iii. (a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans to Others during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Loans (₹ in lakhs)
Aggregate amount provided during the year:	
- Others	97,709.97
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
- Others	8,151.62

(b) The Company has not provided any guarantee or given any security during the year. Further, in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and the payment of the interest has not been stipulated and accordingly, we are unable to comment as to whether the repayments/receipts of principal interest are regular.

(d) In the absence of stipulated schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest, we are unable to comment as to whether there is any amount which is overdue for more than 90 days. Reasonable steps have been taken by the Company for recovery of such principal amounts and interest.

(e) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and interest has not been stipulated. According to the information and explanation given to us, such loans have not been demanded for repayment as on date.

(f) The Company has granted loans which are repayable on demand, as per details below: (All amount in ` lakh)

Particulars	All Parties	Promoters	Related parties
Aggregate of loans - Repayable on demand	8,151.62	Nil	4,124.63
Percentage of loans to the total loans	100 %	0 %	50.60 %

ii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments, as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of guarantees and security.

iii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

v. (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Undisputed amounts payables in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Statement of arrears of statutory dues outstanding for more than six months:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹) in lakhs	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
West Bengal Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2012	Entry Tax	265.67	2012-13	Immediate	Not Yet Paid

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (₹in Lakhs)	Amount Paid Under Protest (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
West Bengal Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2012	Entry Tax	237.81	Nil	2013-14	West Bengal Taxation Tribunal
		367.73	Nil	2014-15	
		278.74	Nil	2015-16	
		246.52	Nil	2016-17	
		161.38	Nil	2017-18	
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	7.71	Nil	2007-08	CESTAT, Kolkata
		154.82	Nil	2008-09	CESTAT, Kolkata
		3.88	Nil	1 April 2008 to 30 April 2013	CESTAT, Kolkata
		0.84	Nil	1 May 2013 to 31 December 2013	CESTAT, Kolkata
		2.00	Nil	1 January 2014 to 31 January 2015	CESTAT, Kolkata
		1.54	Nil	1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016	CESTAT, Kolkata
		0.51	Nil	1 February 2016 to 31 August 2016	CESTAT, Kolkata
		0.97	Nil	1 September 2016 to 30 June 2017	CESTAT, Kolkata
The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2008	Sales Tax	68.92	Nil	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Uttar Pradesh
		30.00	Nil	2016-17	
		16.65	Nil	2017-18	
Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975	Sales tax	15.13	Nil	2012-13 to 2013-14	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Delhi
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	53.78	Nil	A.Y. 2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	157.23	Nil	A.Y. 2015-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks/financial institution and other lenders and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short-term basis have not been utilised for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as required under section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount pertaining to other than ongoing projects as at end of the current financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has transferred the remaining unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, in respect of ongoing project, within a period of 30 days from the end of financial year to a special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Vikram Dhanania
Partner
Membership No.: 060568
UDIN: 22060568AODKIJ7651

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Budge Budge Refineries Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

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

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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered
Accountants
Firm Registration No.:
001076N/N500013

Vikram
Dhanania
Partner
Place: Kolkata Membership No.:
060568
Date: 03 August, 2022 UDIN:
22060568AODKIJ7651

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	17,868.30	17,997.05
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	202.10	-
(c) Intangible assets under development	6	68.00	35.00
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8A	16,554.84	13,644.93
(ii) Loans	9A	26.64	11.64
(iii) Other financial assets	10A	3,801.62	9,140.34
(e) Income tax assets (net)	11	519.91	357.18
(f) Other non-current assets	12A	1,660.86	1,340.74
Total non-current assets		**40,702.27**	**42,526.88**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	91,355.49	43,107.50
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8B	6,586.94	3,819.97
(ii) Trade receivables	14	5,325.56	8,938.09
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	1,497.56	1,746.93
(iv) Other bank balances	16	138,767.65	95,168.72
(v) Loans	9B	10,038.19	7,474.90
(vi) Other financial assets	10B	5,465.77	3,048.34
(c) Other current assets	12B	2,844.52	3,171.89
Total current assets		**261,881.68**	**166,476.34**
TOTAL ASSETS		**302,583.95**	**209,003.22**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	1,820.80	1,820.80
(b) Other equity	18	67,404.84	40,849.92
Total equity		**69,225.64**	**42,670.72**
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19A	27.15	2,519.35
(b) Provisions	20A	110.00	63.43
(c) Deferred tax liabilities, net	21	1,321.07	768.58
(d) Other non-current liabilities	22	1,292.18	1,332.82
Total non-current liabilities		**2,750.40**	**4,684.18**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19B	25,412.58	6,800.78
(ii) Trade payables	23		
(a) total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises		10.29	41.89
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises		200,627.51	145,842.29
(iii) Other financial liabilities	24	1,402.44	3,219.85
(b) Other current liabilities	22	3,151.12	3,873.19
(c) Provisions	20B	3.97	20.32
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	25	-	1,850.00
Total current liabilities		**230,607.91**	**161,648.32**
Total liabilities		**233,358.31**	**166,332.50**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**302,583.95**	**209,003.22**
Significant accounting policies	1, 2 and 3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	4 to 49		

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 001076N/N500013

(Vikram Dhanania)
Partner
Membership No. 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Budge Budge Refineries Limited

Ramesh Agarwal	**Harsh Agarwal**	**Manish Karwa**
(Director)	(Director)	(Company Secretary)
DIN: 00564635	DIN: 07100781	MN: ACS 28027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on 31 March, 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

		Note	Year Ended 31 March, 2022	Year Ended 31 March, 2021
I.	**Revenue from operations**	26	444,739.51	353,679.91
II.	**Other income**	27	2,418.77	1,775.49
III.	**Total income (I + II)**		**447,158.28**	**355,455.40**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	28	333,750.95	247,445.31
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	29	63,754.31	68,072.79
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	30	(3,288.86)	(1,798.07)
	Employee benefits expense	31	1,334.41	1,289.67
	Finance costs	32	2,184.63	2,431.10
	Depreciation expense	33	934.27	886.23
	Other expenses	34	12,835.09	16,090.35
	Total expenses (IV)		**411,504.80**	**334,417.38**
V.	**Profit before tax (V - IV)**		**35,653.48**	**21,038.02**
VI.	**Tax expenses**	35		
	Current tax		8,452.70	5,177.06
	Deferred tax		566.66	693.92
	Prior year taxes		33.14	(306.60)
	Total tax expenses (VI)		**9,052.50**	**5,564.38**
VII.	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**26,600.98**	**15,473.64**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
	(a) Net fair value loss on investment in equity instruments through OCI		1.46	(13.17)
	(b) Income tax effect on above		-	3.01
	Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
	(a) Net fair value gain / (loss) on investment in debt instruments through OCI		(59.24)	282.32
	(b) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(2.45)	1.46
	(c) Income tax effect on above		14.17	(64.97)
	Other comprehensive income for the year (VIII)		**(46.06)**	**208.65**
IX.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**26,554.92**	**15,682.29**
X.	**Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share ₹ 10 each)**	36		
	Basic and Diluted (₹)		**146.10**	**84.98**
	Significant accounting policies	1, 2 and 3		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.		4 to 49	

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 001076N/N500013

(Vikram Dhanania)
Partner
Membership No. 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Budge Budge Refineries Limited

Ramesh Agarwal	**Harsh Agarwal**	**Manish Karwa**
(Director)	(Director)	(Company Secretary)
DIN: 00564635	DIN: 07100781	MN: ACS 28027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

Cash Flow Statement For the year ended on 31 March, 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March, 2022	Year Ended 31 March, 2021
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	35,653.48	21,038.02
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation expense	934.27	886.23
	Net gain on remeasurement of investments measured at FVTPL	(554.77)	(816.45)
	Finance costs	2,184.63	2,431.10
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(69.84)	(43.96)
	Allowance for doubtful debts	-	4.44
	Allowance for doubtful debts written back	(4.90)	-
	Loss allowance on investment	240.55	-
	Interest income	(1,143.54)	(550.10)
	Unrealised loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	1,709.59	(2,881.56)
	Fair value of derivatives towards foreign currency and commodities	272.45	(1,564.53)
	Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments	**39,221.92**	**18,503.19**
	(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
	Inventories	(48,247.99)	(5,900.60)
	Trade receivables	2,745.74	(492.44)
	Loans	707.66	662.27
	Other financial assets	(2,697.60)	3,360.32
	Other assets	386.72	(630.29)
	Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
	Trade payables	53,045.51	77,141.90
	Other financial liabilities	(1,810.18)	3,668.78
	Provisions	27.77	19.02
	Other liabilities	108.98	212.28
	Cash generated from operating activities	**43,488.53**	**96,544.43**
	Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(10,498.57)	(3,677.59)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**32,989.96**	**92,866.84**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress) and intangible assets	(1,356.83)	(2,038.53)
	Interest received	1,151.26	(655.63)
	Investment in bank deposits (net of redemptions)	(38,260.21)	(69,746.56)
	Purchase of investments	(5,420.44)	(2,474.80)
	Loans given to body corporates (net of repayments)	(3,285.95)	(3,571.12)
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(47,172.17)**	**(78,486.64)**

