Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **LT Foods Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of LT Foods Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report (Refer Annexure 'A'). We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter was addressed in our audit
1	**Revenue recognition – Sale of goods** Refer Note 1 to the standalone financial statements with respect to the accounting policies followed by the Company for recognizing revenue from sale of products. The Company recognised revenues amounting to ₹ 4,02,012.20 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2024, as disclosed in Note 30 and Note 52 to the standalone financial statements. Revenue comprises of sale of manufactured goods (rice), traded goods and by products – which is recognized when control of such goods is transferred to the customers and there is no unfulfilled obligation in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.	Our audit procedures in respect of this area, among others, included the following: • Understood the business process of revenue and receivables process for evaluating the design effectiveness of internal financial controls; • Validated the operating effectiveness of internal financial controls in revenues and receivables process; • Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies relating to revenue recognition by ensuring their compliance with Ind AS 115 -Revenue from Contracts with Customers; • Performed substantive analytical procedures on revenue which includes margins analysis (corroboration between revenues and costs for current year and its comparison with last year), analysis for key customers etc.; • Evaluated the terms and conditions of the key contracts, including incoterms, with customers to ensure that the revenue recognition criteria are assessed by the management in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards;

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No</th><th>Key Audit Matter</th><th>How the Key Audit Matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>In accordance with Standards on Auditing, there is a presumed fraud risk relating to revenue recognition. Accordingly, occurrence of revenue is a key focus area on account of the multiplicity of Company's products, multiple channels for sales, transactions with subsidiaries and the volume of the sales made to them.

Due to the above factors, we have identified testing of revenue recognition as a key audit matter.</td><td>• Performed substantive testing on test check basis for revenue transactions recognised during the year by testing their underlying documents which include purchase orders from customers, proof of deliveries (bill of lading for export sales and lorry receipts etc. for domestic sales), invoices and collection of money from the customers (as applicable). Considering different categories of customers, the nature of documents supporting accuracy and occurrence of transactions varies. Our testing methodology was designed and implemented considering these facts and circumstances;

• Reviewed reconciliation of revenues between books and revenues disclosed in statutory returns (i.e., GST returns);

• Performed other substantive audit procedures including obtaining debtor confirmations on a sample basis, reviewed the subsequent collection of payment and proof of deliveries document of such selected debtors; and

• Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in financial statements in compliance with the requirements of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customer.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Inventory – existence and valuation

Refer Note 1 to the standalone financial statements which includes the accounting policies followed by the Company for valuation of inventory.

The Company's inventory is valued at the lower of cost and Net Realizable Value (NRV).

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling rice and the Company's inventory primarily comprises of raw material i.e., paddy, semifinished rice, finished rice, stores and spares and packing material. Such inventory is stored in plant, rented warehouses, silos and storage bags. Inventory holding is generally significant at the end of the financial year considering seasonality of the agricultural produce of paddy and natural ageing process followed by the Company for getting desired level of quality. High quantity of inventory at the year-end makes inventory physical verification an extensive procedure for the management.</td><td>Our audit procedures in respect of this area, among others, included the following:

Existence:

• Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies relating to valuation of Inventory by ensuring their compliance with Ind AS 2 ("Inventories") and Ind AS 23 ("Borrowing Costs");

• Obtained inventory reports (retrieved from SAP) and results of management conducted count and reviewed reconciliation of differences, if any, between management physical count and inventory records. Verify the necessary adjustments made in the inventory records by the management on test check basis;

• Reviewed reconciliation of inventory quantitative details in valuation workings with inventory reports obtained from the management, as retrieved from SAP i.e., the integrated ERP used by the company. Understood and verified the reconciling items on test check basis;

• Obtained independent confirmations, on sample basis, for inventory lying with third parties as at year-end;

• Observed physical verification done by the management as at year-end and also, independently verified few items physically on sample basis for locations scoped-in, basis materiality of stock lying at such locations to overall inventory balance of the company as at year-end;</td></tr>
</table>

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter was addressed in our audit
	The valuation of raw material, semi-finished and finished rice is a comprehensive exercise and is carried out manually. The valuation process involves estimation around determination of: • Allocable overheads and their absorption rates; • Determination of net realisable value of by-products; • Capitalisation of borrowing costs to paddy, semi-finished and finished rice, given significant holding period between acquisition and production. Period and rate of finance costs to be capitalised. Accordingly, existence and valuation of the year-end inventory balance, which is significant with respect to the total assets held by the Company, it is considered to be one of the areas which requires significant auditor attention owing to the complexity and judgements involved in the process of physical count and valuation. Hence, we have identified Inventory existence and valuation as a key audit matter.	• Corroborated the results of our physical verification procedures, on test check basis, with valuation workings obtained from the management; and • Presented our approach and results of physical verification, including but not limited to scoped-in locations, methodology followed for verification of inventory stored in bags and silos and confirmation procedures, to the audit committee. **Valuation:** • Obtained an understanding of management process of inventory valuation; • Evaluated design effectiveness of controls over inventory valuation process and tested key controls for their operating effectiveness; • Verified inputs into the valuation process from source documents/ general ledger accounts on test check basis; • Verified, on test check basis, quantitative reconciliation of opening inventory, purchase/ production, sales and year-end inventory to validate the rice yield during the year and to identify any abnormal production loss. Compared the yield between current year and prior year to identify abnormalities, if any; • Compared basis of key estimates, including those involved in computation of allocable overheads and borrowing costs, to prior year and enquired reasons for any significant variations; • Verified net realisable value of by-products from supporting documents and arithmetical accuracy of valuation calculations on test check basis; and • Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements with respect to Inventory in compliance with the requirements of applicable Indian Accounting Standards and applicable financial reporting framework.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

We give in **"Annexure A"** a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for audit of the standalone financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

    (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure C"**.

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

        i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 41 to the standalone financial statements.

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

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under sub clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. The audit trail feature has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the accounting software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

3. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid and provided by the Company to its directors during the year is within the limits prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 505676
UDIN: 24505676BKGPQG3011

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2024

Annexure A

To the Independent Auditor's Report on even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of LT Foods Limited

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's and Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 and are therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 505676
UDIN: 24505676BKGPQG3011

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2024

Annexure B

To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of LT Foods Limited

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of LT Foods Limited on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024]

i. (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Right of Use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment under which Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and Intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. (a) The inventory (except for goods in transit) has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, the coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, from Banks or Financial Institutions on the basis of security of current assets and immovable property. The quarterly revised returns and statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions on aggregate basis are, except for few immaterial differences, in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company. Also refer Note 57 to the standalone financial statements.

iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has granted loans or given guarantee or provided security to companies during the year. The Company has granted advances in the nature of loans to other entities during the year.

(A) The Company has provided loans to its associates amounting to ₹ 92.00 lakhs during the year and the outstanding balance of such loans provided as at March 31, 2024 amounts to Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 35.86 lakhs).

(B) According to the information and explanations given to us, in relation to entities other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans, except advance paid to suppliers against procurement of material amounting to ₹ 3,605.76 lakhs during the year, which got settled against supply of such material during a period ranging from 90 days to 240 days. These advances have been substantially adjusted against procurement of material during the year and the corresponding balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 174.00 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 837.68 lakhs). The Company has also given guarantees to entities other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the year amounting to ₹ 2,250.00 lakhs and the balance outstanding of such guarantees given as at March 31, 2024 amounts to ₹ 2,250.00 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil).

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the loans granted and guarantee given are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Regarding advances against supply of material (advances in the nature of loans) granted by the Company to other entities during the year, considering interdependence between various factors which are proprietary in nature including period of advance and its impact on pricing, if any, availability of wide variety of similar material and volumes, we are unable to comment whether the terms and conditions of such advances are prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In case of the loans, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the payment of the principal and interest. Regarding supplier advances (advances in nature of loans), the advances are granted interest-free and delivery terms are specified in the agreement against each advance given.

(d) There are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans granted to Companies.

(e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to same parties. As mentioned in clause (a) above, the suppliers' advances were settled within a period ranging from 90 days to 240 days which were generally beyond normal supply terms and constitute most of the population of such advances during the year.

(f) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has granted loans and/ or advances in the nature of loans during the year. These are not repayable on demand/ have stipulated the schedule for repayment of principal and interest/delivery terms. Hence, the requirements under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, accordingly provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Further, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no amounts outstanding as on March 31, 2024, which are in the nature of deposits.

vi. The provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance and income tax, though there has been slight delay in few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities during the year.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforementioned statutory dues as at March 31, 2024 which are outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which has not been deposited as at March 31, 2024 on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in INR Lakhs)	Amount paid under dispute (in INR Lakhs)	Unpaid Dispute (in INR Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income tax Act, 1961	Penalty	36.27	36.27	-	1998-99	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	57.54	-	57.54	2002-03	Assessing Officer
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	4.84	-	4.84	2006-07	Assessing Officer
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	327.62	327.62	-	2007-08	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	235.95	223.95	12.00	2008-09	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	346.01	103.39	242.62	2009-10	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Penalty	177.42	10.00	167.42	2009-10	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	142.68	19.50	123.18	2011-12	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	175.62	108.16	67.46	2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	90.43	90.43	-	2013-14	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	466.81	100.00	366.81	2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	599.12	-	599.12	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	375.57	-	375.57	2017-18	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	20.59	-	20.59	2013-14	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	350.14	-	350.14	2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessments of the Company. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures performed, we report that the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year were applied for the purpose for which the loans were raised. Refer Note 19 to the standalone financial statements.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2024.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associates or joint venture.

x. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company nor on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

(b) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered internal audit reports issued by internal auditors during the audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors during the year and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(xv) of the Order 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, the provisions stated in clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company ('CIC') as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company as part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of the standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of financial ratios (as disclosed in Note 53 to the standalone financial statements), ageing and expected date of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, the provisions stated in clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special fund within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year in compliance with sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Refer Note 38 to the standalone financial statements.

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

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 505676
UDIN: 24505676BKGPQG3011

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2024

Annexure C

To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of LT Foods Limited

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of LT Foods Limited on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 standalone financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 505676
UDIN: 24505676BKGPQG3011

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 17, 2024

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	25,143.19	24,796.54
Capital work-in-progress	2	769.60	736.38
Right of use assets	2	1,090.03	210.18
Goodwill	3	0.24	0.24
Other intangible assets	3	73.53	79.38
Financial assets			
Investments	4	31,187.33	31,500.64
Loans	5	41.63	41.41
Other financial assets	6	534.29	534.48
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	232.24	96.58
Other non-current assets	8	486.53	231.98
Non-current tax assets	9	3,062.17	3,107.63
Total non-current assets		**62,620.78**	**61,335.44**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1,39,954.57	1,10,325.06
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	21,476.92	19,069.24
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,927.28	230.18
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	73.16	632.08
Loans	14	62.89	130.22
Other financial assets	15	509.59	474.54
Other current assets	16	8,336.12	7,810.06
Total current assets		**1,72,340.53**	**1,38,671.38**
Total assets		**2,34,961.31**	**2,00,006.82**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	17	3,472.53	3,472.53
Other equity	18	1,65,855.62	1,53,254.54
Total equity		**1,69,328.15**	**1,56,727.07**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	17.52	119.38
Lease liabilities	20	759.05	35.73
Provisions	21	1,182.34	986.87
Other non-current liabilities	22	68.10	92.93
Total non-current liabilities		**2,027.01**	**1,234.91**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	23	6,198.99	4,312.85
Lease liabilities	26	332.75	185.65
Trade Payable	24		
Due to micro and small enterprises		1,064.59	618.66
Due to others		49,333.85	30,314.08
Other financial liabilities	25	4,274.56	3,221.86
Other current liabilities	27	1,699.54	2,244.78
Provisions	28	297.68	294.59
Current tax liabilities (net)	29	404.19	852.37
Total current liabilities		**63,606.15**	**42,044.84**
Total liabilities		**65,633.16**	**43,279.75**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,34,961.31**	**2,00,006.82**

