20, 2023)

B. Transactions with related parties and outstanding balances at the end of the year

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i) Transactions during the year :		
Holding and ultimate holding companies:		
Orkla ASA		
Receipt of services	306	317
Management services provided (cross charges)	-	40
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties	280	624
Reimbursement of expenses from related parties	163	78
Share based payments	59	48
Fellow subsidiaries:		
Orkla IT AS		
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties	59	46
Receipt of services	5	-
Orkla Procurement AS		
Receipt of services	102	12
Orkla Asia Pacific SDN BHD (formerly "Jordan Asia Pacific SDN BHD")		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	44
Orkla Financial Services AS		
Receipt of services	2	-
Subsidiaries:		
Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited		
Other income	38	38
Purchase of stock-in-trade	526	74
Sale of goods	47	-
Receipt of services	45	37
Reimbursement of expenses from related parties	10	9
Patent fees	3	2
Interest on loan	19	21
BAMS Condiments Impex Private Limited		
Purchase of goods	1	11
Expenses recovered	0	-
Rendering of service (rent received)	0	1
Associate:		
Pot Ful India Private Limited		
Sale of goods	1	-
Interest on loan	35	35
Joint venture		
Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE		
Reimbursement of expenses	6,019	4,871
Agency commission	320	280



ii) Balances outstanding as at year end :

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Amounts receivable from :		
Orkla ASA	0	47
Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited	29	19
Pot Ful India Private Limited	0	-
BAMS Condiments Impex Private Limited [including provision of Nil (March 31, 2023: 100)]	-	150
Eastern Food Speciality Formulations Private Limited [including provision of Nil (March 31, 2023: 24)]	-	24
Amounts payable to :		
Orkla ASA	151	191
Orkla IT AS	23	0
Orkla Procurement AS	-	11
Orkla Asia Pacific SDN BHD (formerly "Jordan Asia Pacific SDN BHD")	-	-
Orkla Financial Services AS	2	-
Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited	23	14
Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	479	286

b. Loans given and repayment thereof

Particulars	Opening balance	Loans given during the year	Repayment during the year	Closing balance	Interest receivable
i) Wholly owned subsidiary					
Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited					
March 31, 2024	370	-	(240)	130	3
March 31, 2023	550	-	(180)	370	0
ii) Associate					
Pot Ful India Private Limited					
March 31, 2024	500	-	-	500	8
March 31, 2023	500	-	-	500	8

c. Compensation to key managerial personnel

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Short-term employee benefits*	1,064	835
Post-employment benefits	5	0
Total compensation paid to key managerial personnel **	1,069	835

* The amounts disclosed above does not include the share based payment and Long term Incentives (LTI).

**The amounts disclosed in the above table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key managerial personnel.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(a) The Company has granted an unsecured loan facility to Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited at the interest rate prevailing for Government securities, for its principal business activities. The said loan is repayable on demand.

(b) The Company has granted an unsecured loan facility to Pot Ful India Private limited ("Pot Ful") at the interest rate of 7% p.a. for its principal business activities. The said loan was repayable by September 2024 with quarterly interest rests. Subsequent to March 31, 2024, in the board meeting held on June 11, 2024, the Company has passed resolution to extend the period of loan till March 2025.

(c) The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Amounts owed to and by related party are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recorded impairment of Rs. Nil towards receivables from related parties (March 31, 2023: Rs. 124). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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47 Ratio analysis and its elements

S. No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Change	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.85	1.23	131%	Increase is on account of increase in current assets on account of investment in deposits with bank and financial institutions and conversion of liability on forward commitment into equity pursuant to merger resulting in decrease in current liabilities.
2	Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Equity	0.02	0.04	-47%	Reduction is on account of increase in equity upon conversion of liability on forward commitment into equity pursuant to merger.
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses-Non-cash operating income	Debt service = Interest & lease payments + principal repayments	7.91	6.94	14%	-
4	Return on equity ratio	Net profits after taxes - preference dividend	Average shareholder's equity	0.09	0.16	-46%	Reduction is due to reduction in net profit after tax and increase in the shareholder's equity upon conversion of liability on forward commitment into equity pursuant to merger.
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	4.23	3.84	10%	-
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net sales = Gross sales - sales return	Average trade receivable	15.49	18.88	-18%	-
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net purchases = Gross purchases - purchase returns	Average trade payables	6.18	7.18	-14%	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - current liabilities	3.09	12.86	-76%	Decrease is on account of increase in working capital on account of current assets (increase in investment in deposits with bank and financial institutions) and decrease in current liabilities (conversion of liability on forward commitment into equity pursuant to merger).
9	Net profit ratio	Net profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.10	0.16	-39%	Decrease is on account of decrease in net profit for the year.
10	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed = Tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability	0.22	0.34	-34%	Decrease is on account of increase in capital employed on account of conversion of liability on forward commitment into equity pursuant to merger.
11	Return on investment	Interest (Finance income)	Investment	0.07	0.08	-6%	-