Cash Flow Statement For the year ended on 31 March, 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March, 2022	Year Ended 31 March, 2021
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	14.00	7.50
	Repayment of long-term borrowings	(3,503.06)	(1,008.17)
	(Repayment of) / proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	19,608.66	(10,470.09)
	Interest paid	(2,186.76)	(2,539.98)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	**13,932.84**	**(14,010.74)**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(249.37)	369.46
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 15)	1,746.93	1,377.47
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 15)	**1,497.56**	**1,746.93**

(a) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind-AS 7 'Statements of Cash Flows'

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities:

Particulars	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities and accrued interest)	Current borrowings (including accrued interest)
Opening balance as on 1 April 2020	4,958.10	16,263.85
Add: Non-cash changes due to:		
- Interest expense	724.65	1,706.45
Add: Cash inflows during the year:		
- Proceeds from non-current borrowings	7.50	-
Less: Cash outflows during the year:		
- Repayment of non-current borrowings	(1,008.17)	-
- Repayment of current borrowings (net)	-	(9,463.07)
- Interest paid	(833.53)	(1,706.45)
Closing Balance as on 31 March 2021	**3,848.55**	**6,800.78**
Add: Non-cash changes due to:		
-Interest expense	538.14	1,646.49
Add: Cash inflows during the year:		
- Proceeds from non-current borrowings	14.00	-
Less: Cash outflows during the year:		
- Repayment of non-current borrowings	(3,503.06)	-
- Repayment of current borrowings (net)	-	18,611.80
- Interest paid	(540.27)	(1,646.49)
Closing Balance as on 31 March 2022	**357.36**	**25,412.58**

This is the Cash flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 001076N/N500013

(Vikram Dhanania)
Partner
Membership No. 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Budge Budge Refineries Limited

Ramesh Agarwal	**Harsh Agarwal**	**Manish Karwa**
(Director)	(Director)	(Company Secretary)
DIN: 00564635	DIN: 07100781	MN: ACS 28027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended on 31 March, 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Year Ended 31 March, 2022	Year Ended 31 March 2021
A. Equity share capital		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,820.80	1,820.80
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**1,820.80**	**1,820.80**

B. Other equity (refer note 18)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Capital Reserves	Retained Earnings	Fair value of Equity Instruments through OCI	Fair value of Debt Instruments through OCI	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**2,714.26**	**4,042.72**	**150.00**	**18,417.87**	**(114.39)**	**(42.83)**	**25,167.63**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	15,473.64	-	-	15,473.64
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes):							
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	1.09	-	-	1.09
- Net fair value gain / (loss) on investments measured through OCI	-	-	-	-	(10.16)	217.72	207.56
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2,714.26**	**4,042.72**	**150.00**	**33,892.60**	**(124.55)**	**174.89**	**40,849.92**
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	--	-	-	26,600.98	-	-	26,600.98
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(1.83)	-	-	(1.83)
- Net fair value loss on investments measured through OCI	-	-	-	-	1.46	(45.69)	(44.23)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**2,714.26**	**4,042.72**	**150.00**	**60,491.75**	**(123.09)**	**129.20**	**67,404.84**

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 001076N/N500013

(Vikram Dhanania)
Partner
Membership No. 060568

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Budge Budge Refineries Limited

Ramesh Agarwal
(Director)
DIN: 00564635

Harsh Agarwal
(Director)
DIN: 07100781

Manish Karwa
(Company Secretary)
MN: ACS 28027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 03 August, 2022

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Corporate information

Budge Budge Refineries Limited ("the Company" or "BBRL") is a company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of edible oils.

2 (a) Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance (the Act)

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 03 August 2022. Revision, if any, to the financial statements is permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

(b) Application of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are authorised, have been considered in preparing these financial statements.

(c) Amendments to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Act. The amendments revised Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April 2021. The revised Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, prescribes amendments for various additional disclosures. The Company has complied with the applicable changes.

(d) Recent accounting developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide notification dated 23 March 2022, has made the following amendments to Ind AS which are effective 1 April 2022:

(i) Amendment to Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Interest rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2

The amendment focuses on the potential financial reporting issues that may arise when interest rate benchmarking reforms are either reformed or replaced. The key reliefs provided by the Phase 2 amendments are:

- Changes to contractual cash flows: When changing the basis for determining contractual cash flows for financial assets and liabilities (including lease liabilities), the reliefs have the effect that the changes that are required by an interest rate benchmark reform will not result in an immediate gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Hedge accounting: The hedge accounting reliefs will allow most Ind AS 39 or Ind AS 109 hedge relationships that are directly affected by IBOR reform to continue. However, additional ineffectiveness might need to be recorded.

As per the management's assessment, these amendments would not have any impact on the financial statements.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 103 "Business Combination" – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Amendment to Ind AS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" – Proceeds before intended use

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.01 Overall consideration

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

These accounting policies have been used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

3.02 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

3.03 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and financial liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

3.04 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in note 43.

3.05 Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Assets:

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;

(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

(c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or

(d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities:

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

(c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or

(d) the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of operations, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities as 12 months. Operating cycle is the time between the purchase of raw materials for processing or purchase of stock-in-trade and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

3.06 Property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

Depreciation

Depreciation in respect of all the assets is provided on written down value method over their useful lives, as estimated by the management. Useful lives so estimated are in line with the useful lives indicated by Schedule II of the Act except for lease hold building and lease hold improvements which have been depreciated over the useful lives based on the period of underlying lease agreement. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the period.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on the management evaluation the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

The estimated useful life of main category of property, plant and equipment are:-

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (years)
Buildings:	
- Buildings - RCC Frame Structure	60 years
- Factory Buildings & Buildings - Other than RCC Frame Structure	30 years
- Carpeted road - RCC	10 years
- Carpeted road - other than RCC	5 years
- Others (including temporary structure, etc.	3 years
Plant and equipment	15 years
Storage tanks	25 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles 8 years	

Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development

Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects / intangible assets under development and are carried at cost. Cost comprises purchase cost, related acquisition expenses, development / construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1 April 2019, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

3.07 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.

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured its investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized and retained in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset not classified as either amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 de-recognition 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.

(iii) 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce business risks which arise from its exposure to foreign exchange and commodity price changes. The instruments are confined principally to forward foreign exchange contracts and forward commodity contracts. These contracts do not generally extend beyond six months. Derivatives are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Although these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they do not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and consequently are categorized as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The resulting exchange gain or loss is included in other income / expenses and attributable transaction costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

3.08 Inventories

Raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods and packing materials are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by item basis.

In determining the cost of raw materials, first-in-first-out ('FIFO') method is used. Cost of inventory comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realisable value of materials in process is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

3.09 Impairment

(i) Impairment of financial instruments: financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets and the impairment methodology depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets and group of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying vale exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to raise from continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an assets in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

3.10 Employee benefits

The Company's obligations towards various employee benefits have been recognised as follows:

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post employment benefits

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements. The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plan immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

(iii) Other long-term employees benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences (which includes privilege leave and sick leave) in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Losses in the period in which they arise.

3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from contracts with customers includes revenue for sale of goods. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company determines at contract inception whether each performance obligation will be satisfied (i.e. Control will be transferred) over time or at a point in time.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. Taxes collected on behalf of the government are excluded from revenue. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer net of returns, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, taxes) and excluding discounts and incentives, as specified in the contract with customer.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income or expense

Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established. Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

3.12 Leases

Company as a lessee – Right of use assets and lease liabilities

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

Classification of leases

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

Recognition and initial measurement of right of use assets

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

Subsequent measurement of right of use assets

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

3.13 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR). Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

3.14 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the balance sheet date are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

3.15 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI').