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

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

For **MSKA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 505676

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
LT Foods Limited

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 01574773

Surinder Kumar Arora
Managing Director
DIN: 01574728

Sachin Gupta
Chief Finance Officer
Membership No. :- 99415

Monika Chawla Jaggia
Company Secretary
Membership No. :- F5150

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 17, 2024

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	30	4,02,012.20	3,91,459.99
Other income	31	2,922.42	3,682.45
Total income		**4,04,934.62**	**3,95,142.44**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	32	2,74,752.53	2,22,329.54
Purchases of stock-in-trade	33	68,344.80	82,065.56
Changes in inventories of semi-finished goods, finished goods and stock- in- trade	34	(21,858.35)	(2,369.11)
Employee benefits expenses	35	10,045.20	8,844.74
Finance costs	36	1,877.25	2,396.79
Depreciation and amortization expenses	37	3,852.44	2,889.97
Other expenses	38	46,791.56	57,916.90
Total expenses		**3,83,805.43**	**3,74,074.39**
Profit before tax		**21,129.19**	**21,068.05**
Tax expense			
Current tax	39	5,334.41	5,061.71
Deferred tax credit	39	(171.71)	(24.88)
Total tax expense		**5,162.70**	**5,036.83**
Profit for the year		**15,966.49**	**16,031.22**
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
1) Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		(43.05)	(148.09)
Tax on above	7	10.83	37.27
2) Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedge reserve		186.26	(339.64)
Tax on above	7	(46.88)	85.48
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**107.16**	**(364.98)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**16,073.65**	**15,666.24**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted	40	4.60	4.98

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

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

For **MSKA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 505676

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 17, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
LT Foods Limited

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 01574773

Surinder Kumar Arora
Managing Director
DIN: 01574728

Sachin Gupta
Chief Finance Officer
Membership No. :- 99415

Monika Chawla Jaggia
Company Secretary
Membership No. :- F5150

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net Profit before tax	**21,129.19**	**21,068.05**
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,852.44	2,889.97
(Gain)/ Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(35.89)	11.24
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(183.95)	(314.24)
Trade receivables and other amounts written off	10.56	-
Finance cost	1,877.25	2,396.79
Interest income	(26.12)	(43.50)
Dividend income	(1,437.73)	(1,386.84)
Liabilities written back	(59.82)	(34.32)
Provision for doubtful debts	233.18	101.00
Gain on fair valuation of investments	(109.06)	(3.64)
Impairment in value of investments	405.91	719.85
Operating profit before working capital changes	**25,655.96**	**25,404.36**
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets		
Trade receivables	(2,519.78)	4,639.57
Inventories	(29,629.51)	4,600.98
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	7.53	648.79
Other assets (current and non-current)	(450.46)	(814.67)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	19,469.73	(19,300.79)
Other liabilities and provisions (current and non-current)	(414.57)	638.91
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	1,298.48	1,373.53
Cash generated from operations	**13,417.38**	**17,190.68**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(5,737.13)	(4,459.96)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**7,680.25**	**12,730.72**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP and movement in capital advances)	(4,234.78)	(4,772.23)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	112.93	10.72
Purchase of non-current investments	-	(59.47)
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(19,314.17)
Investment in joint venture	-	(511.43)
Interest received	28.09	42.23
Proceeds from sale/maturity of investments	16.46	17.52
Withdrawal from fixed deposits	558.92	13.16
Dividends on non current investments	1,437.73	1,386.84
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(2,080.65)**	**(23,186.83)**

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from preferential issue of equity shares (net of transaction cost)	-	38,235.29
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	5.31	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(127.88)	(77.87)
Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings (net)	1,906.85	(24,582.31)
Finance charges paid	(1,841.46)	(2,386.81)
Payment towards lease liabilities	(373.06)	(181.24)
Payment towards dividend	(3,472.26)	(1,596.08)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities (C)	**(3,902.50)**	**9,410.98**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**1,697.10**	**(1,045.13)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	230.18	1,275.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,927.28**	**230.18**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)		
Cash on hand	27.76	65.46
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	1,899.52	164.72
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,927.28**	**230.18**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
This is the Standalone Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **MSKA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 505676

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 17, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
LT Foods Limited

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 01574773

Surinder Kumar Arora
Managing Director
DIN: 01574728

Sachin Gupta
Chief Finance Officer
Membership No. :- 99415

Monika Chawla Jaggia
Company Secretary
Membership No. :- F5150

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 17)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**3,198.45**
Changes during the year	274.08
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**3,472.53**
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,472.53**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Total
	Retained earnings	General reserve	Securities premium reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**56,155.68**	**1,698.31**	**43,240.01**	**132.31**	**1,01,226.31**
Profit for the year	16,031.22	-	-	-	16,031.22
Items of other comprehensive income for the year :-					
Loss on cash flow hedge (net of tax)	-	-	-	(254.16)	(254.16)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	(110.82)	-	-	-	(110.82)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**15,920.40**	**-**	**-**	**(254.16)**	**15,666.24**
Issue of equity shares (net of transaction cost)	-	-	37,961.21	-	37,961.21
Interim dividend	(1,599.22)	-	-	-	(1,599.22)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**70,476.86**	**1,698.31**	**81,201.22**	**(121.85)**	**1,53,254.54**
Balance as at April 01, 2023	**70,476.86**	**1,698.31**	**81,201.22**	**(121.85)**	**1,53,254.54**
Profit for the year	15,966.49	-	-	-	15,966.49
Items of other comprehensive income for the year :-					
Gain on cash flow hedge (net of tax)	-	-	-	139.38	139.38
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	(32.22)	-	-	-	(32.22)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**15,934.27**	**-**	**-**	**139.38**	**16,073.65**
Interim dividend	(3,472.57)	-	-	-	(3,472.57)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**82,938.56**	**1,698.31**	**81,201.22**	**17.53**	**1,65,855.62**

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

This is the Standalone Statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **MSKA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 505676

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 17, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
LT Foods Limited

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 01574773

Surinder Kumar Arora
Managing Director
DIN: 01574728

Sachin Gupta
Chief Finance Officer
Membership No. :- 99415

Monika Chawla Jaggia
Company Secretary
Membership No. :- F5150

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

1. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

i) Corporate Information

LT Foods Limited (the 'Company') is a public company with its registered office in Unit No. 134, 1st floor, Rectangle-1, Saket District Center, New Delhi-110017 India and incorporated under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. LT Foods Limited is primarily in the specialty rice and rice-based foods business for more than last 70 years. The Company is committed to nurturing the goodness of food for people, the community and the planet. With nurturing goodness at the heart of everything they do, the Company delivers the finest quality and taste experiences in more than 80 countries across India, the U.S., Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and the rest of the world. The Company's flagship brands include DAAWAT®, one of India's most loved and consumed Basmati brands, Royal®, North America's No. 1 Basmati player and many more. The Company is proudly expanding into the future food preferences of millennials by offering organic staples through the brand 'Ecolife' in global markets and supplying organic agri-ingredients to leading business the business of milling, processing and marketing of branded and non-branded basmati rice and manufacturing of rice food products in the domestic and overseas market. LT Foods Limited operations include procurement, storage, processing, packaging and distribution. LT Foods Limited is also engaged in research and development to add value to rice and rice food products. The Company's rice product portfolio comprises brown rice, white rice, steamed rice, parboiled rice, organic rice, quick cooking rice, value added rice and flavored rice in the ready to cook segment.

ii) Basis of preparation

a) The standalone financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

b) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non current liabilities, as the case may be.

*Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

iii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

iv) Material Accounting Policies

a) Inventory

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, stores and spares and packing materials

Raw materials, stores and spares and packing material are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials, stores and spares and packing material is determined on a 'First in First Out' basis and includes freight costs, interest expense where such materials are stored for a substantial period of time and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and conditions. The aforesaid items are valued at net realisable value if the finished products in which they are to be incorporated are expected to be sold at a loss.

Stores and spares having useful life of more than twelve months are capitalized as tangible assets under "Property, plant and equipment" and are depreciated prospectively over their remaining useful lives in accordance with Ind AS 16.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes raw material cost and a proportion of direct and indirect overheads up to estimated stage of completion and interest expense where such materials are stored for a substantial period of time.

Finished goods

Finished goods is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of raw materials, direct and indirect overheads which are incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition and also includes interest as a carrying cost of goods where such goods are stored for a substantial period of time. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, taxes (against which input has not been availed), borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to such subsequent cost associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on the written down value arrived on the basis of the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

De-recognition

An item of Property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

c) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent measurement (amortization and useful lives)

All finite-lived intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalized costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and any change in the same is accounted for prospectively. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually. The following useful lives are applied:

Intangible assets	Useful life (in years)
Brand	20
Software	03

De-recognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

d) Capital Work in Progress

Capital work in progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost. Cost comprises purchase cost, related acquisition expenses and other direct expenses.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

f) Borrowing costs

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

g) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign Currencies

Transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Subsequent measurement

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency

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are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

h) Leases

Where the Company is the 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'. The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset

(ii) the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis as per the terms of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

i) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives and certain investments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction

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to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

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

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service (or a bundle of goods and services) to the customer and is the unit of account in Ind AS 115. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue, as, or when, the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when it transfers control of the product to a customer i.e. when customers are billed (in case of ex-works) or when goods are delivered at the delivery point, as per terms of the agreement, which could be either customer premises or carrier premises who will deliver goods to the customer. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract in which there are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. When payments received from the customers exceed revenue recognized to date on a particular contract, any excess (a contract liability) is reported in the statement of financial position under other liabilities.

Customer has a right to return for defective goods. Since the quantity of goods returned has been minimal for years, it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

In order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent, the Company assesses whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods. Revenue from such transactions where the Company is acting as an agent is recognized on net basis i.e. after deducting the amount contractually payable to vendor out of the total consideration received and is recognized once the facilitation of such service is done as the Company does not assume any performance obligation.

Satisfaction of performance obligations

The Company's revenue is derived from the single performance obligation to transfer primarily rice and other products under arrangements in which the transfer of control of

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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the goods and the fulfillment of the Company's performance obligation occur at the same time. Therefore, revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company transfers control at the point in time the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods.

Whether the customer has obtained control over the asset depends on when the goods are made available to the carrier or the buyer takes possession of the goods, depending on the delivery terms. Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable, the amount the Company expects to be entitled to.

Payment terms

The sale of goods is typically made under credit payment terms differing from customer to customer and ranges between 0-180 days. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 180 days, which is consistent with market practice.

Rental income:

Rental income for operating lease is recognized on straight line basis with reference to terms of the agreements.

Interest income:

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable.

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) i.e. the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial assets.

k) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the 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.

If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for that instrument at that date as follows:

- at the measurement basis mentioned above if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company recognizes the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.
- in all other cases, at the measurement basis mentioned above, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Company recognizes that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

i. **Financial assets at amortized cost –** a financial instrument is measured at amortized 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 amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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ii. **Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, associates and joint venture -** Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment in accordance with Ind AS 27 Separate Financial statements.

iii. **Financial assets at fair value**

- **Investments in equity instruments other than above -** All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

  Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Derivative assets -** All derivative assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. When a financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities, other than derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The effect of EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative liabilities - All derivative liabilities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when and only when, the Company obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss. When a financial liability is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

- The Company applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets. ECL is the weighted average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

  In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. The Company computes ECL based on a provision matrix.

- **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

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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.

l) Hedge accounting

Initial and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks and non-derivative financial liabilities to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Foreign currency risk of non-derivative financial liabilities used for hedging is measured using spot rates.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they continue to be highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they are designated.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives and change in foreign currency risk component of non-derivative financial liabilities are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as cash flow hedges where Company hedges its exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to foreign currency risk associated with recognized liabilities in the financial statements.

When hedge accounting is applied:

- for fair value hedges of recognised assets and liabilities, changes in fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and compensate for the effective portion of symmetrical changes in the fair value of the derivatives.

- for cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or

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liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

In cases where hedge accounting is not applied, changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss as and when they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the statement of profit and loss for the period.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction occurs, the cumulative gain or loss is taken to the standalone statement of profit and loss. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined Contribution plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, employees' state insurance and labour welfare fund are a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognized directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Gratuity fund is administered through Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Other Employee Benefits

Compensated absences which are allowed to be carried forward over a period in excess of 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date out of which the obligations are expected to be settled with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Other short-term benefits

Expense in respect of other short-term benefits is recognized on the basis of amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employees.

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n) Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

p) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

q) Government grants and subsidies

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

r) Segment reporting

In terms of Paragraph 4 of Ind AS 108 ‘Operating Segments’, entity wide disclosures have been presented in the consolidated financial statements.

s) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Commission charged from the entity on whose behalf the guarantee has been issued is taken as corporate guarantee charges in the Statement of profit and loss.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Contingent liabilities

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

v) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The following are the critical judgments and the key estimates concerning the future that management has made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies and that may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements or that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a. **Impairment of trade receivables -** The impairment for trade receivables reflects management’s estimate of losses inherent in its credit portfolio. This allowance is based on Company’s estimate of the losses to be incurred, which derives from past experience with similar receivables, current and historical past due amounts, write-offs and collections, the careful monitoring of portfolio credit quality and current and projected economic and market conditions. Should the present

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economic and financial situation persist or even worsen, there could be a further deterioration in the financial situation of the Company's debtors compared to that already taken into consideration in calculating the allowances recognized in the financial statements.

b. **Defined benefit obligation (DBO) -** Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

c. **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.

d. **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 future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

e. **Contingent liabilities -** The Company is the subject of legal proceedings and tax issues covering a range of matters, which are pending in various jurisdictions. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is difficult to predict the final outcome of such matters. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, which are subject to many uncertainties, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law. In the normal course of business, management consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigation and taxes. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

f. **Inventory -** The valuation of finished rice involves estimations around determination of overhead absorption rates, rice yield from paddy and quantum of purchased rice and manufactured rice forming part of closing inventory. The production process also involves ageing the paddy/ rice to achieve the desired quality of rice and thus calculation of holding period and determination of weighted average borrowing cost involves management estimation. Further, management estimates the net realisable values of inventories including by- products, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date.

g. **Impairment of Investments -** The Company estimates the value in use of the investments based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rates and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Further details of the Company's impairment review and key assumptions are set out in note 4 of accompanying financial statements.