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48 Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets measured at fair value		
Investments in units of mutual funds (measured through profit and loss) #	29,715	23,458
Derivative assets ##	-	25
Total (A)	29,715	23,483
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Loans ^	966	1,160
Trade receivables*	16,852	11,549
Cash and cash equivalents*	3,930	2,399
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents*	7,500	5,000
Other financial assets*	20,604	6,107
Total (B)	49,852	26,215
Total financial assets (A+B)	79,567	49,698
Financial liabilities measured at fair value		
Derivative liabilities ##	11	-
Liability on account of forward commitment [refer note 52]^	360	33,802
Total (C)	371	33,802
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Lease liabilities ^	5,910	5,921
Borrowings*	377	3,499
Trade payables*	23,041	18,068
Other financial liabilities *	13,433	13,193
Total (D)	42,761	40,681
Total financial liabilities (C+D)	43,132	74,483

*The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts since the Group does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled. The fair value of these financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

^ The fair values of these accounts were calculated based on cash flow discounted using a current lending/ borrowing rate and other relevant assumptions, they are classified as level 3 of fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk and market factors.

Investments in mutual funds are based on the net asset value as published by the funds, hence they are classified as level 1 of fair value hierarchy.

Derivative assets and Derivative liabilities (Forward contracts): Fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates as provided by banks to the Company, hence they are classified as level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

There have been no transfers among level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

49 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to the financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will not meet its contractual obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing/financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The carrying amount of financial instruments represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

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Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit evaluation before entering into an arrangement. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company considers receivables from Group company to be fully recoverable and hence not subject to risk of impairment.

The Company has evaluated credit risk for customers. Any customer related specific information has been factored over and above the probability of default (PD). The Company uses provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on its portfolio of receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates/ information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Ageing

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
0-90 days	0% - 1.87%	0% - 2.45%
91-180 Days	1.87% - 25%	2.45% - 25%
181-365 Days	41.48% - 50%	44.65% - 50%
> 1 years	100%	100%

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
As at the beginning of the year	807	665
Expected credit loss provision made/ (reversed) on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	(117)	142
As at the end of the year	690	807

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt instruments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities at any point of time.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below provides the details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2024:

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1,272	4,278	3,911	9,461
Borrowings	-	377	-	377
Trade payables	23,041	-	-	23,041
Other financial liabilities	13,003	790	-	13,793
Derivatives	11	-	-	11
Total	37,327	5,445	3,911	46,683

As at March 31, 2023:

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1,084	3,178	4,813	9,075
Borrowings	3,122	377	-	3,499
Trade payables	18,068	-	-	18,068
Other financial liabilities	12,611	582	-	13,193
Total	34,885	4,137	4,813	43,835



C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and purchases are denominated and the functional currency (Rs.) of the Company. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency import of service and exports of finished goods. The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated as USD, GBP, EURO, NOK, AUD and SGD.

The Company has entered into following outstanding forward exchange contracts as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 in respect of highly probable exports:

Currency	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
US Dollar (in Lakhs)	86	25
INR (in Lakhs)	7,147	2,088

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial & other assets and financial & other liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as below:

Amount receivable / payable in foreign currency on account of following:		Amount in foreign currency (in Lakhs)		Amount in Rupees (in Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Bank balances	USD	3	1	265	102
Receivables	GBP	0	0	24	31
	NOK	-	6	-	47
	USD	134	96	11,160	7,815
Customer advances	USD	0	0	15	28
Advance recoverable (including capital advance)	USD	0	-	2	-
	EURO	-	0	-	4
	GBP	0	0	19	20
Trade and other payables	USD	8	7	644	593
	NOK	23	25	180	202
	AUD	1	-	40	-
	SGD	0	-	1	-
	EURO	-	0	-	2

Sensitivity analysis*

For the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, every 1% increase / decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact profit before tax by Rs. 34 / (34) and Rs. 51 / (Rs. 51) respectively.

*Sensitivity analysis of 1% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period net of hedges.

(b) Interest-rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any long term debt obligations with floating interest rates, hence, is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

(c) Price risk

The Company invests in mutual fund schemes of leading fund houses. Such investments are susceptible to market price risks. However, given the short tenure of the underlying portfolio of the mutual fund schemes in which the Company has invested, such price risk is not significant.

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50 Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maintain strong credit rating and healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of financial covenants. The below displays the capital gearing ratio as at March 31.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net debt (total borrowings, net of cash and cash equivalents)*	-	1,100
Total equity	2,80,758	2,24,275
Net debt to equity ratio	0.00%	0.49%

*As at March 31, 2024, the Company's net debt is less than zero.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aim to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

The Company has not defaulted on any loan obligations and there has been no breach of any loan covenants.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or process for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31 2023.

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Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024****(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)****CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007****51 Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share capital data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation:

Weighted average number of equity shares

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	1,29,41,397	1,23,30,269
Equity shares issued during the year	4,33,761	-
ROCPS	-	6,11,128
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (A)	1,33,75,158	1,29,41,397
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to the equity shareholders (B)	22,393	33,796
Basic earnings per share (B/A)	167	261
Diluted earnings per share (B/A)	167	261

There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of the standalone financial statements.