The current income-tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

3.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash-on-deposit with banks. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

3.17 Earnings per equity share

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

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company 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.

3.18 Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Based on such assessment, the Company currently has only one operating segment.

3.19 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions required to settle are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote and there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

Contingent assets are disclosed only when inflow of economic benefits therefrom is probable and recognize only when realization of income is virtually certain.

3.20 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

3.21 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may Effect the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that may have a financial Effect on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is as under:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expert along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

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 certain valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as volatility risk, credit risk and volatility.

Defined benefit obligation ('DBO')

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly Effect the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income (supported by reliable evidence) against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Contingent liabilities

At each balance sheet date basis the management's judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

4 Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Storage tanks	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Gross block [refer note (a) below]									
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**1,181.91**	**1,901.17**	**13,969.64**	**1,221.49**	**10.70**	**4.76**	**93.40**	**5.82**	**18,388.89**
Additions for the year	-	216.94	1,000.59	46.38	14.33	-	8.18	3.87	1,290.29
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**1,181.91**	**2,118.11**	**14,970.23**	**1,267.87**	**25.03**	**4.76**	**101.58**	**9.69**	**19,679.18**
Additions for the year	-	80.99	680.58	-	5.08	1.60	35.50	1.77	805.52
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,181.91**	**2,199.10**	**15,650.81**	**1,267.87**	**30.11**	**6.36**	**137.08**	**11.46**	**20,484.70**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**-**	**112.69**	**616.40**	**50.86**	**1.11**	**1.25**	**12.22**	**1.37**	**795.90**
Charge for the year	-	160.50	648.61	58.81	1.62	1.34	13.62	1.73	886.23
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**273.19**	**1,265.01**	**109.67**	**2.73**	**2.59**	**25.84**	**3.10**	**1,682.13**
Charge for the year	-	162.51	689.92	59.85	3.07	1.17	15.51	2.24	934.27
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**435.70**	**1,954.93**	**169.52**	**5.80**	**3.76**	**41.35**	**5.34**	**2,616.40**
Net block									
As at 31 March 2021	1,181.91	1,844.92	13,705.22	1,158.20	22.30	2.17	75.74	6.59	17,997.05
As at 31 March 2022	**1,181.91**	**1,763.40**	**13,695.88**	**1,098.35**	**24.31**	**2.60**	**95.73**	**6.12**	**17,868.30**

Notes:

(a) During the previous year ended 31 March 2021, while transitioning to Ind AS the Company had elected to consider the carrying value of all its items of property, plant and equipment recognised in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP as at 01 April 2019, as its deemed cost, which is as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Gross block as at 31 March 2019	9,587.55
Accumulated depreciation until 31 March 2019	4,265.42
Deemed cost as at 01 April 2019	**5,322.13**

(b)For disclosure of contractual commitments towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, refer note 40B.

(c)Title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
5 Capital work-in-progress		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	956.40	1,256.70
Capitalised during the year	(754.30)	(1,256.70)
Balance as at the end of the year	**202.10**	**-**

Notes:

(a) CWIP ageing schedule :

Particulars	Amount of CWIP for a period of:				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022:					
(i) Projects in progress	202.10	-	-	-	**202.10**
As at 31 March 2021:					
(i) Projects in progress	-	-	-	**-**	**-**

(b) As at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, there are no projects in progress under capital work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
6. Intangible asset under development		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	35.00	-
Additions during the year	33.00	35.00
Capitalised during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**68.00**	**35.00**

Notes:

(a) Intangible asset under development ageing schedule :

Particulars	Amount of CWIP for a period of:				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022:					
(i) Projects in progress	33.00	35.00	-	-	**68.00**
As at 31 March 2021:					
(i) Projects in progress	35.00	-	-	**-**	**35.00**

(b) As at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, there are no intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

7. Company as a lessee

(A) Lease payments, not recognised as a liability

The Company as a lessee has obtained immovable property on a leasing arrangements for the purposes of setting up of office for commercial purposes. The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short-term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Short-term leases	51.02	41.02
Cancellable lease	24.00	24.00
Leases of low values	3.78	4.77
	78.80	**69.79**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
8 Investments		
A Non-current investments		
(i) Investments in equity instruments		
(Non-trade, measured at FVTOCI)		
<u>Unquoted</u>		
Hindustan Storage & Distribution Company Limited	240.55	240.55
- 134,372 (31 March 2021: 134,372) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
Less: Loss allowance	(240.55)	-
	-	**240.55**
(ii) Investments in bonds		
(Non-trade, quoted, measured at FVTOCI)		
9.50 % Bonds of Yes Bank Limited 420 units (31 March 2021:420 units) (Face Value ₹1,000,000 per unit)	4,155.46	4,155.46
7 % Bonds of Power Finance Corporation Limited	5,050.00	2,537.25
500,000 units (31 March 2021: 250,000) (Face Value ₹1,000 per unit		
[refer note (a) below]		
Less: Loss allowance	(4,155.46)	(4,155.46)
	5,050.00	**2,537.25**
(iii) Investments in mutual funds		
(Non-trade, unquoted, measured at FVTPL)		
HDFC Corporate Bonds - Growth	3,392.10	3,235.66
12,980,086 units (31 March 2021: 12,980,086 units) (Face Value ₹10 per unit) [refer note (b) below]		
ICICI Pru Corporate Bonds - Growth 2,212,955 units (31 March 2021: 2,212,955 units) (Face Value ₹10 per unit) [refer note (b) below]	523.50	502.08
L & T Triple Ace Bond Regular - Growth 4,506,499 units (31 March 2021: 4,506,499 units) (Face Value ₹10 per unit) [refer note (b) below]	2,688.86	2,559.78
L & T Triple Ace Bond Direct Plan - Growth 7,635,373 units (31 March 2021: 7,635,373 units) (Face Value ₹10 per unit) [refer note (b) below]	4,799.57	4,553.673
	11,404.03	**10,851.19**
(iv) Investments in alternate investment funds		
(Non-trade, unquoted, measured at FVTPL)		
India Reality Excellence Fund V	82.94	-
297,339 units (31 March 2021: Nil) (Face Value ₹100 per unit) refer note (d) below]		
	82.94	**-**
(v) Other investments		
(Non-trade, unquoted, measured at FVTPL)		
Sovereign gold bond scheme	3.07	2.75
Other investments	0.07	0.07
Gold coins	14.73	13.12
	17.87	**15.94**
	16,554.84	**13,644.93**
Note:		
Other disclosures for non-current investments:		
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	11,745.39	11,107.68
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	9,205.46	6,692.71
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(4,396.01)	(4,155.46)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
8 Investments (Contd.)		
B Current investments		
Investments in equity instruments		
(Non-trade, Quoted, measured at FVTOCI)		
Aegis Logistics Limited	30.83	-
- 15,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up		
Anant Raj Limited	988.50	-
- 1,500,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid-up		
Andhra Sugars Limited	110.09	-
- 72,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid-up		
Balrampur Chini Mills Limited	176.18	-
- 36,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up		
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	107.81	-
- 30,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	17.61	-
- 30,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up		
EID-Parry (India) Limited	515.79	-
- 114,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up		
Godrej Agrovet Limited	450.99	-
- 1,02,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
IG Petrochemicals Limited	105.18	-
- 15,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
JM Financial Limited	20.28	-
- 30,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up		
National Aluminium Co.Limited	36.54	-
- 30,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹5 each fully paid-up		
Power Finance Corporation Limited	33.78	-
- 30,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
Shree Renuka Sugars Limited	42.72	-
- 1,20,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid-up		
Steel Authority of India Limited	29.57	-
- 30,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
Tata Chemicals Limited	146.15	-
- 15,000 (31 March 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
	2,812.02	**-**
(i) Investments in bonds		
(Non-trade, quoted, measured at FVTOCI)		
8.55 % Bonds of HDFC Limited	3,774.92	3,819.97
350 units (31 March 2021: 350) (Face Value ₹1,000,000 per unit)		
[refer note (c) below]	**3,774.92**	**3,819.97**
	6,586.94	**3,819.97**
Other disclosures for current investments:		
- Aggregate amount of quoted investments	6,586.94	3,819.97
- Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
- Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Notes:

(a) Pledged with Citi Bank towards working capital demand loan. Refer note 19B.

(b) Pledged with various banks towards letter of credits issued against import of raw materials. Refer note 23.

(c) Pledged with consortium banks against working capital limits. Refer note 19B.