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2 (i) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Vehicle	Grand Total
Gross carrying value							
As at April 01, 2022	**3,815.33**	**14,816.67**	**29,091.18**	**1,059.52**	**1,143.46**	**2,085.57**	**52,011.73**
Additions	258.66	1,302.59	3,111.20	353.33	273.72	123.08	5,422.58
Disposals	-	-	(38.57)	(89.38)	(105.33)	(123.30)	(356.58)
As at March 31, 2023	**4,073.99**	**16,119.26**	**32,163.81**	**1,323.47**	**1,311.85**	**2,085.35**	**57,077.73**
Additions	367.67	945.75	1,913.17	32.55	137.85	539.51	3,936.50
Disposals	-	-	(65.51)	-	(4.60)	(352.48)	(422.59)
As at March 31, 2024	**4,441.66**	**17,065.01**	**34,011.47**	**1,356.02**	**1,445.10**	**2,272.38**	**60,591.64**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**5,930.71**	**20,820.85**	**832.23**	**906.08**	**1,426.78**	**29,916.65**
Charge for the year	-	691.44	1,592.09	75.49	138.25	201.89	2,699.16
Disposals	-	-	(31.05)	(86.08)	(100.34)	(117.15)	(334.62)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**6,622.15**	**22,381.89**	**821.64**	**943.99**	**1,511.52**	**32,281.19**
Charge for the year	-	747.01	2,172.33	126.87	189.93	276.68	3,512.82
Disposals	-	-	(53.74)	-	(4.37)	(287.45)	(345.56)
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**7,369.16**	**24,500.48**	**948.51**	**1,129.55**	**1,500.75**	**35,448.45**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**4,073.99**	**9,497.11**	**9,781.92**	**501.83**	**367.86**	**573.83**	**24,796.54**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**4,441.66**	**9,695.85**	**9,510.99**	**407.51**	**315.55**	**771.64**	**25,143.19**

a. **Contractual obligations**

Refer note 41(B) for disclosure of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

b. **Property, plant and equipment pledged as security**

Refer note 45 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

c. The Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipments, Right of use asset and Intangible assets during the current and previous year.

(ii) Right of use assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	210.18	379.08
Addition	1,211.62	-
Depreciation	(331.77)	(168.90)
Net carrying value	**1,090.03**	**210.18**

Carrying amount of Right of use assets :	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equipment	-	20.90
Building	1,090.03	189.28
Total	**1,090.03**	**210.18**

a. Additions to the Right of use assets during the year were ₹ 1,211.62 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

b. Nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

Right to use	Equipments *	Building
Number of right-of-used assets leased	3	10
Range of remaining lease term	21 months	1 to 56 months
Average of remaining lease term	21 months	28 months
No. of lease with extension options	0	10
No. of lease with options to purchase	0	0
No. of lease with variable payments linked to an index	0	0
No. of lease with termination option	3	10

* The lease term for equipments leased by the Company has expired during the year.

c. The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	331.77	168.90
Interest expense on lease liabilities	31.86	19.63

(iii) Capital work-in-progress ("CWIP")

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital work-in-progress	769.60	736.38

Movement in capital work in progress:

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**1,142.47**
Additions during the year	733.97
Capitalisation during the year	(1,140.06)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**736.38**
Additions during the year	753.83
Capitalisation during the year	(720.61)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**769.60**

Ageing analysis of CWIP:

As at March 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	470.75	298.85	-	-	769.60
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	470.75	**298.85**	**-**	**-**	**769.60**

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	736.38	-	-	-	736.38
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	736.38	**-**	**-**	**-**	**736.38**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3 Intangible assets

Right to use	Goodwill	Brand	Software	Grand Total
Gross carrying value				
As at April 01, 2022	**12.11**	**310.28**	**1,186.53**	**1,508.92**
Additions	-	-	0.65	0.65
Disposals	-	-	(145.03)	(145.03)
As at March 31, 2023	**12.11**	**310.28**	**1,042.15**	**1,364.54**
Additions	-	-	2.00	2.00
Disposals			-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**12.11**	**310.28**	**1,044.15**	**1,366.54**
Accumulated Amortization				
As at April 01, 2022	**11.84**	**290.07**	**1,100.03**	**1,401.94**
Charge for the year	0.03	2.20	19.68	21.91
Disposals	-	-	(138.93)	(138.93)
As at March 31, 2023	**11.87**	**292.27**	**980.78**	**1,284.92**
Charge for the year	-	0.45	7.40	7.85
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**11.87**	**292.72**	**988.18**	**1,292.77**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**0.24**	**18.01**	**61.37**	**79.62**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**0.24**	**17.56**	**55.97**	**73.77**

4 Investments - Non-current

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments carried at cost		
(i) In subsidiary companies		
- in Equity instruments	26,891.24	26,891.24
- in Preference instruments	2,000.00	2,000.00
(ii) In associate companies	321.50	321.50
(iii) In joint venture	2,917.07	2,917.07
Less: Impairment in value of investment in equity instrument of Joint venture (Refer footnote)	(1,444.77)	(1,038.86)
	30,685.04	**31,090.95**
Investments at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss		
Key man insurance policies	502.03	409.43
Equity instruments - Quoted	0.21	0.21
Equity instruments - Unquoted	0.05	0.05
	502.29	**409.69**
Total Investments	**31,187.33**	**31,500.64**
Aggregate amount of		
Quoted investments	0.21	0.21
Unquoted investments	32,631.89	32,539.29
Less: Impairment in value of investment	(1,444.77)	(1,038.86)
Total	**31,187.33**	**31,500.64**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Details of investment is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments carried at cost		
Equity instruments - Unquoted		
(i) in subsidiary companies		
- Nature Bio Foods Limited		
2,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 2,000,000) fully paid up equity shares of ₹10 each	200.00	200.00
- LT Foods Holdings ME Limited (formerly known as Sona Global Limited)		
1,32,900 (March 31, 2023: 1,32,900) fully paid up equity shares of AED 100 each	2,505.07	2,505.07
- Daawat Foods Limited		
18,905,286 (March 31, 2023: 18,905,286) fully paid up equity shares (with voting rights) of ₹10 each	19,041.82	19,041.82
250,049 (March 31, 2023: 250,049) fully paid up equity shares (without voting rights) of ₹10 each	25.01	25.01
- LT Overseas North America, Inc		
338,500 (March 31, 2023: 338,500) shares fully paid up equity shares of USD 20 each	2,822.31	2,822.31
- Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited		
4,078,020 (March 31, 2023: 4,078,020) equity shares fully paid up of ₹10 each	2,296.03	2,296.03
- Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited		
10,000 (March 31, 2023: 10,000) shares fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1.00	1.00
Total (A)	**26,891.24**	**26,891.24**
Investment in subsidiary company carried at cost		
Preference shares - Unquoted		
- Daawat Foods Limited		
1,562,500 (March 31, 2023: 1,562,500) 10% Non cumulative redeemable preference shares fully paid of ₹ 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total (B)	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**
(ii) In associate companies		
- Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited		
1,600,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,600,000) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	160.00	160.00
- Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited		
1,600,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,600,000) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	160.00	160.00
- Raghuvesh Infrastructure Private Limited		
15,000 (March 31, 2023: 15,000) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	1.50	1.50
Total (C)	**321.50**	**321.50**
(iii) In joint venture		
- Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited (formerly known as Daawat Kameda India Private Limited)		
29,170,673 (March 31, 2023: 29,170,673) equity shares of H10 each fully paid up	2,917.07	2,917.07
Less: Impairment in value of investment	(1,444.77)	(1,038.86)
Total (D)	**1,472.30**	**1,878.21**
Total investments carried at cost less impairment loss (A + B + C + D)	**30,685.04**	**31,090.95**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments at fair value through statement of profit and loss		
Key man insurance policies	502.03	409.43
Equity instruments - Quoted		
747 (March 31, 2023: 747) equity shares - Union bank of India of ₹10 each fully paid up	0.21	0.21
Equity instruments - Unquoted		
Fully paid-up equity shares		
500 (March 31, 2023: 500) equity shares of India International Marketing Limited of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	0.05	0.05
Total	**502.29**	**409.69**
Total investments - non-current	**31,187.33**	**31,500.64**

Footnote:

The Company has long-term investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture which are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company considered indicators of impairment such as operational losses in previous years and current year, changes in outlook of future profitability for its investment in Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited.

The management assesses the performance of this entity including the future projections and relevant economic and market conditions in which it operates to identify if there is any indicator of impairment in the carrying value of the investments. In case indicators of impairment exist, the impairment loss is measured by estimating the recoverable amount based on 'value-in-use' estimates determined using discounted cash flow projections. The future cash flow projections are specific to the entity based on its business plan and may not be the same as those of market participants. The future cash flows consider key assumptions such as volume projections, margins, terminal growth rates, etc. with due consideration for the potential risks given the current economic environment in which the entity operates. The discount rates used are pre-tax rates based on weighted average cost of capital and reflects market's assessment of the risks specific to the asset as well as time value of money. The recoverable amount estimates are based on judgements, estimates, assumptions and market data as on reporting date and ignore subsequent changes in the economic and market conditions.

The estimated value in use is based on the future cash flows using annual growth rate for future period of 8 years. The weighted average cost of capital is considered as 20.90% (March 31, 2023: 20.30%) and the terminal growth rate is considered as 5% (March 31, 2023: 5%) while determining the value in use.

Accordingly, the Company determined the recoverable amount of its investment in joint venture and other exposures related to this entity and recorded a provision of ₹ 405.91 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 719.85) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Impact of possible changes in key assumptions

If the weighted average cost of capital applied to the cash flow projections of this investment had been 1% higher than management's estimates with all other variables held constant, the Company would have had to recognise an additional impairment loss of ₹ 169.40 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 174.98).

If the terminal growth rate applied to the cash flow projections of this investment had been 1% lower than management's estimates with all other variables held constant, the Company would have had to recognise an additional impairment loss of ₹ 93.21 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 84.10).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

5 Loans (Non-current)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loan receivable considered good-Unsecured		
Loan to employees	41.63	41.41
	41.63	**41.41**

Break-up of security details

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loans considered good -Secured	-	-
Loans considered good -Unsecured	41.63	41.41
Loan which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans - credit impaired	-	-
	41.63	**41.41**

6 Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	728.03	534.48
Less: Impairment loss	(193.74)	-
	534.29	**534.48**

7 Deferred tax assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
On temporary difference between the book base and tax base		
Deferred tax liability arising on account of :		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(357.12)	(258.71)
Key man insurance policy	(126.36)	(103.05)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts	(6.28)	-
	(489.76)	**(361.76)**
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :		
Provision for employee benefits	202.35	170.07
Impairment of trade receivables	91.71	81.77
Impairment in value of investment	74.32	74.32
Lease liabilities	274.79	55.72
Impairment of Advance given	48.76	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss on forward contracts	-	40.60
Others	30.07	35.86
	722.00	**458.34**
Deferred tax assets	**232.24**	**96.58**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Movement in deferred tax assets

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(258.71)	-	(98.41)	(357.12)
Key man insurance policy	(103.05)	-	(23.31)	(126.36)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss on forward contracts		(6.28)	-	(6.28)
	(361.76)	**(6.28)**	**(121.72)**	**(489.76)**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of:				
Provision for employee benefits	170.07	10.83	21.44	202.35
Impairment of trade receivables	81.77	-	9.95	91.71
Impairment in value of investment	74.32	-	-	74.32
Impairment of Advance given	-	-	48.76	48.76
Lease liabilities	55.72	-	219.08	274.79
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss on forward contracts	40.60	(40.60)	-	-
Others	35.86	-	(5.79)	30.07
	458.34	**(29.77)**	**293.43**	**722.00**
Net Deferred tax assets	**96.58**	**(36.05)**	**171.71**	**232.24**

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(298.75)	-	40.04	(258.71)
Key man insurance policy	(91.57)	-	(11.48)	(103.05)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts	(44.95)	85.55	-	40.60
	(435.27)	**85.55**	**28.56**	**(321.16)**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of				
Provision for employee benefits	112.85	37.27	19.95	170.07
Impairment of trade receivables	56.35	-	25.42	81.77
Impairment in value of investment	74.32	-	-	74.32
Lease liabilities	96.39	-	(40.67)	55.72
Others	44.24	-	(8.38)	35.86
	384.15	**37.27**	**(3.68)**	**417.74**
Net Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets	**(51.12)**	**122.82**	**24.88**	**96.58**

8 Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	6.00	14.51
Capital advances (considered good -Unsecured)	480.53	217.47
	486.53	**231.98**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

9 Non-current tax assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Income tax assets (Net of provision)	3,062.17	3,107.63
	3,062.17	**3,107.63**

10 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Raw material*	45,411.30	37,924.19
Semi-finished goods*	72,847.97	52,473.90
Finished goods* [including goods in transit of ₹ 4,386.41 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 3,284.97)]	15,680.03	14,201.05
Traded goods	2,096.48	2,091.18
Stores and spares	862.72	799.36
Packing material		
Bardana	1,204.01	1,005.24
Others	1,852.06	1,830.14
	1,39,954.57	**1,10,325.06**

* The interest capitalised as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 3,049.33 (March 31, 2023 ₹ 2,215.16).

