

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Primate Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim standalone financial statements of Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Primate Limited) ("the Company") which comprise the interim standalone Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2025, and the interim standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, interim standalone Cash Flow Statement and the interim standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the three-month period then ended, and notes to the interim standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principle generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended:

- (a) in the case of the interim standalone Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at June 30, 2025;
- (b) in the case of the interim standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, of the profit for the three month period ended on that date;
- (c) in the case of the interim Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the three month period ended on that date; and
- (d) in the case of the interim Statement of Changes in Equity, of the changes in equity for the three month period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the interim standalone financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Interim Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the standalone financial position, standalone financial performance including other comprehensive income, standalone cash flows and standalone changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The Board of Directors are also responsible for 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; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and

completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the interim standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim 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 interim standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim 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.

Other matters - restriction of use

The accompanying interim standalone financial statements have been prepared, and this report thereon issued, solely for the purpose of inclusion in the Restated Financial Statements to be included in the Red Herring Prospectus (RHP) and Prospectus in connection with the Company's proposed initial public offering of equity shares. Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

SUNIL
GAGGAR



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by SUNIL
GAGGAR
Date: 2025.09.26
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per Sunil Gaggar

Partner

Membership Number: 104315

UDIN: 25104315BMLNPV6571

Place: Bengaluru

Date: September 26, 2025

	Notes	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	3,401.7	3,485.0
Capital work-in-progress	3(b)	117.1	77.8
Right-of-use assets	4(a)	512.5	394.5
Goodwill	5	10,115.5	10,115.5
Other intangible assets	5	5,798.5	5,805.6
Financial assets			
Investments	6(a)	287.3	287.3
Loans	7	5.2	4.6
Other financial assets	8	80.2	76.7
Other non-current assets	9	80.2	35.8
Income tax assets (net)	10	1,121.2	1,148.8
		21,519.4	21,431.6
Current assets			
Inventories	11	3,064.6	3,051.9
Financial assets			
Investments	6(b)	1,844.8	1,474.3
Trade receivables	12	1,706.9	1,591.9
Cash and cash equivalents	13	134.1	773.7
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	1,114.0	1,094.3
Loans	15	23.2	24.4
Other financial assets	16	896.7	1,003.9
Other current assets	17	862.5	869.9
		9,646.8	9,884.3
Assets held for sale	17(a)	290.6	290.6
		9,937.4	10,174.9
Total assets		31,456.8	31,606.5
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	137.0	137.0
Other equity	19	25,198.1	24,434.0
Total equity		25,335.1	24,571.0
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	4(b)	577.7	452.2
Other financial liabilities	22(a)	84.7	138.3
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	1,057.0	1,030.4
		1,719.4	1,620.9

	Notes	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	4(b)	81.1	91.8
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	409.4	651.4
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	1,742.0	1,981.7
Other financial liabilities	22(b)	1,585.7	1,654.0
Other current liabilities	23	203.9	759.0
Provisions	24	312.4	276.7
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	67.8	-
		4,402.3	5,414.6
Total liabilities		6,121.7	7,035.5
Total equity and liabilities		31,456.8	31,606.5
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim standalone financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached herein

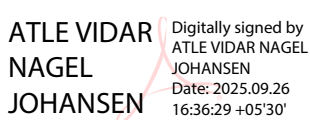
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants


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per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership no.: 104315

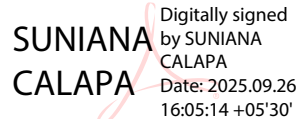
Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Private Limited)
CIN: U15136KA1996PLC021007


ATLE VIDAR
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Date: 2025.09.26 16:36:29 +05'30'

Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
Chairman & Director
DIN: 01361367

Place: Oslo, Norway
Date: September 26, 2025


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Date: 2025.09.26 16:05:14 +05'30'

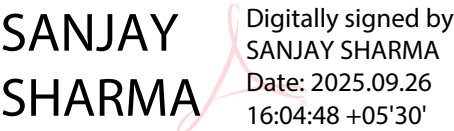
Suniana Calapa
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025


RASHMI
SATISH
JOSHI
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Date: 2025.09.26 18:50:59 +05'30'

Rashmi Satish Joshi
Independent Director
DIN: 06641898

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 26, 2025


SANJAY
SHARMA
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Date: 2025.09.26 16:04:48 +05'30'

Sanjay Sharma
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 02581107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025


KAUSHIK
SESHADRI
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Kaushik Seshadri
Company Secretary
Membership no: A41800