(d) Capital commitment towards investment in venture capital fund ` 217.06 Lakhs.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
9 Loans		
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
A Non - current		
Security deposits	26.64	11.64
	26.64	**11.64**
B Current		
Loan to employees	61.45	54.74
Loan to body corporates	8,105.81	4,819.86
Other loans	45.81	-
Advances recoverable	914.12	918.43
Security deposits	911.00	1,681.87
	10,038.19	**7,474.90**

Note:

(1) The Company does not have any loans which are either credit impaired or where there is a significant increase in credit risk.

(2) Loans repayable on demand to related parties has been provided by the Company:

Types of Borrower	As at 31 March 2022 Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	As at 31 March 2022 Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	As at 31 March 2021 Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	As at 31 March 2021 Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	0 %	-	0 %
Directors	-	0 %	-	0 %
Key Managerial Personnel	-	0 %	-	0 %
Related parties	4,124.64	51 %	2,660.13	55 %

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
10 Other financial assets		
A Non - current		
Bank deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months, held as margin money (*)	3,801.62	9,140.34
	3,801.62	**9,140.34**
(*) Pledged with banks against letter of credit for import of raw materials and overdraft facility.		
B Current		
Interest accrued but not due on:		
- bank deposits	2,272.45	2,161.96
- bonds	65.26	32.92
- loans given	-	150.55
Other receivables	375.51	358.76
Margin money with brokers	2,097.33	170.01
Insurance claims receivable	298.26	152.02
Fair value of derivatives	272.45	-
Export benefits and entitlements	84.51	22.12
	5,465.77	**3,048.34**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
11	**Income tax assets (net)**		
	Advance income tax (net of provision for tax of ₹20,638.20 lakhs) (31 March 2021: ₹6,984.69 lakhs)	519.91	357.18
		519.91	**357.18**
	Note:		
	Refer note 35 for disclosures relating to income tax.		
12	**Other assets**		
	A Non-current		
	Capital advances	1,651.85	1,340.74
	Prepaid expenses	9.01	-
		1,660.86	**1,340.74**
	B Current		
	Advance to suppliers	1,540.65	1,609.01
	Balance with government authorities	1,181.95	1,460.71
	Prepaid expenses	121.92	102.17
		2,844.52	**3,171.89**
13	**Inventories**		
	(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
	Raw material [refer note (a) below]	60,349.07	16,291.09
	Work-in-progress	7.84	5,096.66
	Finished goods [refer note (a) below]	10,710.47	8,380.47
	Packing material	2,088.98	1,424.70
	Stock-in-trade [refer note (a) below]	17,059.40	11,011.72
	Stores and spares	1,139.73	902.86
		91,355.49	**43,107.50**
	Notes:		
	(a) Includes stock-in-transit:		
	Raw materials	48,431.97	6,061.22
	Finished goods	1,231.68	816.04
	Stock-in-trade	16,740.66	2,322.07
		66,404.31	**9,199.33**
	(b) Inventories are hypothecated with banks against working capital loans, refer note 19 for details.		
14	**Trade receivables**		
	Unsecured, considered good	5,325.56	8,938.09
	Unsecured, credit impaired	8.40	13.30
		5,333.96	**8,951.39**
	Less: Allowances for expected credit loss	(8.40)	(13.30)
		5,325.56	**8,938.09**
	Notes:		
	(a) The movement in allowances for credit losses is as follows:		
	Balance as at beginning and at end of the period	13.30	8.86
	Additions/(reversals) during the year	(4.90)	4.44
	Balance at the end of the year	**8.40**	**13.30**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

14 Trade receivables (Contd.)

(b) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables:						
- considered good	5111.36	162.34	3.56	11.82	36.48	**5,325.56**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	0.40	2.13	5.87	**8.40**
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables:						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables:						
- considered good	8854.98	19.23	7.42	13.11	43.35	**8,938.09**
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	1.32	4.87	7.11	**13.30**
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables:						
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Refer note 43 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.
(d) There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the Company.
(e) There are no receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
15 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- current accounts	1,496.86	1,745.83
Cash on hand	0.70	1.10
	1,497.56	**1,746.93**
16 Other bank balances		
Bank deposits held as margin money (*)	138,767.65	95,168.72
	138,767.65	**95,168.72**

(*) Pledged with banks against letter of credit for import of raw materials and overdraft facility

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
17 Share capital		
Authorised		
20,000,000 (31 March 2021 - 20,000,000) equity shares of `10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
	2,000.00	**2,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
18,208,000 (31 March 2021- 18,208,000) equity shares of `10 each	1,820.80	1,820.80
	1,820.80	**1,820.80**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	31 March, 2022		31 March, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,82,08,000	1,820.80	1,82,08,000	1,820.80
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,82,08,000**	**1,820.80**	**1,82,08,000**	**1,820.80**
Issued and subscribed share capital	**1,82,08,000**	**1,820.80**	**1,82,08,000**	**1,820.80**

(b) Terms and rights attached to shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of `10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings. During this financial year the Company has not proposed/declared any dividend. However, if any dividend is proposed by the Board of Directors, it will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

(c) No additional shares were allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the last five years. Further, none of the shares were bought back by the Company during the last five years.

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	31 March, 2022		01 April, 2021	
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up, held by:	Number of Shares	% of Shareholding	Number of Shares	% of Shareholding
Altius Builders Private Limited	2,733,040	15.01 %	2,733,040	15.01 %
Jupiter Deal trade Private Limited	2,354,666	12.93 %	2,584,000	14.19 %
Vista BPO Private Limited	2,346,667	12.89 %	2,238,400	12.29 %
Kremer Mercantile Private Limited	2,354,667	12.93 %	2,233,600	12.27 %
Gaylord Sales Private Limited	2,040,000	11.20 %	2,040,000	11.20 %
A.V. Commercial Company Private Limited	1,518,560	8.34 %	1,518,560	8.34 %
DKO Trading Company LLP	1,247,200	6.85 %	1,247,200	6.85 %
Valley Distributors LLP	1,234,240	6.78 %	1,234,240	6.78 %

17 Share capital (cont'd)

(e) Shareholding of promoters are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Promoter Name	31 March, 2022			31 March, 2021	
	Number of Shares	% of total Share	% change during the period	Number of Shares	% of total Share
Altius Builders Private Limited	2,733,040	15.01 %	0.00 %	2,733,040	15.01 %
Jupiter Deal trade Private Limited	2,354,666	12.93 %	-1.26 %	2,584,000	14.19 %
Vista BPO Private Limited	2,346,667	12.89 %	0.59 %	2,238,400	12.29 %
Kremer Mercantile Private Limited	2,354,667	12.93 %	0.66 %	2,233,600	12.27 %
Gaylord Sales Private Limited	2,040,000	11.20 %	0.00 %	2,040,000	11.20 %
A.V. Commercial Company Private Limited	1,518,560	8.34 %	0.00 %	1,518,560	8.34 %
DKO Trading Company LLP	1,247,200	6.85 %	0.00 %	1,247,200	6.85 %
Valley Distributors LLP	1,234,240	6.78 %	0.00 %	1,234,240	6.78 %
B R Housing Private Limited	560,000	3.08 %	0.00 %	560,000	3.08 %
Others	1,455,536	7.99 %	0.00 %	1,455,536	7.99 %

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
18 Other equity		
Reserves and surplus		
Securities premium	2,714.26	2,714.26
General reserve	4,042.72	4,042.72
Capital reserves	150.00	150.00
Retained earnings	60,491.75	33,892.60
Other comprehensive income		
Equity Instruments through OCI	(123.09)	(124.55)
Debt Instruments through OCI	129.20	174.89
	67,404.84	**40,849.92**

A. The description, nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity are as follows:

(a) **Security premium:** Security premium reserve is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) **General reserve:** Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10 % of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year.

Consequent to introduction of the Act, the requirement of mandatory transfer of a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit and loss to the General reserves. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Act.

(c) **Capital reserve:** Capital reserve is utilised in accordance with provision of the Act.

(d) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represents the profits earned by the Company till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(e) **Equity instruments through OCI:** The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities through other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the head 'equity instruments through OCI' shown under the head other equity.