11 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables*	21,841.25	19,394.13
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(364.33)	(324.89)
	21,476.92	**19,069.24**

Break-up of security details

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	21,476.92	19,069.24
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	364.33	324.89
Total	**21,841.25**	**19,394.13**
Less: Loss allowance	(364.33)	(324.89)
Total trade receivables	**21,476.92**	**19,069.24**

Note:- No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other persons or from the companies in which Directors hold directorship other than below.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer other than subsidiaries, contributes more than 10% of the outstanding receivables except for one customer whose balance amounts to Nil and ₹ 2,445.22 as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

***Includes receivables from related parties (refer note 50)**

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
LT Foods Americas Inc.	1,274.73	2,756.70
LT Foods Middle East DMCC	5,903.11	2,603.19
LT Foods Europe B.V.	558.84	1,463.14
Ecopure Specialities limited	54.41	184.02
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited (formerly known as Daawat Kameda India Private Limited)	80.54	-
LT Foods U.K. Limited	709.34	-
LT Foods Europe Holding Limited (formerly known as LT Foods International Limited)	23.03	22.71
Nature Bio Foods Limited	232.73	243.91
Global Foods Trading Gmbh	1,365.23	834.92
Global Foods Trading Ltd.	338.30	192.73
Global Foods Trading Spain S.L	518.83	304.45
GFT France SARL	531.86	267.48
Nature Bio Foods Inc.	23.97	27.11
Nature Bio Foods BV	174.95	140.27
Sidhu Foods B.V.	305.62	-

Ageing of Trade Receivables

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	18,430.77	3,046.15	-		-	-	21,476.92
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables –which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	85.86	76.30	27.31	174.86	364.34
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	(85.86)	(76.30)	(27.31)	(174.86)	(364.34)
	-	**18,430.77**	**3,046.15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,476.92**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Receipts					
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	17,060.70	1,899.51	109.03	-	-	-	19,069.24
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables –which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	12.13	128.76	169.78	14.22	324.89
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	(12.13)	(128.76)	(169.78)	(14.22)	(324.89)
	-	**17,060.70**	**1,899.51**	**109.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,069.24**

Refer Note 48 for expected credit loss.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks on current accounts	1,899.52	164.72
Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months		
Cash on hand		
In Indian currency	24.35	63.28
In foreign currencies	3.41	2.18
	1,927.28	**230.18**

13 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unpaid dividend accounts (earmarked)	67.83	24.63
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	5.33	607.45
	73.16	**632.08**

(i) ₹ 5.33 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 607.45) represents deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months as at year end, held by the entity and are not available for use by the Company, as these are pledged.

(ii) Refer note 47 - Fair value disclosures for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 48 - Financial risk management for assessment of expected credit losses.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

14 Loans (Current)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loan receivable considered good-Unsecured		
Loans to related parties*	-	35.86
Loan to employees	62.89	94.36
	62.89	**130.22**

Break-up of security details

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loans considered good- Secured	-	-
Loans considered good- Unsecured	62.89	130.22
Loan which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans- credit impaired	-	-
	62.89	**130.22**
*Includes loans given to related parties (refer note 50)		
Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited	-	35.45
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	-	0.41

15 Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Derivative assets	21.02	-
Security deposits	144.32	103.09
Export incentive recoverable	324.42	339.64
Others	19.83	31.81
	509.59	**474.54**

16 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	2,083.78	1,771.78
Balances with government authorities	589.40	458.65
Advance to suppliers *	5,662.94	5,579.63
	8,336.12	**7,810.06**
* Includes advances given to related parties (refer note 50)		
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	2,976.79	2,943.62
Daawat Foods Limited	1,783.78	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

17 Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised		
36,00,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 1 each (March 31, 2023 : 36,00,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 1 each)	3,600.00	3,600.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
34,72,52,944 Equity shares of ₹ 1 each (March 31, 2023 : 34,72,52,944 equity shares of ₹ 1 each)	3,472.53	3,472.53
	3,472.53	**3,472.53**

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	34,72,52,944	3,472.53	31,98,44,780	3,198.45
Changes during the year (refer footnote)	-	-	2,74,08,164	274.08
Equity shares at the end of the year	**34,72,52,944**	**3,472.53**	**34,72,52,944**	**3,472.53**

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having the par value of ₹ 1 per share (March 31, 2023: ₹1 per share). Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

During the year ended March 31, 2024 the amount of per share dividend recognised as distributions to equity shareholders was ₹ 1.00 per share (March 31, 2023: ₹ 0.50 per share).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after payment of all liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%
Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%
Mr. Gurucharan Dass Arora	2,19,20,260	6.31%	2,19,20,260	6.31%
Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%
Raghuvesh Holdings Private Limited	3,33,84,472	9.61%	3,33,84,472	9.61%
SALIC International Investment Company	3,20,25,784	9.22%	3,20,25,784	9.22%
	17,92,78,196	**51.62%**	**17,92,78,196**	**51.62%**

(d) The Company has not issued any equity shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus issues and brought back during the last five years.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(e) Details of promoters holding in the Company

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		Change	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	%
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%	-	-
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%	-	-
Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%	-	-
Mr. Gurucharan Dass Arora	2,19,20,260	6.31%	2,19,20,260	6.31%	-	-
Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora	2,29,86,920	6.62%	2,29,86,920	6.62%	-	-
Ms. Vandana Arora	60,87,690	1.76%	60,87,690	1.76%	-	-
Ms. Sakshi Arora	83,71,500	2.41%	83,71,500	2.41%	-	-
Mr. Munish Kumar Arora	6,43,660	0.19%	6,43,660	0.19%	-	-
Ms. Anita Arora	76,11,500	2.19%	76,11,500	2.19%	-	-
Mr. Vaneet Arora	1,60,000	0.05%	1,60,000	0.05%	-	-
Ms. Ranju Arora	54,29,350	1.56%	54,29,350	1.56%	-	-
Mr. Aditya Arora	6,33,340	0.18%	6,33,340	0.18%	-	-
Mr. Abhinav Arora	6,39,140	0.18%	6,33,340	0.18%	5,800	0.00
Mr. Gursajan Arora	1,26,660	0.04%	1,26,660	0.04%	-	-
Mr. Ritesh Arora	41,700	0.01%	41,700	0.01%	-	-
Mr. Anmol Arora	1,07,850	0.03%	1,07,850	0.03%	-	-
Raghuvesh Holdings Private Limited	3,33,84,472	9.61%	3,33,84,472	9.61%	-	-
	17,71,04,802	**51.00%**	**17,70,99,002**	**51.00%**	**5,800**	**0.00%**

Footnote:

During previous year, the Shareholders at its meeting (Extra Ordinary General Meeting) held on December 07, 2022, approved the proposal to issue, offer and allot on preferential and private placement basis, for cash, to SALIC International Investment Company ("Salic") a limited liability company duly incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with registration number 1010769582, of 27,408,164 (Twenty Seven Million Four Hundred Eight Thousand One Hundred and Sixty Four) ("Equity Shares") at face Value of 1/- per Equity Share and Securities Premium of 141.23/- (Rupees One Hundred and Forty One and Twenty Three Paise) per Equity Share aggregating 142.23/- (Rupees One Hundred and Forty Two and Twenty Three Paise) per Equity Share amounting to 7.89% (Seven point Eight Nine Percent) of the share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis for an aggregate subscription amount of 3,898,263,165.72/- (Rupees Three Billion Eight Hundred and Ninety Eight Million Two Hundred and Sixty Three Thousand One Hundred Sixty Five and Seven Two Paise). The Board of Directors, thereafter, in its meeting held on February 28, 2023, allotted aforementioned equity shares to Salic on Preferential basis. Post allotment of 27,408,164 equity shares the paid–up share capital of the Company has been increased to 34,72,52,944/- of face value of 1/- each. The preferential issue of equity shares was completed with due approval of statutory authorities concerned and the amount raised has been utilised for the purpose for which the funds were raised.

18 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	70,476.86	56,155.68
Add: Net profit for the year	15,966.49	16,031.22
Add : Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefits obligation (net of taxes)	(32.22)	(110.82)
Less : Equity dividend	(3,472.57)	(1,599.22)
Profit available for appropriation	**82,938.56**	**70,476.86**
(ii) General reserve		
Opening balance	1,698.31	1,698.31
Change during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**1,698.31**	**1,698.31**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(iii) Securities premium reserve		
Opening balance	81,201.22	43,240.01
Change during the year (net of issuance cost)*	-	37,961.21
Closing balance	**81,201.22**	**81,201.22**
(iv) Cash flow hedging reserve		
Opening balance	(121.85)	132.31
Change during the year	139.38	(254.16)
Closing balance	**17.53**	**(121.85)**
Total other equity	**1,65,855.62**	**1,53,254.54**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

General reserve:

The Company had transferred a portion of the net profit before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provision of Companies Act 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Securities premium reserve:

Securities premium reserve represents premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

Cash flow hedging reserve:

The cash flow hedging reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges.

* During the previous year, total costs related to the issuance of shares amounting to ₹ 747.34 have been recognised against equity.

19 Long-term borrowings

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured		
Vehicle loans		
From banks	16.49	51.23
From others	1.03	68.15
	17.52	**119.38**
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Refer note 23)		
Vehicle loans		
From banks	34.63	32.12
From others	0.44	23.66
	35.07	**55.78**
	52.59	**175.16**

Details of borrowings are as follows:

Name of the bank/ financial institution	Repayments *	Total amount of instalment	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Vehicle loans (Refer point A part (i) for interest rate and point B part (i) for security)				
HDFC Bank	36 - 60 months	0.69	7.96	15.29
ICICI Bank	48 months	2.41	43.16	67.96
BMW Financial Services India	36 months	0.05	1.47	91.91
			52.59	**175.16**

* From the date of disbursement

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Details of interest rate for each type of borrowings

i. The interest on above vehicle loans from banks and financial institutions are fixed in nature. As at March 31, 2024 the interest rates ranges from 7.35% to 14.00% per annum (March 31, 2023: 7.35% to 8.35% per annum).

B. Details of security for each type of borrowing :

i. Vehicle loans from all banks are secured against hypothecation of respective motor vehicle financed.

Refer note 45 for assets pledged as security.

C. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars	Lease Liability	Long-term borrowings #	Short-term borrowings	Total
Net debt as at April 01, 2022	**382.99**	**253.03**	**28,839.38**	**29,475.40**
Cash movement:				
- Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(77.87)	-	(77.87)
- Payment of lease liabilities	(181.24)	-	-	(181.24)
- Repayment of short term borrowings (net)	-	-	(24,582.31)	(24,582.31)
- Interest paid	-	(16.35)	(2,370.46)	(2,386.81)
Non cash movement			-	
- Impact of currency restatement on packing credit foreign currency (gain)	-	-	9.65	9.65
- Interest expense	19.63	16.35	2,360.81	2,396.79
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**221.38**	**175.16**	**4,257.07**	**4,653.61**

Particulars	Lease Liability	Long-term borrowings #	Short-term borrowings	Total
Net debt as at April 01, 2023	**221.38**	**175.16**	**4,257.07**	**4,653.61**
Cash movement:				
- Proceeds from long term borrowings ^	-	5.31	-	5.31
- Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(127.88)	-	(127.88)
- Payment of lease liabilities	(373.06)	-	-	(373.06)
- Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings (net)	-	-	1,906.85	1,906.85
- Interest paid *	-	(12.09)	(1,829.37)	(1,841.46)
Non cash movement				
- Addition during the year	1,211.62	-	-	1,211.62
- Interest expense	31.86	12.09	1,833.30	1,877.25
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**1,091.80**	**52.59**	**6,167.85**	**7,312.24**

Includes current maturities of long term borrowings.