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

	Notes	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	5,868.2	5,635.0
Other income	27	84.2	117.0
Total income		5,952.4	5,752.0
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and packing materials consumed	28	2,646.9	2,950.2
Purchase of stock-in-trade	29	486.6	141.8
(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	30	33.0	(62.1)
Employee benefits expense	31	608.1	608.1
Finance costs	32	16.4	17.7
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	123.2	151.4
Other expenses	34	991.6	979.6
Total expenses		4,905.8	4,786.7
Profit before tax		1,046.6	965.3
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	35	239.4	216.6
- Deferred tax charge	35	30.9	34.3
Total tax expense		270.3	250.9
Profit for the period		776.3	714.4
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods :			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	36	(16.9)	11.4
Income tax effect on above	35	4.3	(2.9)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)		(12.6)	8.5
Total comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)		763.7	722.9
Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of Re. 1 each]*	48		
Basic and Diluted		5.7	5.2

* Not annualised for June 30, 2025 and June 20, 2024

Summary of material accounting policies	2.2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim standalone financial statements.	

As per our report of even date attached herein

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

 Digitally signed by SUNIL GAGGAR
Date: 2025.09.26 20:22:24 +05'30'

per Sunil Gaggar

Partner
Membership no.: 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

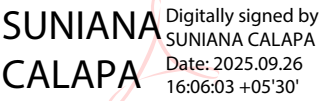
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Private Limited)
CIN: U15136KA1996PLC021007

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Date: 2025.09.26 16:37:24 +05'30'

Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen

Chairman & Director
DIN: 01361367

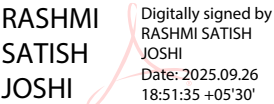
Place: Oslo, Norway
Date: September 26, 2025

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Suniana Calapa

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

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Rashmi Satish Joshi

Independent Director
DIN: 06641898

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 26, 2025

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Sanjay Sharma

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 02581107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

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Date: 2025.09.26 16:37:53 +05'30'

Kaushik Seshadri

Company Secretary
Membership no: A41800

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

	Notes	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,046.6	965.3
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Share based payment		0.4	0.8
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		95.1	100.2
Amortisation of intangible assets		7.1	31.1
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		21.0	20.1
Interest expense - others		-	0.4
Interest expense on lease liabilities		14.2	14.0
Impairment loss/(reversal of impairment loss) on trade receivables		0.8	(27.7)
Unwinding of security deposit		(0.6)	(0.8)
Gain on termination/modification of right-of-use assets		(1.5)	(1.0)
Profit on sale of investments in units of mutual funds		(11.3)	(39.8)
Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL		(14.6)	(27.8)
Liabilities written back		(0.1)	0.0
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)		1.2	(0.0)
Interest income		(21.8)	(36.2)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)		(9.6)	(9.5)
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,126.9	989.1
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease /(increase) in trade receivables		(106.0)	103.4
(Increase) in inventories		(12.7)	(28.7)
(Increase) in financial assets and other assets		(221.6)	(6.3)
(Decrease) in trade payable		(481.6)	(299.8)
(Decrease) in financial liabilities and other liabilities		(675.0)	(126.7)
Increase in provisions		18.7	7.1
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		(351.3)	638.1
Income tax paid (net of refunds)		(144.0)	(167.9)
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)		(495.3)	470.2
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work- in-progress and capital advances)		(48.7)	(24.7)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0.9	0.2
Purchase of units of mutual funds		(2,295.0)	(4,230.0)
Proceeds from sale of units of mutual funds		1,960.0	3,079.9
Investment in deposits with bank and margin money deposits with original maturity more than 3 months (net)		-	849.0
Proceeds from / (investment) in deposits with financial institutions		250.0	(250.0)
Interest received		20.3	43.1
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		(112.5)	(532.5)

	Notes	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(17.6)	(17.8)
Interest on lease liabilities paid		(14.2)	(14.0)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)		(31.8)	(31.8)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)			
		(639.6)	(94.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		773.7	395.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		134.1	301.7
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts		133.7	301.2
Cash on hand		0.4	0.5
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)		134.1	301.7

- Notes:
- The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” as set out in Ind AS - 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”.
 - Refer note 14 for change in liabilities arising from financing activities and for non-cash financing and investing activities.

Summary of material accounting policies2.2

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

As per our report of even date attached herein

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

SUNIL
GAGGAR

Digitally signed by SUNIL GAGGAR
Date: 2025.09.26 20:23:16 +05'30'

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership no.: 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Private Limited)
CIN: U15136KA1996PLC021007

ATLE VIDAR
NAGEL
JOHANSEN

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Date: 2025.09.26 16:38:22 +05'30'

Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
Chairman & Director
DIN: 01361367

Place: Oslo, Norway
Date: September 26, 2025

SUNIANA
CALAPA

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Date: 2025.09.26 16:06:52 +05'30'

Suniana Calapa
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

RASHMI
SATISH JOSHI

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Date: 2025.09.26 18:52:15 +05'30'