(f) **Debt instruments through OCI:** This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that have been recognized in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when such assets are disposed off or when such instruments are impaired.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March 2021
19 Borrowings		
A Non - current		
Secured		
Term loans [refer note (a) below]:		
- from banks	-	3,490.03
Other loans:		
- Vehicle loans from other parties [refer note (a) below]:	9.88	16.47
- Vehicle loans from banks [refer note (a) below]	27.43	19.87
	37.31	**3,526.37**
Less: Current maturities of vehicle loans (refer note 24)	(10.16)	(11.78)
Less: Current maturities of other loans (refer note 24)	-	(995.24)
	27.15	**2,519.35**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
19 Borrowings (cont'd)		
Current		
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand:		
- Working capital demand loan [refer note (b) below]	22,725.73	3,450.01
Other loans:		
- Cash credit facilities [refer note (b) below]	769.79	1,856.57
Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
- Vehicle loans (refer note 19)	10.16	11.78
- Other loans (refer note 19)	-	995.24
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand:		
- from body corporates [refer note (c) below]	1,906.90	487.18
	25,412.58	**6,800.78**

Notes:

(a) Repayment terms (including current maturities) and security details of the borrowings:

	Date of Maturity	Number of Instalment	Value of each Instalment (` lakhs)	Rate of Interest (p.a.)	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Term loan for capital project (*)						
HDFC Bank	22-Jul-2024	20	250.00	3 month MCLR+1 %	-	3,490.03
Vehicle loan (**):						
Toyota Financial Services India Limited	20-Jul-2021	36	0.40	8.79 %	-	1.53
Daimler Financials Services India Private Limited	18-Dec-2023	60	0.50	7.83 %	9.88	14.94
ICICI Bank Limited	10-Oct-2025	60	0.15	8.40 %	5.68	6.98
ICICI Bank Limited	10-Nov-2024	60	0.32	9.00 %	9.16	12.03
HDFC Bank Limited	5-Sep-2021	60	0.17	9.50 %	-	0.86
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	5-Aug-2026	60	0.28	7.57 %	12.59	-
					37.31	**3,526.37**

(*) Term loans from a bank for capital projects, was secured by way of exclusive charge on property, plant and equipment (including immovable properties), current assets of the new plant, corporate guarantees by Hindustan Storage and Distribution Company Limited. The Company has prepaid the term loan on 05 August 2021

(**) Vehicle loans are secured by way of hypothecation of the vehicles financed thereagainst.

(b) Cash credit, overdraft and working capital demand loan facilities:

Rate of Interest - These facilities carry an interest rate ranging between 4.50 % p.a. - 10.00 % p.a., (31 March 2021: 4.20 % p.a. - 10.60 % p.a.) computed on a daily basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand.

Security -

Primary security - Cash credit facilities are secured by way of pari-passu first charge over entire current assets including inventories, receivables and other current assets of the Company, both present and future. Working capital demand loans and bank overdraft facilities are secured by way of charge over fixed deposits of the Company.

Collateral - Pari-passu first charge on all the property, plant and equipment of the Company (both present and future), and investments made by the Company in bonds and mutual funds, along with other working capital lenders.

Guarantors - The facilities are also secured by way of unconditional and irrevocable personal guarantees given by Mr. Bijay Kumar Agarwal (Director), Mr. Shyam Sundar Nangalia (Director), Mr. Ramesh Agarwal (Director) and Mr. Harsh Agarwal (Director).

(c) Short term loans have been availed from body corporates for temporary working capital requirements. The rate of interest on these facilities ranges between 5.00 % p.a. - 14.00 % p.a. (31 March 2021: 7.50 % p.a. - 12.00 % p.a.) fixed and are repayable on demand. These loans are unsecured in nature.

(d) There has been no default in repayment of principal amount or interest thereon during the year.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
20 Provisions		
A Non - current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 37)	84.55	53.50
Compensated absences	25.45	9.93
	110.00	**63.43**
B Current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 37)	2.87	17.71
Compensated absences	1.10	2.61
	3.97	**20.32**
21 Deferred tax liabilities, net		
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	1,962.92	1,792.28
Fair value of derivatives	(218.80)	-
Fair valuation on debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	69.57	83.12
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	(26.74)	55.04
Fair valuation on mutual fund investments measured at FVTPL	391.89	264.96
Forward premium, allowed in tax accounts on time period basis	597.61	253.18
Other items	-	2.51
Total deferred tax liabilities	**2,776.45**	**2,451.09**
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for employee benefits	(28.68)	(21.07)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(2.12)	(3.35)
Fair value of derivatives	-	(266.93)
Impairment in value of investments	(950.77)	(950.77)
Expense allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	(469.67)	(430.10)
Other items	(4.14)	(10.29)
Total deferred tax assets	**(1,455.38)**	**(1,682.51)**
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) [net]	**1,321.07**	**768.58**

(a) Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Particulars	Balance as at 31 March, 2021	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	1,792.28	170.64	-	1,962.92
Fair value of derivatives	-	(218.80)	-	(218.80)
Fair valuation on debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	83.12	-	(13.55)	69.57
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	55.04	(81.78)	-	(26.74)
Fair valuation on mutual fund investments measured at FVTPL	264.96	126.93	-	391.89
Forward premium, allowed in tax accounts on time period basis	253.18	344.43	-	597.61
Other items	2.51	(2.51)	-	-

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

21 Deferred tax liabilities, net

(a) Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Contd.)

Particulars	Balance as at 31 March, 2021	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March, 2022
Deferred tax assets:				
Provision for employee benefits	(21.07)	(6.99)	(0.62)	(28.68)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(3.35)	1.23	-	(2.12)
Fair value of derivatives	(266.93)	266.93	-	-
Fair valuation of financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Impairment in value of investments	(950.77)	-	-	(950.77)
Expense allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	(430.10)	(39.57)	-	(469.67)
Other items	(10.29)	6.15	-	(4.14)
Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities [net]	**768.58**	**566.66**	**(14.17)**	**1,321.07**

	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at 31 March, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	1,553.05	239.23	-	1,792.28
Fair valuation of financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Fair value of derivatives	24.58	(24.58)	-	-
Fair valuation on debt instruments measured at FVTOCI	18.52	-	64.60	83.12
Fair valuation on equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	58.05	-	(3.01)	55.04
Fair valuation on mutual fund investments measured at FVTPL	78.16	186.80	-	264.96
Forward premium, allowed in tax accounts on time period basis	47.19	205.99	-	253.18
Other items	4.09	(1.58)	-	2.51
Deferred tax assets:	-			
Provision for employee benefits	(16.65)	(4.79)	0.37	(21.07)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(2.23)	(1.12)	-	(3.35)
Fair value of derivatives	-	(266.93)	-	(266.93)
Fair valuation of financial liabilities	(367.03)	367.03	-	-
Impairment in value of investments	(950.77)	-	-	(950.77)
Expense allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	(389.61)	(40.49)	-	(430.10)
Other items	(44.65)	34.36	-	(10.29)
Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities [net]	**12.70**	**693.92**	**61.96**	**768.58**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
22 Other liabilities		
A Non - current		
Statutory dues	1,292.18	1,332.82
	1,292.18	**1,332.82**
B Current		
Advance from customers	2,524.25	3,395.94
Statutory dues	626.87	477.25
	3,151.12	**3,873.19**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
23	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises (refer note 42)	10.29	41.89
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises (*)	2,00,627.51	1,45,842.29
		2,00,637.80	**1,45,884.18**

(*) The above balance consists of payables amounting to ₹178,757.56 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹140,636.97 lakhs), towards which the Company has issued letter of credits. These letter of credits have been issued under various lending arrangements of the Company and are secured by pari-passu charge against land, fixed deposits, trade receivables and investments in Bonds.

The above balance includes payables on account of stock-in-transit amounting to ₹65,172.63 lakhs (31 March 2021: ₹ 8,383.29 lakhs).

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3years	More than 3 years	Total
(b) Trade payables ageing:					
As at 31 March 2022					
(i) MSME	8.23	2.01	-	0.05	**10.29**
(ii) Others	2,00,075.73	354.58	108.69	88.51	**2,00,627.51**
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	2,00,083.96	**356.59**	**108.69**	**88.56**	**2,00,637.80**
As at 31 March 2021					
(i) MSME	41.89	-	-	-	**41.89**
(ii) Others	1,45,612.52	120.59	109.18	-	**1,45,842.29**
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	1,45,654.41	**120.59**	**109.18**	**-**	**1,45,884.18**

	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
24	**Other financial liabilities**		
	A Current		
	Creditor for capital goods	5.74	10.84
	Accrued salaries and benefits	377.83	463.21
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	320.05	295.26
	Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	26.92
	Contract liability (*)	16.46	40.90
	Fair value of derivatives	-	1,564.53
	Payable towards other expenses	682.36	818.19
		1,402.44	**3,219.85**

Note:: (*) Contract liability represents the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the reporting period. Thus, it represents the value of sales the Company estimates to be returned on account of sales return and shortages.