* Includes adjustment for accrued interest on short term borrowings.

^ Money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

20 Lease liabilities (Non-current)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	759.05	35.73
	759.05	**35.73**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

i) The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	332.75	185.65
Non-current lease liabilities	759.05	35.73
Total	**1,091.80**	**221.38**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	221.38	382.99
Add: Additions	1,211.62	-
Add: Finance cost accrued during the year	31.86	19.63
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(373.06)	(181.24)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,091.80**	**221.38**

The Company has lease for laboratory equipments and building. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment. The Company has considered automatic extension option available for laboratory equipment in lease period assessment since the Company can enforce its right to extend the lease beyond the initial lease period.

ii) Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2024 was ₹ 373.06 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 181.24)

iii) Also, refer Note 2(ii) for the details of assets leased.

21 Long-term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provisions for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	810.67	690.81
Provision for compensated absences	371.67	296.06
	1,182.34	**986.87**

Refer note 46 on Employee benefit obligations

22 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred government grant	68.10	92.93
	68.10	**92.93**

Refer note 44 on Deferred government grant

23 Short-term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured		
Rupee working capital loans	6,163.92	4,257.07
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	35.07	55.78
	6,198.99	**4,312.85**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

i) Particulars

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Rupee working capital loans		
The rupee working capital loans are secured by hypothecation of all current assets, personal guarantee of Directors of the Company and their relatives and First Pari-Passu Charge over the office property at Gurugram, factory land and building at Bahalgarh and Varpal, lien of cash deposit of Nil (March 31, 2023: ₹ 541.36 lakhs) with Punjab National Bank for and on behalf of the consortium and on entire moveable fixed assets of the Company except vehicle financed. The rupee working capital loans are repayable on demand and interest on the above loans from banks are linked to the respective bank MCLR/ Repo/T-Bills/CD Rate which are floating in nature. The interest rate ranges from 6.80% to 9.35% (March 31, 2023: 5.30% to 9.69%) on rupee working capital loans.	6,163.92	4,257.07

ii) Refer note 45 for assets pledged as security

24 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dues to		
Micro and small enterprises	1,064.59	618.66
Others *	49,333.85	30,314.08
	50,398.44	**30,932.74**
* Includes payable to related parties (refer note 50)		
Daawat Foods Limited	-	1,790.44
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited (formerly known as Daawat Kameda India Private Limited)	-	280.13
Super Texfab Private Limited	1,583.38	-
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited	-	100.28

a) Due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 to the extent information available with the management is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount remaining unpaid	1,064.59	618.66
- Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	4.77	0.37
ii) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
iii) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond the respective due date.	563.49	96.59
iv) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	11.05	0.73
v) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period.	15.82	1.10
vi) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	18.52	2.70

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	956.83	107.76	-	-	-	1,064.59
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	-	29,770.78	19,353.74	135.09	67.12	7.12	49,333.85
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**30,727.61**	**19,461.50**	**135.09**	**67.12**	**7.12**	**50,398.44**

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	615.98	2.68	-	-	-	618.66
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	-	27,651.23	2,511.85	143.84	2.46	4.70	30,314.08
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**28,267.21**	**2,514.53**	**143.84**	**2.46**	**4.70**	**30,932.74**

25 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	26.92	22.99
Unclaimed dividend*	67.82	67.55
Derivative liabilities	-	165.24
Other liabilities	4,179.82	2,966.08
	4,274.56	**3,221.86**

* Not due for deposit to Investor education and protection fund.

26 Lease liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities (refer note 20)	332.75	185.65
	332.75	**185.65**

27 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advances from customers *	1,064.34	1,153.18
Statutory liabilities	439.13	983.52
Deferred government grant (Refer note 44)	51.43	51.43
Other liabilities	144.64	56.65
	1,699.54	**2,244.78**
* Includes advances from related parties (refer note 50)		
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited	91.76	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

28 Short-term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	228.55	228.71
Provision for compensated absence	69.13	65.88
	297.68	**294.59**

Refer note 46 on Employee benefit obligations

29 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for taxation (Net of advance tax)	404.19	852.37
	404.19	**852.37**

30 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of products *		
Export	1,34,865.03	1,21,372.23
Domestic	1,85,541.67	1,59,296.13
Sale of traded goods *		
Export	47,233.94	51,589.34
Domestic	31,521.04	55,512.05
Other operating revenue		
Service charges	1,109.98	1,480.98
Processing charges	82.40	16.70
Rental income (refer note A below)	102.74	102.74
Export Incentives	1,530.57	2,059.53
Government grant income (refer note 44)	24.83	30.29
	4,02,012.20	**3,91,459.99**

***Details of products sold**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of products		
Rice	3,06,576.75	2,41,046.13
By products	8,166.71	8,192.44
Paddy	3,563.91	-
Bardana	975.45	442.21
Others	1,123.88	30,987.58
Sale of traded goods		
Rice	74,753.14	79,023.36
Paddy (refer note B below)	1,084.43	25,815.90
Others	2,917.41	2,262.13
	3,99,161.68	**3,87,769.75**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(A) The Company has entered into rent agreements as a lessor for Silos, which are in the nature of operating lease. Rental income for operating lease for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was ₹ 102.74 and ₹ 102.74 respectively. The Company has not executed any non-cancellable operating leases.

(B) Under the agency relationship, the Company had procured paddy amounting to ₹ 25,185.72 during the financial year 2022-2023 which has been directly sold to Daawat Foods Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) for ₹ 25,815.90 during the previous year.

31 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Other Incomes		
Liabilities written back	59.82	34.32
Rental income (refer note A below)	159.86	157.48
Dividend from non trade investments	1,437.73	1,386.84
Interest income on:		
Fixed deposits with banks	22.08	24.06
Others	4.04	19.44
Corporate service charges	588.18	748.14
Corporate guarantee charges	431.04	356.50
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	35.89	-
Gain on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	109.06	3.64
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	-	845.56
Miscellaneous income	74.72	106.47
Total other income	**2,922.42**	**3,682.45**

A. The Company has entered into rent agreements as a lessor for area of premises owned by the Company, which are in the nature of operating lease. Rental income for operating lease for the period ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was ₹ 159.86 and ₹ 157.48 respectively. The Company has not executed any non-cancellable operating leases.

32 Cost of materials consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening stock		
Raw Material	37,924.19	24,258.24
Bardana	1,005.24	1,028.79
Packing material	1,830.14	1,785.98
	40,759.57	**27,073.01**
Add: purchases		
Raw Material	1,49,171.80	1,27,722.60
Bardana	886.41	1,203.72
Packing material	8,550.06	9,237.32
Rice	1,23,852.06	97,852.46
	2,82,460.33	**2,36,016.10**
Less: closing stock		
Raw Material	45,411.30	37,924.19
Bardana	1,204.01	1,005.24
Packing material	1,852.06	1,830.14
	48,467.37	**40,759.57**
	2,74,752.53	**2,22,329.54**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Consumption details		
Raw Material	1,41,684.69	1,14,056.65
Bardana	687.64	1,227.27
Packing material	8,528.14	9,193.16
Rice	1,23,852.06	97,852.46
	2,74,752.53	**2,22,329.54**

33 Purchases of stock in trade

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rice	64,953.73	54,277.43
Paddy	1,081.87	25,185.72
Others	2,309.20	2,602.41
	68,344.80	**82,065.56**

34 Changes in inventories of semi-finished goods, finished goods and stock- in- trade

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Stock		
Semi-finished goods	52,473.90	53,649.62
Finished goods	14,201.05	9,939.35
Traded goods	2,091.18	2,808.05
Closing stock		
Semi-finished goods	72,847.97	52,473.90
Finished goods	15,680.03	14,201.05
Traded goods	2,096.48	2,091.18
	(21,858.35)	**(2,369.11)**

35 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, bonus and other allowances	8,934.12	7,914.87
Gratuity expenses	211.64	151.30
Contribution to provident and other fund (Refer note 46)	273.15	257.11
Staff welfare expenses	626.29	521.46
	10,045.20	**8,844.74**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

36 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest on working capital loans	1,524.19	1,951.22
Interest on term loans	12.09	16.35
Interest on lease liabilities	31.86	19.63
	1,568.14	**1,987.20**
Other borrowing costs	309.11	409.59
	1,877.25	**2,396.79**

Note: The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the entity's general borrowings during the year, in this case 7.23% p.a. (March 31, 2023 - 6.25% p.a.). Also, refer note 10.

37 Depreciation and amortization expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,512.82	2,699.16
Depreciation of right-of-use-assets	331.77	168.90
Amortization of intangible assets	7.85	21.91
	3,852.44	**2,889.97**

38 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Warehouse rent (refer note A)	1,166.42	892.24
Wages and other manufacturing expenses	1,939.35	1,465.16
Factory insurance	529.32	423.45
Power and fuel	1,305.84	1,062.28
Security services	262.11	219.31
Packing expenses	947.29	758.79
Repairs & maintenance to:		
- Plant and machinery	184.08	144.48
- Building	112.39	119.68
- Others	172.18	133.51
Stores and spares consumed	2,429.14	2,375.07
Advertisement	7,645.56	5,578.71
Insurance	286.30	390.36
Legal and professional charges	2,259.35	2,111.83
Rates and taxes	892.25	854.80
Donation and charity	112.01	65.50
Corporate social responsibility expense (refer note C)	345.00	273.50
Directors' sitting fees	18.20	19.60
Auditors' remuneration (refer note B)	47.00	47.00
Vehicle running and maintenance	294.57	262.72
Travelling and conveyance	1,562.98	1,408.57
Commission to selling agents	193.94	379.38
Clearing, forwarding and freight charges	11,616.09	26,602.16

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Impairment of trade receivables	50.00	101.00
Loss from sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	11.24
Freight outward	8,895.15	8,515.95
Write off/ impairment in the value of investment	405.91	719.85
Provision against advance given	193.74	-
Business promotion expenses	134.29	187.82
Other selling expenses	2,041.28	1,718.84
Other administrative expenses	749.82	1,074.10
	46,791.56	**57,916.90**

A. The Company has entered into rent agreements as a lessee for warehouses and office premises, which are in the nature of short-term leases. These leases has been accounted for applying Paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116 - Leases and accordingly, the Company has recognised expense amounting to ₹ 1,166.42 and ₹ 892.24 for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively.

B. Auditors' remuneration (exclusive of applicable goods and service tax)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory audit (including fees for limited reviews)	47.00	47.00
	47.00	**47.00**

C. Corporate social responsibility expenditure ("CSR")

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
i) Gross amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	344.75	270.73
ii) Amount spent during the year on:		
a) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
b) on purpose other than (a) above	244.70	273.50
Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account*	100.30	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

* The amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account represents CSR expense relating to ongoing projects as at March 31, 2024 . The same has been transferred to Unspent CSR Account by the Company with in 30 days from the end of financial year.

39 Tax expense

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
The income tax expense consists of the following :		
Current tax expense	5,334.41	5,061.71
Deferred tax credit	(171.71)	(24.88)
Total income tax	**5,162.70**	**5,036.83**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

The reconciliation of the estimated tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before income taxes	21,129.19	21,068.05
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2023: 25.168%)	5,317.79	5,302.41
Adjustments in respect of current income tax:		
Donation and charities	115.02	85.32
Fines, penalties and interest on statutory dues	8.80	18.03
Expenses on preferential issue of equity share	-	(187.38)
Deduction under chapter VI-A	(374.54)	(363.19)
Impairment of investments and other assets	102.16	181.17
Others	(6.53)	0.47
Total income tax expense	**5,162.70**	**5,036.83**

40 Earnings per equity share

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	15,966.49	16,031.22
Numbers of weighted average equity share outstanding at the year end for basic and diluted EPS	34,72,52,944	32,21,72,597
Nominal value per share	1.00	1.00
Earnings per equity share		
Basic and diluted	4.60	4.98

Note: There are no potential equity shares in the Company.