52 Merger of subsidiary Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) with the Company

On March 16, 2021 and on March 17, 2021, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company, respectively, approved the acquisition of 67.82% stake (6,549,310 shares) in Eastern Condiments Private Limited ("ECPL") for a consideration of Rs. 127,438, pursuant to which on March 24, 2021, the Company executed Share Purchase Agreements ("SPA") with shareholders of ECPL. On March 31, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of the aforesaid 67.82% stake and ECPL became a subsidiary of the Company as of March 31, 2021.

As per the SPA, it was intended that ECPL shall merge into the Company through a merger process with due approval from the National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore (NCLT) as per Companies Act, 2013. As a part of merger, the Company shall acquire/swap the remaining 32.18% stake of ECPL from the promoters of ECPL (the Promoters) by issuing equity shares and redeemable optionally convertible preference shares (ROCPS). Accordingly, post-merger, the Company will own 100% stake in ECPL and the Promoters will own 9.99% stake in the Company on a fully diluted basis.

In the event of non-completion of the above proposed merger, the Company will be required to acquire and the Promoters will be required to sell the above remaining stake as per the terms and conditions of the Sale and Acquisition Agreement dated March 24, 2021 (Sale and Acquisition Agreement) between Orkla ASA, ultimate holding company of the Company and the Promoters. To execute the above arrangement, effectively, the Company will acquire the 32.18% stake through a combination of fixed cash consideration of Rs. 33,442 and issue of ROCPS for Rs. 27,000.

Accordingly, in accordance with Ind AS 32, the fair value of consideration payable in cash amounting to Rs. 33,442 (on an amortised basis) and Rs. 360 payable for the final adjustment to working capital was disclosed as financial liability and the balance amount of Rs. 27,000 was disclosed in Standalone Statement of changes in equity as "Shares pending issuance" for the year ended March 31, 2023.

On November 13, 2021, the Company and ECPL filed with the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), a Scheme of Merger ('Scheme') of ECPL with the Company with an appointed date of April 01, 2021. The NCLT vide its order dated 24th August, 2023, approved the Scheme of Merger of subsidiary ECPL with the Company with appointed date of April 01, 2021, under section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules framed thereunder. The said Scheme has been effective from September 01, 2023, on compliance of all the conditions precedent mentioned therein. Consequently, above mentioned subsidiary of the Company got merged with the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2021. The above order of merger received subsequent to the year end, before the approval of financial statements was treated as adjusting event in accordance with the guidance in ITFG 14 and the effect of the merger of ECPL with the Company was given effect in standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023, as per the accounting treatment included in Scheme approved by NCLT.

In accordance with the above scheme of merger, during the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has issued 7,57,526 equity shares and 6,11,128 Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (ROCPS) to the promoters of ECPL for acquiring the remaining 32.18%. Accordingly, the Company has de-recognised the acquisition liability of Rs. 33,442 and shares pending issuance of Rs. 27,000 accounted during acquisition and recorded a capital reserve of Rs. 60,306 for the difference between the face value of the shares issued of Rs. 136 and the acquisition liability of Rs. 33,442 and shares pending issuance of Rs. 27,000 as per the merger scheme and Ind AS 103 (Appendix C). Out of the aforesaid ROCPS issued, 50% of the shares have been converted into equity shares in ratio of 1:1 during the month of March 2024.

Further, the authorised share capital of ECPL was included in the authorised share capital of the Company as per the scheme of merger.



Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)

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

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007

- 53 (i) The Company maintains proper books of account as required by law. The books of account are electronically maintained by the Company and are accessible in India at all times. However, the daily back-up schedule for the period April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 is not available in respect of one software and information of server location is not available for one software.
- (ii) The Company has used six accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software except:
- (a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining the books of account relating to two accounting softwares.
- (b) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level for five accounting software and certain tables used for maintaining general ledger for one accounting software.

Further, audit trail feature has not been tampered with in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled.

54 Transfer pricing

Transfer Pricing regulations for computing the taxable income and expenditure from 'international transactions' between 'associated enterprises' on an 'arm's length' basis. These regulations, inter alia, also require the maintenance of prescribed documents and information including furnishing a report from an Accountant within due date of filing the Return of Income. The Company is in the process of updating the Transfer Pricing documentation for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 following a detailed transfer pricing study conducted for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. In the opinion of the management, the same would not have an impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include the effect of the transfer pricing implications, if any.

55 Other statutory information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Company has not traded or invested in cryptocurrency or virtual currency during the year ended March 31, 2024.
- (iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account 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).
- (vii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (viii) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

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Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)
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56 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

57 Events after the reporting period

There are no events or transactions which have occurred since the balance sheet date which would have a material effect and require adjustments in the standalone financial statements.

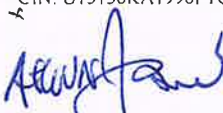
As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per 
Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership no.: 104315




For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Orkla India Private Limited (formerly MTR Foods Private Limited)
CIN: U15136KA1996PTC021007


Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
Chairman
DIN: 01361367


Suniana Calapa
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kochi
Date: September 10, 2024


Sanjay Sharma
Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 02581107


Ragee Raju
Company Secretary
Membership no: F11322

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 10, 2024