	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
25	**Current tax liabilities (net)**		
	Provision for tax [net of advance tax of ₹ Nil] (31 March 2021: ₹ 2,975.00 lakhs)	-	1,850.00
		-	**1,850.00**

Note: Refer note 35 for disclosures relating to income tax.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
26	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of products	4,36,616.69	3,49,230.85
	Other operating revenues	8,122.82	4,449.06
		4,44,739.51	**3,53,679.91**

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115 -
Revenue from contract with customers, are as follows:

(a) Revenue Streams

The Company generates revenue primarily from the sale of edible oils. Other sources of revenue includes income from sauda settlement.

(b) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has performed a disaggregated analysis of revenues considering the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues. This includes disclosure of revenues by product lines, timing of revenue recognition and geography:

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A.	**Revenue by product lines**		
	Palm oil	2,74,319.25	1,97,133.17
	Soyabean oil	1,12,787.71	1,12,544.88
	Others	57,632.55	44,001.86
		4,44,739.51	**3,53,679.91**
B.	**Revenue by timing of revenue recognition:**		
	Goods transferred at a point in time when performance obligation is satisfied	4,44,739.51	3,53,679.91
		4,44,739.51	**3,53,679.91**

C. Revenue by geography:

The Company has only made sales in domestic market during the year.

D. Contract balance

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Receivables, which are included in trade receivables (net of provision)	**14**	5,325.56	8,938.09
Contract liabilities	**24**	16.46	40.90

E. Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Sale of products		
Total revenue	4,36,672.24	3,49,405.33
Less: Variable consideration (discounts)	(55.55)	(174.48)
Total sale of products	**4,36,616.69**	**3,49,230.85**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
27	**Other income**		
	Interest income:		
	- from financial assets measured at FVTOCI	605.57	315.58
	- from others	537.97	234.52
	Net gain on remeasurement of investments measured at FVTPL	554.77	816.45
	Insurance claims received	198.97	88.73
	Allowance for doubtful debts written back	4.90	-
	Liabilities no longer required, written back	69.84	43.96
	Miscellaneous income	446.75	276.25
		2,418.77	**1,775.49**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
28 Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory of raw materials at the beginning of the year	16,291.09	13,647.20
Add: Purchases during the year	3,72,034.33	2,44,664.73
Less: Inventory of raw materials at the end of the year	60,349.07	16,291.09
	3,27,976.35	**2,42,020.84**
Inventory of packing materials at the beginning of the year	1,424.70	382.16
Add: Purchases during the year	6,438.88	6,467.01
Less: Inventory of packing materials at the end of the year	2,088.98	1,424.70
	5,774.60	**5,424.47**
	3,33,750.95	**2,47,445.31**
29 Purchases of stock-in-trade		
Palm oil	1,695.82	5,165.41
Soyabean oil	61,414.15	62,615.64
Others	644.34	291.74
	63,754.31	**68,072.79**
30 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		
Opening Stock		
- Finished goods (including stock-in-transit)	8,380.47	2,715.68
- Work-in-progress	5,096.66	2,617.29
- Stock-in-trade (including stock-in-transit)	11,011.72	17,357.81
	24,488.85	**22,690.78**
Less: Closing Stock		
- Finished goods (including stock-in-transit)	10,710.47	8,380.47
- Work-in-progress	7.84	5,096.66
- Stock-in-trade (including stock-in-transit)	17,059.40	11,011.72
	27,777.71	**24,488.85**
	(3,288.86)	**(1,798.07)**
31 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,233.77	1,209.08
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 37)	58.79	50.52
Staff welfare expenses	41.85	30.07
	1,334.41	**1,289.67**
32 Finance costs		
Interest expense:		
- cash credit and working capital demand loan	354.46	321.53
- letter of credit (imports)	1,266.10	1,025.25
- term loan	142.34	334.29
- loan from body corporates	21.92	355.65
- other borrowings	4.01	4.02
Other borrowing costs	395.80	390.36
	2,184.63	**2,431.10**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
33	**Depreciation expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	934.27	886.23
		934.27	**886.23**
34	**Other expenses**		
	Consumption of stores and spares	750.73	664.71
	Labour processing and transportation charges	387.47	358.09
	Other manufacturing expenses	209.22	180.48
	Power and fuel	2,836.39	2,479.96
	Repairs and maintenance:		
	- Plant and machinery	14.31	48.41
	- Others	77.70	61.00
	Insurance	427.12	407.66
	Rent	78.80	69.79
	Rates and taxes	204.67	314.81
	Payment to auditors [refer note (a) below]	30.62	40.34
	Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	2,945.85	1,033.92
	Net loss on hedging transactions	35.31	7,511.32
	Loss allowance on investments	240.55	-
	Travelling and conveyance	82.21	28.01
	Security contracts	115.92	81.86
	Freight and forwarding	2,977.71	2,161.41
	Legal and professional fees	484.65	163.29
	Director sitting fees	1.80	3.60
	Bank charges	138.94	39.53
	Sales promotion expenses	332.24	205.48
	Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 41)	224.66	130.00
	Allowance for doubtful debts	-	4.44
	Miscellaneous expenses	238.22	102.24
		12,835.09	**16,090.35**
	Notes:		
	(a) Payment to auditors: (*)		
	Statutory audit	20.00	16.50
	Tax audit 2.00	1.50	
	Other services	7.80	21.92
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.82	0.42
		30.62	**40.34**
	(*) excluding goods and service tax, as applicable		
35	**Income taxes**		
	A. Components of income tax expense		
	I. Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Current tax	8,452.70	5,177.06
	Deferred tax	566.66	693.92
	Prior year taxes	33.14	(306.60)
		9,052.50	**5,564.38**
	II. Tax on Other Comprehensive Income		
	Deferred tax		
	Income taxes relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	(0.62)	0.37
	Income tax on fair valuation of equity and debt instruments	(13.55)	61.59
		(14.17)	**61.96**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
35 Income taxes (Contd.)		
B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows :		
Profit before tax	35,653.48	21,038.02
Enacted tax rates in India (%)	25.17 %	25.17 %
Computed tax expense	**8,973.27**	**5,294.85**
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	56.54	57.89
Income exempt from taxation/taxable separately	(12.69)	348.66
Prior year taxes	33.14	(306.60)
Other adjustments	2.24	169.58
Total income tax expense as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	**9,052.50**	**5,564.38**
Notes:		
(a) The Company elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has re-measured its deferred tax assets basis the rate prescribed in the said section. The full effect of this change has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.		
C. The following tables provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities:		
Advance tax (refer note 11)	519.91	357.18
Current tax liabilities (net) (refer note 25)	-	(1,850.00)
Net position [Asset / (liability)]	**519.91**	**(1,492.82)**
a. Current tax assets		
Opening balance	357.18	331.09
Prior year taxes	(33.14)	306.60
Transfer from current tax liabilities	195.87	(280.51)
	519.91	**357.18**
b. Current tax liabilities		
Opening balance	1,850.00	631.03
Provision for tax	8,452.70	5,177.06
Advance tax paid during the year	(7,500.00)	(2,975.00)
TDS deducted during the year	(1,121.29)	(352.58)
Self assessment tax paid	(1,877.28)	(350.00)
Transferred to current tax assets	195.87	(280.51)
	-	**1,850.00**
Net position	**519.91**	**(1,492.82)**
36 Earnings per equity share (EPS)		
Profit after tax	26,600.98	15,473.64
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,82,08,000	1,82,08,000
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10 each)	**146.10**	**84.98**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
37 Employee benefits		
Net defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	87.42	71.21
Net defined benefit asset (Gratuity)	-	-
Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	**87.42**	**71.21**
Non-current	84.55	53.50
Current	2.87	17.71
	87.42	**71.21**

For details about the related employee benefits expenses, refer note 31.

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident and pension fund for the year aggregated to ₹40.62 lakhs (31 March 2021:₹34.33 lakhs)

Defined benefit plans

(a) The Company operates one post-employment defined benefit plans for gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive 15 days basic salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.

(b) These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as currency risk, interest risk and market (investment) risk.