41 Contingencies and commitments

(A) Contingent liabilities

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
I	Income-tax demands (refer footnote a)	3,296.62	3,260.32
II	Demand from Food Corporation India for differential price/ freight/ taxes	75.69	75.69
III	Claims on Company	30.77	30.77
IV	Duty saved under EPCG licenses (export obligation outstanding ₹ 1,113.19 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,044.32)	185.53	174.05
V	Bank guarantees	17.10	12.60
VI	Guarantee given by Company to bank on behalf of subsidiaries (refer footnote b)	23,734.13	24,755.63
VII	Other gaurantees (refer note 51)	1,110.47	-
	Total	**28,450.31**	**28,309.06**

Footnote:-

a. The Company has pending appeals at Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) for the assessment years 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2012-13 to 2014-15. For assessment years 2008-09 and 2009-10, no relief was granted by the Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP) (Appeals) on matters amounting to ₹ 453.57 (March 31, 2023: Nil). Further, for assessment years 2010-11 and 2012-13 to 2014-15, no relief was granted by the Commissioner of Income Tax (CIT) (Appeals) on matters amounting to ₹ 754.74 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,208.31).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

The Company had ongoing appeals for assessment years 2003-04 and 2007-08 amounting to ₹ 57.54 and ₹ 4.84 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 57.54 and ₹ 4.84) respectively, against which the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has passed an order in favour of the Company. However, the appeal effect is yet to be processed by the Ld. Assessing Officer.

The Company in previous years has received demand order under section 271(1)(c) of the Income Tax Act for the assessment year 1999-00 amounting to ₹ 36.27 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 36.27) against which an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has been filed. Further, the Company has also received demand order for assessment year 2010-11, amounting to ₹ 177.43 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 177.43) against which an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (CIT) (Appeals) has been filed. The outcome of such appeals is pending.

The Company during the financial year 2019-20, has received demand under section 147 of the Income Tax Act for the assessment year 2015-16 amounting to ₹ 466.81 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 466.81) against which an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (CIT) (Appeals) has been filed. The outcome of such appeal is pending.

The Company during the financial year 2021-22, has received demand under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act for the assessment year 2017-18 amounting to ₹ 599.12 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 599.12) against which an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (CIT) (Appeals) has been filed. The outcome of such appeal is pending.

The Company in previous years has received demand order under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act for the assessment year 2018-19 amounting to ₹ 375.57 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 375.57) against which an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) has been filed. The outcome of such appeal is pending.

The Company during the current year has received revised demand order vide dated May 17, 2023 and February 06, 2024 for assessment year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under section 147 which are subject to potential rectification under section 154 of the Income Tax Act. Post such rectification, the Company anticipates that these demands shall be ₹ 20.59 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 43.97) and ₹ 350.14 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 290.46) pertaining to assessment years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Currently, the Company is in the process of filing an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (CIT) (Appeals).

The Company has paid ₹ 1,651.26 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,651.26) as per the directions of the Income Tax Department against the outstanding demands of various assessment years and the same will be adjusted/ refunded, once the appeals are finalised. The amount paid includes ₹ 631.95 lakhs deposited against cases in respect of which favourable order has been received.

The Company is confident that its position is likely to be upheld in the appeals pending before various appellate authorities and no liability could arise on account of these proceedings.

b. The guarantees given by LT Foods Limited on behalf of subsidiary companies against the loan availed by subsidiaries for their business purposes.

Name of bank	Name of subsidiary company	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		Purpose
		Sanction limit	Outstanding amount	Sanction limit	Outstanding amount	
SBICAP Security Trustee Company Limited	Daawat Foods Limited	33,300.00	14,642.65	33,300.00	16,659.60	Working capital loan
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	6,980.00	612.66	6,980.00	871.54	Working capital loan
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	Nature Bio Foods Limited	3,200.00	6,688.15	3,200.00	5,972.02	Working Capital
CTBC Bank	Nature Bio Foods Limited	2,900.00		2,900.00		
Indusind Bank Limited	Nature Bio Foods Limited	5,200.00		5,200.00		

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Name of bank	Name of subsidiary company	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		Purpose
		Sanction limit	Outstanding amount	Sanction limit	Outstanding amount	
Indusind Bank Limited	Ecopure Specialities Limited	4,240.00		4,240.00		
SBM Bank (India) Ltd.	Ecopure Specialities Limited	-	1,790.67	2,000.00	1,252.47	Working capital loan
SBI Bank	Ecopure Specialities Limited	3,300.00		3,300.00		
Grand Total		**59,120.00**	**23,734.13**	**61,120.00**	**24,755.63**	

(B) Capital commitments

Capital commitments remaining to be executed and not provided for, net of capital advances ₹ 75.36 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 788.18).

42 Segment information

In terms of Paragraph 4 of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', entity wide disclosures have been presented in the consolidated financial statements.

43 Transfer pricing

As per the international transfer pricing norms introduced in India with effect from April 01, 2001, the Company is required to use certain specified methods in computing arm's length price of international transactions between the Company and its associated enterprises and maintain prescribed information and documents relating to such transactions. The appropriate method to be adopted will depend on the nature of transactions/ class of transactions, class of associated persons, functions performed and other factors, which have been prescribed. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study for the current financial year. However, in the opinion of the Management the same would not have a material impact on these standalone financial statements. Accordingly, these financial standalone statements do not include any adjustments for the transfer pricing implications, if any.

44 Deferred government grants

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	144.36	174.65
Released during the year	(24.83)	(30.29)
At the end of the year	**119.53**	**144.36**

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Government grants	51.43	68.10	51.43	92.93

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

45 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amount of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current assets		
First charge		
Property, plant, and equipments and CWIP	22,714.84	21,856.38
Total non-current assets pledged as security	**22,714.84**	**21,856.38**
Current assets		
First charge		
Inventories	1,39,954.57	1,10,325.06
Trade receivables	21,476.92	19,069.24
Cash and cash equivalents	1,927.28	230.18
Other bank balances	73.16	632.08
Loans	62.89	130.22
Other financial assets	509.59	474.54
Other current assets	8,336.12	7,810.06
Total current assets pledged as security	**1,72,340.53**	**1,38,671.38**
Total assets pledged as security	**1,95,055.37**	**1,60,527.76**

46 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	228.55	810.67	228.71	690.81
Compensated absences	69.13	371.67	65.88	296.06
Total	**297.68**	**1,182.34**	**294.59**	**986.87**

A Gratuity

The Company provides gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The planned assets are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. For the funded plan the Company makes contributions to recognized funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

Disclosure of gratuity

(i) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as under:

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	147.48	102.35
Interest cost (net)	64.16	48.95
Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**211.64**	**151.30**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Breakup of actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit obligation		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from change in demographic assumption	9.85	(26.02)
Actuarial loss arising from change in financial assumption	21.52	7.42
Actuarial loss arising from change in experience assumption	20.62	163.94
Remeasurement on plan assets		
Return on plan assets (excluding interest)	(8.94)	2.75
Total actuarial loss recognised in OCI	**43.05**	**148.09**

(iii) Movement in the defined benefit obligation during the year is as under:

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	**1,420.73**	**1,164.37**
Current service cost	147.48	102.35
Interest cost	100.75	73.36
Actuarial loss recognised during the year	51.99	145.34
Benefits paid	(105.75)	(64.69)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**1,615.20**	**1,420.73**

(iv) Change in fair value of assets:

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**501.21**	**370.98**
Interest income on plan assets*	36.59	24.42
Contribution	134.99	173.25
Actuarial loss	8.94	(2.75)
Benefits paid	(105.75)	(64.69)
Fair value of plan assets* at the end of the year	**575.98**	**501.21**

*Plan assets consist of 100% non-quoted insurer managed funds and T-Bills

(v) Actuarial assumptions

Description	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.09%	7.30%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Employee turnover	10.00%	8.00%
Rate of increase in compensation	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rate	(IALM) 2012-2014 Ultimate	(IALM) 2012-2014 Ultimate

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

(vi) Movement in provision recognised in balance sheet

Description	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for defined benefit obligation	1,615.20	1,420.73
Fair value of plan assets	(575.98)	(501.21)
Provision (net) recognised in the Balance Sheet	1,039.22	919.52

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Sensitivity analysis for provision for defined benefit obligation

Description	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**1,615.20**	**1,420.73**
Impact due to increase of 1 %	(88.49)	(85.56)
Impact due to decrease of 1 %	98.96	96.66
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**1,615.20**	**1,420.73**
Impact due to increase of 1 %	71.71	69.35
Impact due to decrease of 1 %	(69.13)	(66.67)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied which was applied while calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

(viii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted)

Description	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Within next 12 months	236.52	236.93
Between 2-5 years	731.82	577.88
Between 6-10 years	725.17	637.78

B Compensated absence

The earned leave liability arises on retirement, withdrawal, resignation and death-in-service of an employee. The actuary has used projected unit cost (PUC) actuarial method to assess the plan's liabilities of employees.

(i) Actuarial assumptions

Description	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.09%	7.30%
Future basic salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Employee turnover/ Withdrawal rate	10.00%	8.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Notes:

1 The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations.

2 The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

C Provident fund and ESI fund

Contribution made towards provident fund by the Company during the year is ₹ 255.92 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 236.11)

Contribution made towards ESI fund by the Company during the year is ₹ 17.23 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 21.00)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

47 Fair value disclosures

i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments *	502.29	-	-	409.69	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	21,476.92	-	-	19,069.24
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,927.28	-	-	230.18
Other bank balances	-	-	73.16	-	-	632.08
Loans	-	-	104.52		-	171.63
Other financial assets	21.02	-	1,022.86	-	-	1,009.02
Total	**523.31**	**-**	**24,604.74**	**409.69**	**-**	**21,112.15**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	6,216.51	-	-	4,432.23
Lease Liability	-	-	1,091.80	-	-	221.38
Trade payable	-	-	50,398.44	-	-	30,932.74
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4,274.56	165.24	-	3,056.62
Total	**-**	**-**	**61,981.31**	**165.24**	**-**	**38,642.97**

* Investment in equity instruments and preference shares of subsidiaries, joint venture and associates has been accounted at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. Therefore not within the scope of Ind AS 109, hence not included here.

ii) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are categorised into three levels of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

As at March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets			
Key man insurance policies	-	502.03	502.03
Equity instruments - Unquoted	-	0.05	0.05
Equity instruments - Quoted	0.21	-	0.21
Derivative asset	-	21.02	21.02
Total financial assets	**0.21**	**523.10**	**523.31**

There are no financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 which have been measured at fair value.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets			
Key man insurance policies	-	409.43	409.43
Equity instruments - Unquoted	-	0.05	0.05
Equity instruments - Quoted	0.21	-	0.21
Total financial assets	**0.21**	**409.48**	**409.69**
Financial liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	-	165.24	165.24
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**165.24**	**165.24**

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

(i) The fair value of investments in government securities and quoted equity shares is based on the current bid price of respective investment as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) In order to arrive at the fair value of unquoted investments, the Company obtains independent valuations. The techniques used by the valuer are as follows:

a) Asset approach - Net assets value method

b) Income approach - Discounted cash flows ("DCF") method

c) Market approach - Enterprise value/Sales multiple method

(iii) Key man insurance policy fair value is based on surrender value stated by Life Insurance Corporation of India, Max New York Life Insurance Company Limited, SBI Life Insurance Company Limited, Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance and Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance which represents surrender value for the investors.

Derivative financial assets/liabilities:

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties and financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates etc.

iii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows:

Particulars	Level	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Loans	Level 3	104.52	104.52	171.63	171.63
Trade receivables	Level 3	21,476.92	21,476.92	19,069.24	19,069.24
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	1,927.28	1,927.28	230.18	230.18
Other bank balances	Level 3	73.16	73.16	632.08	632.08
Other financial assets	Level 3	1,022.86	1,022.86	1,009.02	1,009.02
Total financial assets		**24,604.74**	**24,604.74**	**21,112.15**	**21,112.15**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	Level 3	6,216.51	6,216.51	4,432.23	4,432.23
Lease Liabilities	Level 3	1,091.80	1,091.80	221.38	221.38
Trade payable	Level 3	50,398.44	50,398.44	30,932.74	30,932.74
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	4,274.56	4,274.56	3,221.86	3,221.86
Total financial liabilities		**61,981.31**	**61,981.31**	**38,808.21**	**38,808.21**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

The management assessed that loans, trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are estimated at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and other market risk factors. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

(ii) All the borrowing facilities (other than vehicles loans) availed by the Company are variable rate facilities which are subject to changes in underlying Interest rate indices. Further, the credit spread on these facilities are subject to change with changes in Company's creditworthiness. The management believes that the current rate of interest on these loans are in close approximation from market rates applicable to the Company. Therefore, the management estimates that the fair value of these borrowings are approximate to their respective carrying values.