Inherent risk

The plan is defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risk pertaining to the plan. In particular, this exposes the Company, to actuarial risk such as adverse salary growth, change in demographic experience, inadequate return on underlying plan assets. This may result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature, the plan is not subject to longevity risk.

The following tables analyse present value of defined benefit obligations, expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, actuarial assumptions and other information.

Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability:

Particulars	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
(I) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	71.21	56.48
(b) Current service cost	(6.76)	12.24
(c) Interest cost	4.91	3.95
(d) Past service cost	17.81	-
(e) Benefits paid	(2.20)	-
(f) Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
- change in financial assumptions	17.40	1.33
- experience adjustments	(14.95)	(2.79)
Balance at the end of the year	**87.42**	**71.21**
(II) Reconciliation of present value of plan assets		
(a) Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
(b) Interest income	-	-
(c) Employer contributions	-	-
(d) Benefits paid	-	-
(e) Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
37 Employee benefits (Contd.)		
(III) Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet		
(a) Present value of defined benefit obligation	(87.42)	(71.21)
(b) Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet	**(87.42)**	**(71.21)**
(IV) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss		
(a) Current service costs	(6.76)	12.24
(b) Interest costs	4.91	3.95
(c) Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
(d) Past service costs	17.81	-
Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**15.96**	**16.19**
(V) Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
(a) Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	2.45	(1.46)
(b) Return on plan asset excluding interest income	-	-
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**2.45**	**(1.46)**
Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability:		
(VI) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:		
Expected Future payments (undiscounted):		
Not Later than 1 year	2.87	17.71
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	18.06	12.06
More than 5 years	48.51	37.83
	69.44	**67.60**
Note: The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is **6.73 years** (31 March 2021: 5.67 years)		
(VII) Actuarial assumptions		
Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date		
(a) Discount rate (%)	7.10 %	6.90 %
(b) Future salary growth (%)	6.00 %	6.00 %
(c) Attrition rate (%)	5.00 %	5.00 %
(d) Retirement age (years)	58	58
(e) Expected average remaining working life of employee (years)	20.35	19.03
(f) Mortality rate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate

Note:

(a) Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published rates under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate.

(b) The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(c) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government securities as at the year end for the estimated term of the obligation.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

(VIII) 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 benefit obligations by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
(a) Change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 1 %	(5.81)	(5.07)
- Effect due to decrease of 1 %	6.71	5.84
(b) Change in salary growth		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 1 %	6.01	5.33
- Effect due to decrease of 1 %	(5.47)	(5.17)
(c) Change in Attrition rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year		
- Effect due to increase of 1 %	0.42	0.06
- Effect due to decrease of 1 %	(0.50)	(0.10)

(IX) Risk exposure:

Valuation are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and may vary over time. As such valuations of the Company is exposed to follow risks

a) Salary increase: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

b) Investment risk: Since the plan is funded then asset liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can Effect the defined benefit obligation.

c) Discount rate: The defined benefit obligation calculated use a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

d) Mortality and disability: If the actual deaths and disability cases are lower or higher than assumed in the valuation, it can Effect the defined benefit obligation.

e) Withdrawals: If the actual withdrawals are higher or lower than the assumed withdrawals or there is a change in withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations, it can effect defined benefit obligation.

38 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24)

A. List of related parties and their relationship

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(i) Key Management Personnel ('KMP')	Mr. Harsh Agarwal, Director Mr. Shyam Sundar Nangalia, Director Mr. Bijay Kumar Agarwal, Director Mr. Ramesh Agarwal, Director Ms. Sonu Jain, Independent Director Mr. Anup Pandey, Independent Director Mr. Manish Karwa, Company Secretary
(ii) Individual exercising significant influence	Mr. Lakshmendra Kumar Agarwal Mr. Gopal Saraf, individual exercising significant influence
(iii) Relatives of KMP	Mr. Surya Agarwal Mr. Shivam Agarwal Ms. Puja Agarwal Ms. Shilpa Kejriwal Mr. Vinayak Saraf

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

38 Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS 24) (Contd.)

A. List of related parties and their relationship (Contd.)

Nature of relation	Name of the related party
(iv) Enterprise over which KMP have significant influence or control	Edible Products India Limited
	Ganpalai Properties Private Limited
	Rangelli Fashions Private Limited
	East India Securities Limited
	Black Gold Excavators Private Limited
	Vinayak Oils & Fats Private Limited
	Kanchan Oil Industries Limited
	Avant Garde Re Energy Private Limited
	Edible Agro Products Limited

B. Transactions with Key management personnel including Directors:

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Salary and remuneration (#)	485.39	581.86	-	(151.00)
Reimbursement of expenses	25.86	9.05	(7.78)	(1.43)
Siting fees	1.80	3.60	-	-
	513.05	**594.51**	**(7.78)**	**(152.43)**

C. Transactions with relatives of Key management personnel

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Salary and remuneration (#)	66.00	57.00	(0.31)	99.93
Reimbursement of expenses	5.87	5.93	-	
	71.87	**62.93**	**(0.31)**	**99.93**

(#) Compensation of the key managerial personnel includes salaries and contribution to post-employment defined benefit plan. It does not include gratuity and leave encashment benefits which are actuarially determined on an overall basis for the Company and individual information in respect of the directors is not available.

D. Transactions with enterprise over which KMP have significant influence or control:

Nature of transaction	Transaction Value		Balance Outstanding	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Sale of goods	23,013.91	8,522.38	2,259.23	202.13
Purchase of goods	1,677.56	3,225.92	469.25	(203.98)
Purchase of DEPB license	44.26	18.04	-	-
Rental charges	28.32	28.32	-	-
Brokerage on sales	54.50	-	-	-
Loans given	80,054.57	37,879.95	4,124.64	2,660.13
Recovery of loans given	78,677.78	40,020.39	-	-
Loans taken	1,906.90	-	1,906.90	-
Interest income	380.85	66.96	380.85	66.96
Interest expense	21.91	29.10	21.91	29.10

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

39 Operating segments

A. Basis for segmentation

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of edible oils. It's manufacturing facility is located in India and the products manufactured therein are sold in the domestic market. Based on the dominant source and nature of risk and returns of the Company, its internal organisation and management structure and its system of internal financial reporting, business segment has been identified as the primary segment. The Company has only one business segment, viz., sale of edible oils.

Particulars	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Revenue from external customers		
India (i.e. entity's country of domicile)	4,44,422.66	3,53,679.91
Outside India	316.85	-
Total Segment Revenue	**4,44,739.51**	**3,53,679.91**

B. Major customer

During the year revenues of about 12.79 % (31 March 2021: 19.07 %) was generated from a single external customer.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
40 Contingent liabilities and commitments		
(to the extent not provided for)		
A Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:		
- Central Excise	172.27	172.27
- Income tax demands	53.78	53.78
- Disputed demand under West Bengal Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1972	2,277.43	2,277.43
	2,503.48	**2,503.48**

Note:

Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect to the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

B Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advance)	506.13	128.65
Capital commitment towards investment in alternate investment fund (refer note 8)	217.06	-
	723.19	**128.65**

41 Corporate social responsibility expenses ('CSR'):

As per Section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The funds are utilised on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent as per the limits of Section 135 of the Act: `224.66 lakhs (Year ended 31 March 2021: ` 130.40 lakhs)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

41 Corporate social responsibility expenses ("CSR"): (Cond.)

(b) Details of amount spent:-

- - -

	Amount paid	Amount accrued / deposited in specified fund	Total
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
On purposes other than above	163.11	61.55	224.66
	163.11	**61.55**	**224.66**
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
On purposes other than above	52.57	77.43	130.00
	52.57	**77.43**	**130.00**

(c) Details of amount unspent or excess spent:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Opening Balance [Unspent / (Excess spent)]	77.43	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	224.66	130.00
Less: Amount spent during the year	(163.11)	(52.57)
Less: Amount deposited in Specified Funds of Schedule VII, within 6 months	(177.46)	-
Closing Balance [Unspent / (Excess spent)]	**(38.48)**	**77.43**
(d) Movement in provision:		
Opening Provision	77.43	-
Additions during the period	61.55	77.43
Paid during the period	(75.00)	-
Closing Provision	**63.98**	**77.43**

42 Dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- principal	9.46	41.89
- interest	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the Company under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.83	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

43 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2022, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair Value		
		Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2022:								
Financial assets								
Investment in equity instruments	8	-	2,812.02	-	**2,812.02**	2,812.02	-	-
Investment in debt instruments	8	-	8,824.92	-	**8,824.92**	8,824.92	-	-
Investment in mutual funds and alternate investment funds	8	11,486.97	-	-	**11,486.97**	11,486.97	-	-
Investment in others	8	17.87	-	-	**17.87**	-	17.87	-
Loans	9	-	-	10,064.83	**10,064.83**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	10	272.45	-	8,994.94	**9,267.39**	-	272.45	-
Trade receivables	14	-	-	5,325.56	**5,325.56**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	1,497.56	**1,497.56**	-	-	-
Other bank balances	16	-	-	1,38,767.65	**1,38,767.65**	-	-	-
		11,777.29	**11,636.94**	**1,64,650.54**	**1,88,064.77**	**23,123.91**	**290.32**	**-**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings (₹)		19	-	-	25,759.78	**25,759.78**	-	--
Other financial liabilities	24	-	-	1,082.39	**1,082.39**	-	-	-
Trade payables	23	-	-	2,00,637.80	**2,00,637.80**	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**2,27,479.97**	**2,27,479.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2021:								
Financial assets								
Investment in equity instruments	8	-	240.55	-	**240.55**	-	-	240.55
Investment in other debt instruments	8	-	6,357.22	-	**6,357.22**	6,357.22	-	-
Investment in mutual funds and alternate investment funds	8	10,851.19	-	-	**10,851.19**	10,851.19	-	-
Investment in others	8	15.94	-	-	**15.94**	-	15.94	-
Loans	9	-	-	7,486.54	**7,486.54**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	10	-	-	12,188.68	**12,188.68**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	14	-	-	8,938.09	**8,938.09**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	15	-	-	1,746.93	**1,746.93**	-	-	-
Other bank balances	16	-	-	95,168.72	**95,168.72**	-	-	-
		10,867.13	**6,597.77**	**1,25,528.96**	**1,42,993.86**	**17,208.41**	**15.94**	**240.55**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings (*)		19	-	-	9,642.31	**9,642.31**	-	--
Other financial liabilities	24	1,564.53	-	1,333.14	**2,897.67**	-	1,564.53	-
Trade payables	23	-	-	1,45,884.18	**1,45,884.18**	-	-	-
		1,564.53	**-**	**1,56,859.63**	**1,58,424.16**	**-**	**1,564.53**	**-**

(*) Includes interest accrued on borrowings.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

43 Financial instrumentes - fair value and risk management (contd.)

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value of financial assets and liabilities classified under fair value hierarchy other than Level 1:

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(b) Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTOCI. Fair value of unquoted investments is determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This Level includes investment in unquoted equity shares. Fair value of quoted equity instruments are determined using quoted prices available in the market.

(c) In case of derivatives, the fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting dates in the respective commodities and currencies. There are no such significant unobservable inputs used for the valuation technique.

(d) The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date.

(e) In case of investments in debt instruments, the fair values in an active market is determined using market approach and valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates.

C. Level 3 fair values - Movement in the values of unquoted equity instruments

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for Level 3 fair values.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year	240.55	253.72
Fair value gain through Other Comprehensive Income:		
- Net change in fair value (unrealised)	-	(13.17)
Loss allowance routed through profit and loss	(240.55)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**-**	**240.55**

D. Risk management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings and trade payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly investments, loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The Board of Directors ('Board') oversee the management of these financial risks. The risk management policies of the Company guides the management to address uncertainties in its endeavor to achieve its stated and implicit objectives. It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of the Company's Management, the structure for managing risks and the framework for risk management. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate financial risks in order to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to financial risks and information regarding use of derivatives employed to manage exposures to such risks. Quantitative sensitivity analysis have been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rates on the financial results, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

43 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (Contd.)

D. Risk Management (Contd.)

i) Credit Risk (Contd.)

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

The following tables provide information about the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	more than 3 years	TOTAL
As at 31 March 2022	5,111.36	162.34	3.56	11.82	36.48	**5,325.56**
As at 31 March 2021	8,854.98	19.23	7.42	13.11	43.35	**8,938.09**

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

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 table below analysis derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars		Contractual Cashflows				
	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
As on 31 March 2022:						
Borrowings (including interest obligations)	25,759.78	25,759.78	25,732.63	12.16	14.99	-
Other financial liabilities	1,082.39	1,082.39	1,082.39	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,00,637.80	2,00,637.80	2,00,637.80	-	-	-
	2,27,479.97	**2,27,479.97**	**2,27,452.82**	**12.16**	**14.99**	**-**
As on 31 March 2021:						
Borrowings (including interest obligations)	9,632.34	9,632.34	7,118.20	1,006.85	1,507.29	-
Other financial liabilities	2,897.67	2,897.67	2,369.40	-	-	528.27
Trade payables	1,45,884.18	1,45,884.18	1,45,884.18	-	-	-
	1,58,414.19	**1,58,414.19**	**1,55,371.78**	**1,006.85**	**1,507.29**	**528.27**

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - 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.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

43 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

D. Risk management (cont'd)

(iii) Market risk (cont'd)

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Exposure to currency risk	Currency	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade payables (unhedged)	USD (in lakhs)	463.71	371.76
	INR	35,152.51	27,177.51

Note:

The unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2022 is $ 463.71 lakhs (31 March 2021 : $ 371.76 lakhs). As a business strategy, the management ensures that the selling prices of the good at the time of sale are calculated at the existing international market prices (in USD terms) and considering the prevailing USD rates, therefore the Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk until the underlying goods (for which the letter of credit has been issued) are processed and sold. Accordingly, the foreign currency risk arises only when the goods are actually sold in the market. Hence, the net exposure as on 31 March 2022 is $ 61.90 lakhs (31 March 2021: $ 138.50 lakhs).

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening /weakening of the Indian Rupee against US dollars as at the reporting period would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and affects profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Profit or (loss)	Equity (net of tax)	Profit or (loss)	Equity (net of tax)
INR/USD strengthening [5 % movement]	1,757.63	1,315.27	1,358.88	1,016.87
INR/USD weakening [5 % movement]	(1,757.63)	(1,315.27)	(1,358.88)	(1,016.87)

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The interest rate profile of the Company 's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,61,463.29	1,17,104.35
Financial liabilities	1,944.21	523.52
	1,63,407.50	**1,17,627.87**
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	23,495.52	8,796.61
	23,495.52	**8,796.61**

Sensitivity analysis

Fixed rate instruments that are carried at amortised cost are not subject to interest rate risk for the purpose of sensitivity analysis. A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in variable rate instruments at the reporting dates would have increased or decreased profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs, except otherwise stated)

43 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (cont'd)

D. Risk management (cont'd)

(iii) Market risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Profit or Loss		Equity (Net of Tax)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Variable rate instruments - increase by 100 basis points (1 %)	(234.96)	(87.97)	(175.82)	(65.83)
Variable rate instruments - decrease by 100 basis points (1 %)	234.96	87.97	175.82	65.83

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined for borrowings assuming the amount of borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole period.

44 Ratios disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Return on equity ratio		
Profit for the year (Numerator)	26,600.98	15,473.64
Average shareholder's equity (Denominator)	55,948.18	34,829.57
Return on equity (%)	**47.55%**	**44.43%**
% Change as compared to the preceding year	**7.02%**	
(b) Return on capital employed		
[Capital employed = Total equity + borrowing (including accrued interest)]		
Earning before interest and taxes (Numerator)	35,419.34	21,693.63
Capital employed (Denominator)	94,665.37	51,990.85
Return on capital employed	**37.42%**	**41.73%**
% Change as compared to the preceding year	**(10.33%)**	
(c) Current ratio		
[Current assets / Current liabilities]		
Current assets (Numerator)	261,881.68	166,476.34
Less: Fixed deposit pledged against letter of credits	(106,053.54)	(96,974.45)
Net current assets	**155,828.14**	69,501.89
Current liabilities (Denominator)	230,607.91	161,648.32
Less: Trade payables, fully secured against letter of credits	(106,053.54)	(96,974.45)
	124,554.37	**64,673.87**
Current ratio (times)	**1.25**	**1.07**
% Change as compared to the preceding year	**16.42%**	
(d) Debt-equity ratio		
[Total debt / Shareholder's equity]		
Total debt (Numerator)	25,439.73	9,320.13
Shareholder's equity (Denominator)	69,225.64	42,670.72
Debt-equity ratio (times)	**0.37**	**0.22**
% Change as compared to the preceding year	**68.25%**	

Explanation for change:

(i) The variation is largely owing to increase in business operations during the year.