48 Financial risk management

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, favourable derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss.	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupees(INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract and hedging.
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors.
Market risk - security price	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Company presently does not have any significant investments in equity shares, except for entities where it exercises control or significant influence.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A) 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 investments in debt securities. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

- cash and cash equivalents,
- trade receivables,
- loans and receivables carried at amortised cost, and
- deposits with banks

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

a) **Credit risk management**

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low

B: Medium

C: High

Assets under credit risk –

Credit rating	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A: Low	Loans	104.52	171.63
	Other financial assets	1,043.88	1,009.02
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,927.28	230.18
	Other bank balances	73.16	632.08
	Trade receivables	21,476.92	19,069.24
B: Medium	Trade receivables Other financial assets	364.33	324.89
		193.74	-

Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the creditworthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due and default is considered to have occurred when amounts receivable become past due one year.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes loans and advances to employees, security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

b) **Expected credit losses**

Expected credit losses for financial assets other than trade receivables

The Company provides for expected credit losses on financial assets other than trade receivables by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since, the Company deals with only high-rated banks and financial institutions, credit risk in respect of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and bank deposits is evaluated as very low. In respect of other financial assets, credit risk is evaluated based on Company's knowledge of the credit worthiness of those parties and loss allowance is measured as lifetime expected credit losses. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Expected probability of default	Carrying amount net of impairment provision	Gross carrying amount	Expected probability of default	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	1,927.28	0.00%	1,927.28	230.18	0.00%	230.18
Other bank balances	73.16	0.00%	73.16	632.08	0.00%	632.08
Loans	104.52	0.00%	104.52	171.63	0.00%	171.63
Other financial assets	1,237.62	15.65%	1,043.88	1,009.02	0.00%	1,009.02

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

The Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available internal credit risk factors such as the Company's historical experience for customers. The Company believes that amount receivable from related parties is collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and hence no loss allowance has been recognized on the same. The Company based upon past trends determines an impairment allowance for loss on receivables from others.

Particulars	0-1 Year	More than 1 year
As at March 31, 2024		
Trade receivables	21,476.92	364.33
Default rate	-	100.00%
Expected credit loss	-	364.33
As at March 31, 2023		
Trade receivables	19,069.24	324.89
Default rate	-	100.00%
Expected credit loss	-	324.89

Reconciliation of loss allowance	Trade receivables
Loss allowance on April 01, 2022	**223.89**
Add/ (Less): Changes in loss allowances	101.00
Loss allowance on March 31, 2023	**324.89**
Add/ (Less): Bad debts written off	(10.56)
Add/ (Less): Changes in loss allowances	50.00
Loss allowance on March 31, 2024	**364.33**

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the company operates.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

a) **Financing arrangements**

The Company had access to the following undrawn 'fund based' borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
- Expiring within one year (cash credit and other facilities)	63,636.08	67,242.93
- Expiring beyond one year (term loans)	-	-
	63,636.08	**67,242.93**

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

b) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity of the Company based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	6,198.99	17.52	-	6,216.51
Lease liabilities	332.75	754.60	97.32	1,184.66
Trade payable	50,398.44	-	-	50,398.44
Other financial liabilities	4,274.56	-	-	4,274.56
Total	**61,204.74**	**772.12**	**97.32**	**62,074.17**

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	4,312.85	119.38	-	4,432.23
Lease liabilities	185.65	56.80	-	242.45
Trade payable	30,932.74	-	-	30,932.74
Other financial liabilities	3,056.62	-	-	3,056.62
Total	**38,487.86**	**176.18**	**-**	**38,664.04**

C) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

1) **Foreign currency risk**

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar, GBP, Euro and CHF. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The Company's policy is to hedge all material foreign exchange risk associated with highly probable forecast sales transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's policy is to hedge the risk of changes in foreign currency. The Company uses combination of pre-shipment credit in foreign currency (PCFC) and forward contracts (derivative instruments) to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk. The Company designate both change in spot and forward element of forward contracts and change in spot of PCFCs to hedge exposure in foreign currency risk on highly probable forecast sales.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(i) **Exposure to currency risk:**

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:

Particulars	In foreign currency		In INR	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables				
EURO	25.80	26.47	2,327.62	2,371.77
USD	199.86	129.63	16,663.11	10,657.45
GBP	16.15	4.90	1,700.49	499.18
CHF	-	0.17	-	15.27
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Sell foreign currency)				
EURO	(10.00)	(21.00)	(902.18)	(1,881.35)
USD	(198.00)	(279.19)	(16,508.03)	(22,953.73)
GBP	(25.00)	-	(2,632.34)	-
Trade payables and other payables				
EURO	0.20	0.79	18.46	70.46
USD	8.42	0.06	702.05	5.13
CHF	0.00	-	0.18	-
AED	10.28	-	233.25	-
Net exposure:				
EURO	15.60	4.68	1,406.98	419.96
USD	(6.56)	(149.62)	(546.97)	(12,301.41)
GBP	(8.85)	4.90	(931.85)	499.18
CHF	(0.00)	0.17	(0.18)	15.27
AED	(10.28)	-	(233.25)	-

The following significant exchange rates have been applied:

	Year end spot rate	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
EURO	90.22	89.61
USD	83.37	82.22
GBP	105.29	101.87
CHF	92.39	89.82
AED	22.69	22.38

(a) **Disclosure of effects of Cash flow hedge on financial position (Hedge Accounting)**

As at March 31, 2024

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Average strike price	Change in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities					
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign currency risk									
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	20,130.32	-	21.02	-	April 30,2024 - November 29, 2024	1:1	USD: ₹83.52 EUR: ₹91.89 GBP: ₹106.59	21.02	(21.02)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2023

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Average strike price	Change in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities					
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign currency risk									
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	24,865.70	-	-	165.24	28 April 2023 - 22 January 2024	1:1	USD: ₹82.70 EUR: ₹84.65	(165.24)	165.24

'0' represents amount which is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

(b) Disclosure of effects of Cash flow hedge on financial performance

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Type of hedge and risks	Change in the value of hedging instrument in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit and loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit and loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of reclassification and hedge ineffectiveness
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign currency risk				
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	186.26	-	(137.76)	Revenue and other income

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Type of hedge and risks	Change in the value of hedging instrument in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit and loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit and loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of reclassification and hedge ineffectiveness
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign currency risk				
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	(339.69)	-	(952.37)	Revenue and other income
(ii) Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency (PCFCs)	0.05	-	(67.65)	Revenue and other income

'0' represents amount which is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

The Company's hedging policy only allows for effective hedge relationships to be established. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessment to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

For forward contracts, hedge effectiveness testing (Retrospective and Prospective) have been carried out using Dollar Offset Method by a management expert, engaged by the Company.

For PCFCs, hedge effectiveness is measured by comparing change in the discounted spot restatement of hypothetical derivative with change in the value of actual hedging instrument i.e. PCFC.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Movements in cash flow hedging reserve

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2022	**132.31**
Add: Changes in fair value of forward contracts	(1,292.06)
Add: Changes in fair value of PCFCs	(67.60)
Less: Amount reclassified to profit or loss	1,020.02
Less: Tax relating to above (net)	85.48
Net Change during the year ended March 31, 2023	**(254.16)**
As at March 31, 2023	**(121.85)**
Add: Changes in fair value of forward contracts	48.50
Add: Changes in fair value of PCFCs	-
Less: Amount reclassified to profit or loss	137.76
Less: Tax relating to above (net)	(46.88)
Net Change during the year ended March 31, 2024	**139.38**
As at March 31, 2024	**17.53**

Sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Euro, US dollar, GBP and CHF against all other currencies at March 31, 2024 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. Further, the sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts and pre-shipment credit in foreign currency (PCFC) designated as cash flow hedges. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars	Currency	Strengthen Effect on profit after tax Gain/(Loss)		Strengthen Effect on other components of equity Gain/(Loss)		Weaken Effect on profit after tax Gain/(Loss)		Weaken Effect on other components of equity Gain/(Loss)	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sensitivity of change in exchange rate by 1%*	EURO	17.28	17.22	(6.75)	(14.08)	(17.28)	(17.22)	6.75	14.08
Sensitivity of change in exchange rate by 1%*	USD	119.44	79.71	(124.02)	(171.77)	(119.44)	(79.71)	124.02	171.77
Sensitivity of change in exchange rate by 1%*	GBP	12.73	3.74	(19.71)	-	(12.73)	(3.74)	19.71	-
Sensitivity of change in exchange rate by 1%*	CHF	(0.00)	0.11	-	-	0.00	(0.11)	-	-
Sensitivity of change in exchange rate by 1%*	AED	(1.75)	-	-	-	1.75	-	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

2) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. As at March 31, 2024, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowing	6,163.92	4,257.07
Fixed rate borrowing	52.59	175.16
Total borrowings	**6,216.51**	**4,432.23**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/ lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. In case of fixed rate borrowings a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Particulars	Effect on profit after tax	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total borrowings		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points*	(23.06)	(15.93)
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points*	23.06	15.93

*Holding all other variable constant

ii) **Assets**

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

3) Price risk exposure

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

49 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as at year end were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total borrowings including lease liabilities	7,308.31	4,653.61
Less : cash and cash equivalents	(1,927.28)	(230.18)
Net debt	**5,381.03**	**4,423.43**
Total equity	1,69,328.15	1,56,727.07
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	**0.03**	**0.03**

a) Dividend paid on equity shares

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(i) Interim Dividend		
For the year ended March 31, 2023 of ₹ 0.50 per share	-	1,599.22
For the year ended March 31, 2024 of ₹ 0.50 per share	3,472.57	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

b) Loan covenants

Under the terms of major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following covenants:

- the current ratio must be more than 2 times (March 31, 2023: 1.33 times);
- the debt to equity must remain lower than 2 times (March 31, 2023: 1 times);
- the promoter's holding must not be less than 51%;
- the total outside liability to tangible net worth ratio must not exceed 2 times (March 31, 2023: 1 times);
- the Debts to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation must not exceed 4 times;
- the Net Working Capital to be maintained at minimum level of 25% of current assets;
- Interest Service Coverage Ratio to be more than 2 times;
- Asset Coverage Ratio not to fall below as approved at the time of assessment
- To maintain a minimum Adjusted Tangible Net Worth of INR 12,000 million
- Debt Service Coverage Ratio not less than 1.5 times

The Company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

50 Related party disclosures

The Company's related party transactions and outstanding balances are with its subsidiaries, step down subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, key management and others as described below.

A. Relationships

a) Subsidiaries

Daawat Foods Limited
Nature Bio Foods Limited
LT Overseas North America, Inc.
LT Foods Holdings ME Limited (formerly known as Sona Global Limited)
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited

b) Step down subsidiaries

LT Foods America Inc.
LT Foods USA LLC
LT Foods Middle East DMCC
Ecolife LLC
Nature Bio Foods B.V.
LT Foods U.K. Limited
LT Agri Services Private Limited
LT Foods Europe B.V.
Ecopure Specialities limited
Nature Bio Foods Inc.
LT Foods Europe Holding Limited (formerly known as LT Foods International Limited)
Bonne Nature Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

c) **Joint venture**

Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited (formerly known as Daawat Kameda India Private Limited)

d) **Associate enterprises**

Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited

Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited

Raghuvesh Infrastructure Private Limited

e) **Key management personnel and Directors**

- **Key management personnel**

Name	Designation
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora	Managing Director
Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora	Managing Director
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora	President - Punjab operations
Mr. Alrumaih Sulaiman Abdul Rehman S	Additional Director (w.e.f. February 28, 2023)
Mr. Sachin Gupta	Chief Finance Officer (w.e.f. May 30, 2022)
Ms. Monika Chawla Jaggia	Company Secretary

- **Directors**

Ms. Ambika Sharma	Independent Director
Ms. Neeru Singh	Independent Director
Mr. Abhiram Seth	Lead Independent Director
Mr. S C Gupta	Independent Director (w.e.f. June 2023)
Mr. Anil Khandelwal	Independent Director (upto February 22, 2023)
Mr. Raju Lal	Independent Director (w.e.f. January 2024)

f) **Enterprise having significant influence**

SALIC International Investment Company ("SALIC")

United Farmers Investment Company-Subsidiary of SALIC

- **Relatives of Key Management Personnel (with whom transactions have taken place during the year)**

Name	Relationship
Ritesh Arora	Son of Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora
Anmol Arora	Son of Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora
Aditya Arora	Son of Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora
Gursajan Arora	Son of Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora
Abhinav Arora	Son of Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora
Parvesh Rani	Mother of Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora
Ranju Arora	Wife of Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora
Sakshi Arora	Wife of Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora
Anita Arora	Wife of Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora
Vandana Arora	Wife of Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Entities in which Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence with whom transactions have taken place during the current year and/or previous year:

Super Texfab Private Limited

Raghuvesh Holdings Private Limted

Global Foods Trading Gmbh

Global Foods Trading Ltd.

Global Foods Trading Spain S.L

Global Foods Trading France Sarl

Sidhu Foods B.V.

Transactions with Subsidiary Companies, Step down Subsidiary Companies, Joint venture, Associate Companies and entities where key management personnel has significant influence

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Sales		
LT Foods America Inc.	90,281.66	82,366.10
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	398.63	64.23
LT Foods Middle East DMCC	29,230.12	19,662.40
Daawat Foods Limited	2,025.96	27,194.12
Global Foods Trading Gmbh	3,578.48	2,309.51
Global Foods Trading Ltd.	738.60	367.62
Global Foods Trading Spain S.L	1,566.89	979.09
Sidhu Foods B.V.	305.62	-
LT Foods Europe B.V.	7,499.26	13,711.68
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited	109.75	57.08
LT Foods International Limited	709.78	-
Global Foods Trading France Sarl	1,334.63	1,310.47
Purchases		
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	13,129.30	6,926.28
Daawat Foods Limited	59,808.44	40,917.52
Nature Bio Foods Limited	-	13.75
Super Texfab Private Limited	6,427.05	2,616.18
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited	541.59	302.85
Rental income		
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited	154.59	154.59
Fumigation income		
Nature Bio Foods Limited	46.97	87.06
Reimbursement of expenses received		
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited	80.37	51.76
Nature Bio Foods Limited	213.93	101.87
Raghuvesh Infrastructure Private Limited	10.23	9.45
Daawat Foods Limited	141.40	205.96
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	9.41	8.79
Ecopure Specialities Limited	50.80	85.47
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited	0.30	0.86
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	6.24	-
Nature Bio Foods Limited	30.27	-
Investments		
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited	-	511.43
LT Foods Holdings ME Limited	-	1,597.34

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Purchase of shares of Daawat Foods Limited		
United Farmers Investment Company	-	17,583.02
Processing charges income		
Nature Bio Foods Limited	82.40	16.70
Freight Expense		
Daawat Foods Limited	42.18	37.79
Rental Expense		
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited	84.00	57.00
Transport income		
Nature Bio Foods Limited	-	5.69

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income		
Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited	0.75	10.17
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	-	0.13
Dividend income		
Daawat Foods Limited	200.00	200.00
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	34.00	-
LT Foods America Inc.	1,203.73	1,186.83
Fumigation expense		
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	4.87	5.59
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited	0.13	15.51
Business Support Services income		
Daawat Foods Limited	248.37	247.23
LT Foods Europe B.V.	-	92.85
Nature Bio Foods Inc.	23.89	27.12
Nature Bio Foods BV	175.12	139.59
Nature Bio Foods Limited	125.67	110.48
Ecopure Specialities Limited	15.13	130.87
Corporate guarantee charges income		
Daawat Foods Limited	279.92	216.52
Nature Bio Foods Limited	98.61	89.95
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	26.70	14.79
Ecopure Specialities Limited	25.81	35.24
Loan granted		
Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited	68.00	75.00
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	24.00	5.00
Payment received against Loan		
Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited	103.16	275.00
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	24.12	8.65
Sale of Property, plant & Equipment		
Daawat Foods Limited	11.42	8.83
Purchase of Property, plant & Equipment		
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	-	11.00

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Transactions with key management personnel		
Remuneration (excluding long term employee benefit)		
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora	-	215.51
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora	230.00	211.32
Mr. Sachin Gupta	79.43	64.74
Ms. Monika Chawla Jaggia	80.71	66.99
Dividend paid to the key management personnel	919.48	459.74

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Transactions with relatives of key management personnel		
Remuneration		
Mr. Ritesh Arora	78.07	64.47
Dividend paid to relatives of key management personnel and entities in which key management personnel have significant influence		
Details of parties to whom dividend paid is more than 10%		
Raghuvesh Holdings Private Limted	333.84	166.92
Others	517.67	281.92
Director sitting fees		
Mr. S C Gupta	2.00	-
Ms. Neeru Singh	5.60	5.40
Ms. Ambika Sharma	4.60	4.60
Mr. Anil Khandelwal	-	3.80
Mr. Abhiram Seth	6.00	5.80

Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora, Mr. Ashwini Kumar Arora, and Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora, the Directors have given personal guarantees against the short term borrowings (except vehicles loans) availed by the Company as disclosed under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Short-term borrowings	6,163.92	4,257.07

Balances at the year-end {net receivable/(net payable)}

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
LT Foods Middle East DMCC	5,903.11	2,603.19
LT Foods America Inc.	1,274.73	2,756.70
Daawat Foods Limited	1,783.78	(1,790.44)
Ecopure Specialities Limited	54.41	184.02
Nature Bio Foods Limited	232.73	243.91
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	2,976.79	2,943.62
LT Foods U.K. Limited	709.34	-
LT Foods Europe Holding Limited	23.03	22.71
LT Foods Europe B.V.	558.84	1,463.14
Deva Singh Sham Singh Exports Private Limited	(91.76)	(100.28)
Nature Bio Foods Inc.	23.97	27.11
Nature Bio Foods BV	174.95	140.27
Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited	-	35.45
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	-	0.41
Kameda LT Foods (India) Private Limited	80.54	(280.13)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Super Texfab Private Limited	(1,583.38)	-
Global Foods Trading Gmbh	1,365.23	834.92
Sidhu Foods B.V.	305.62	-
Global Foods Trading Ltd.	338.30	192.73
Global Foods Trading Spain S.L	518.83	304.45
GFT France SARL	531.86	267.48
Mr. Sachin Gupta	2.30	-
Ms. Monika Chawla Jaggia	4.18	10.43
Corporate guarantees given (outstanding) on behalf of		
Daawat Foods Limited	14,642.65	16,659.60
Nature Bio Foods Limited	6,688.15	5,972.02
Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	612.66	871.54
Ecopure Specialities limited	1,790.67	1,252.47

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties have been entered into by Company in the ordinary course of business, on arm's length basis on terms prevailing in the open market at that time.

51 Details of loan, investment made and guarantee given covered under section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013

(i) Loans granted to associates

Name of the Loanee	Rate of interest	Maximum balance outstanding during the year	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Raghuvesh Agri Foods Private Limited	10.00% p.a.	65.16	-	35.45
Raghuvesh Warehousing Private Limited	10.00% p.a.	24.12	-	0.41
Total			-	**35.86**

(ii) Refer note 4 for details of Investments made in subsidiaries, associates, joint venture and in other entities.

(iii) Guarantee provided

Name of Bank/Financial Institutions	Guarantees outstanding, given behalf of	Purpose	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
			Sanction amount	Outstanding amount	Sanction amount	Outstanding amount
SBICAP Security Trustee Company Limited	Daawat Foods Limited	Working capital loan	33,300.00	14,642.65	33,300.00	16,659.60
Oriental Bank of Commerce, Amritsar	Raghunath Agro Industries Private Limited	Working capital loan	6,980.00	612.66	6,980.00	871.54
CTBC Bank	Nature Bio Foods Limited	Working capital loan	2,900.00		2,900.00	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	Nature Bio Foods Limited	Working capital loan	3,200.00	6,688.15	3,200.00	5,972.02
Indusind Bank Limited	Nature Bio Foods Limited	Working capital loan	5,200.00		5,200.00	
Indusind Bank Limited	Ecopure Specialities Limited	Working capital loan	4,240.00		4,240.00	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Name of Bank/Financial Institutions	Guarantees outstanding, given behalf of	Purpose	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
			Sanction amount	Outstanding amount	Sanction amount	Outstanding amount
SBM Bank (India) Limited	Ecopure Specialities Limited	Working capital loan	-	1,790.67	2,000.00	1,252.47
SBI Bank	Ecopure Specialities Limited	Working capital loan	3,300.00		3,300.00	
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	Dealers and Wholesalers	Working capital loan	1,250.00	870.36	-	-
Kotak Mahindra Bank	Dealers and Wholesalers	Working capital loan	1,000.00	240.11	-	-
Total			**61,370.00**	**24,844.60**	**61,120.00**	**24,755.63**

The above guarantees were made for business purposes only.

52 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

(i) Identify the contract(s) with customer;

(ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;

(iii) Determine the transaction price;

(iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and

(v) Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

There has been no significant changes in the nature of contract assets/contract liabilities during the year.

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Advance from Customers:

Description	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,153.18	1,153.18
Performance obligations satisfied in current year	(1,076.53)	(1,062.58)
Amount received in the current year having outstanding performance obligations	987.69	1,062.58
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	1,064.34	1,153.18

Remaining performance obligations as at the reporting date are expected to be recognised over the next year by the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Disaggregation of revenue

The Company has performed a disaggregated analysis of revenues considering the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues. This includes disclosure of revenues by segment and type.

Timing of revenue recognition	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue recognised over time	1,192.38	1,497.68
Revenue recognised at point in time	3,99,161.68	3,87,769.75
	4,00,354.06	**3,89,267.43**

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

Description	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Contract liabilities related to sale of goods and services				
Advance from customers	-	1,064.34	-	1,153.18

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contract price	4,09,345.56	3,96,696.04
Adjustment for:		
Incentives and discounts	(8,991.50)	(7,428.61)
Revenue from Operations	**4,00,354.06**	**3,89,267.43**

53 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		Ratio as on March 31, 2024	Ratio as on March 31, 2023	Variation
			Numerator	Denominator			
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets= Inventories + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets + Bank Balance + Loans + Other Financial Assets	Current Liability= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability+ Current tax Liabilities + Lease Liabilities+ Provisions + Other Current Liability	2.71	3.30	-17.8%
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing + short term borrowing + Non-current and current lease liabilities	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	4.32	2.97	45.4%
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	Debt Service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments of lease liabilities and long term borrowing	11.49	10.23	12.2%

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		Ratio as on March 31, 2024	Ratio as on March 31, 2023	Variation
			Numerator	Denominator			
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profit after taxes	Shareholder's Equity = Equity + Reserves & surplus	0.09	0.10	-7.8%
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of good sold=Cost of Material Consumed + Purchases of Stock in Trade + Changes in Inventory	Average Inventory = (Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2	2.57	2.68	-4.2%
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net Credit Sale=Sale of products + Sales of traded goods	Average Trade Receivables = (Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivables)/2	19.70	18.21	8.2%
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables = (Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2	8.69	7.90	10.0%
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital= Average of Current assets – Current liabilities	3.92	4.84	-19.1%
(I)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	0.04	0.04	-3.0%
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Equity Share Capital + Other Equity + Non Current and Current borrowings + Total Lease Liabilities	0.13	0.15	-10.4%
(k)	Return on Investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment= Equity Share Capital	4.60	4.62	-0.5%

Explanation for change in the ratios by more than 25%:

(i) Debt-Equity Ratio

The increase in debt equity ratio is due to increase in borrowing and lease liabilities during the current financial year.

54 The Supreme court of India in the month of February 2019 had passed a judgement relating to definition of wages under the Provident Fund Act,1952. There are numerous interpretation issues relating to the judgement passed by Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019 in the matter of Surya Roshni Ltd and others v/s State of M.P. on Provident fund. The order does not specifically mention the date of applicability of this judgement, whether it will be retrospectively or prospectively. Pending issuance of guidelines by the regulatory authorities on the application of this ruling, the impact on the Company for the previous periods, if any, can be ascertained. However, the Company has adopted the above changes prospectively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

55 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

56 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023. The Company has applied these amendments for the first-time in these financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 8 - definition of accounting estimates: The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on these financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 - disclosure of accounting policies: The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 - deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction: The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases. This amendment does not have any material impact on the financial statements.

New and amended standards issued but not effective

MCA notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

57 The Company has a working capital limit of ₹ 69,800 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 71,500). For said facility, the management files returns/ statements, including information about inventory, debtors (with their ageing) and creditors, with such banks on monthly basis. The management also files revised returns/ statements, including similar information as at quarter-end and for the quarter then ended, with such banks on quarterly basis after reconciling the data with quarter-end accounts. The revised returns/ statements filed with such banks, except for few immaterial differences, are in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company on aggregate basis.

58 Other statutory information:

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

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

(iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or, b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or , b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(v) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vi) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(vii) The Company does not have any transactions with company struck-off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

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

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

(xi) The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such borrowings were taken.

(xii) Title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the respective entities in the Company.

59 Previous year figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification.

For **MSKA & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:- 105047W

Rahul Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 505676

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 17, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
LT Foods Limited

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 01574773

Surinder Kumar Arora
Managing Director
DIN: 01574728

Sachin Gupta
Chief Finance Officer
Membership No. :- 99415

Monika Chawla Jaggia
Company Secretary
Membership No. :- F5150

Consolidated

Financial Statements