Rashmi Satish Joshi
Independent Director
DIN: 06641898

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 26, 2025

SANJAY
SHARMA

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Date: 2025.09.26 16:06:28 +05'30'

Sanjay Sharma
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 02581107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

KAUSHIK
SESHADRI

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Date: 2025.09.26 16:38:51 +05'30'

Kaushik Seshadri
Company Secretary
Membership no: A41800

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

a) Equity share capital

Equity shares, issued, subscribed and fully paid up

As at April 1, 2025 (face value of Rs. 10 each)
Shares extinguished on splitting*
Equity shares of Re.1/- each issued during the three months period on splitting *
As at June 30, 2025 (face value of Re. 1 each)

Nos.	Amount
1,36,98,923	137.0
(1,36,98,923)	-
13,69,89,230	-
13,69,89,230	137.0
1,33,93,359	134.0
-	-
1,33,93,359	134.0

* During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, one equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each was split into 10 equity shares of face value of Re. 1 each fully paid up.

b) Instruments entirely equity in nature

Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (ROCPS) issued, subscribed and fully paid up

As at April 1, 2025 (face value of Rs. 10 each)
Shares issued during the period
As at June 30, 2025 (face value of Rs. 10 each)

-	-
-	-
-	-

As at April 1, 2024 (face value of Rs. 10 each)
Shares issued during the period
As at June 30, 2024 (face value of Rs. 10 each)

3,05,564	3.0
-	-
3,05,564	3.0

For movement in share capital, refer note 18.

c) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus					Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Contribution from parent	Fair value gains/(losses) on equity instruments	
As at April 1, 2025	11,095.0	33.7	6,030.6	7,259.7	28.4	(13.4)	24,434.0
Profit for the period	-	-	-	776.3	-	-	776.3
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)							
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	(12.6)	-	-	(12.6)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	763.7	-	-	763.7
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment plans (refer note 40)	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
As at June 30, 2025	11,095.0	33.7	6,030.6	8,023.4	28.8	(13.4)	25,198.1
As at April 1, 2024	11,095.0	33.7	6,030.6	10,735.1	25.1	11.2	27,930.7
Profit for the period	-	-	-	714.4	-	-	714.4
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)							
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	8.5
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	722.9	-	-	722.9
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment plans (refer note 40)	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
As at June 30, 2024	11,095.0	33.7	6,030.6	11,458.0	25.9	11.2	28,654.4

Summary of material accounting policies. Refer note 2.2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached herein

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

SUNIL
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Date: 2025.09.26 20:24:07 +05'30'
per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership no.: 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Private Limited)
CIN: U15136KA1996PLC021007

ATLE VIDAR
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Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
Chairman & Director
DIN: 01361367

Place: Oslo, Norway
Date: September 26, 2025

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Suniana Calapa
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

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Rashmi Satish Joshi
Independent Director
DIN: 06641898

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 26, 2025

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Sanjay Sharma
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 02581107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

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Kaushik Seshadri
Company Secretary
Membership no: A41800

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Orkla India Limited [formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Private Limited] (“the Company”) [CIN No. U15136KA1996PLC021007] was incorporated at Bangalore in 1996 under the Companies Act, 1956, and is engaged in the manufacture and sale of instant food mixes, spices, masalas and blended curry powders made of spices, ready-to-eat food products, vermicelli, confectionery, beverages, coffee and rice products (viz. Puttu Podi, Idli Podi, Dosa Podi, Pathiri Podi, Appam Podi, etc.) etc. The Company also undertakes trading of certain food products such as, spices, spice mix, pickles, tea, tamarind, coconut oil and oral care products. The registered office of the Company is No. 1, 2nd and 3rd Floor, 100 Feet inner ring road, Ashwini layout, Ejipura, Bengaluru – 560047, Karnataka.

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

The Company has been converted from private limited company to public limited company, through a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on March 13, 2025. Consequently, the name of the Company has been changed to Orkla India Limited pursuant to a fresh certificate of incorporation issued by the Registrar of Companies dated April 25, 2025.

The interim standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on September 26, 2025.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation:

The interim standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, along with the presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

These interim standalone financial statements have been prepared for the preparation of Restated Summary Statements to be included in the Red Herring Prospectus (RHP) and Prospectus in connection with the Company’s proposed initial public offering of equity shares.

These interim standalone financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:

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

The interim standalone financial statements are presented in Rs. million and all values are rounded to the nearest million (Rs. 000,000), except when otherwise indicated. Certain numbers in the notes and disclosures in the interim standalone financial statements have been presented as zero with one decimal (“0.0”), where the absolute amount is below Rs. 50,000 (“fifty thousand”).

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies:

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

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

(b) Foreign currency translation

The interim standalone financial statements are presented in Rs. million ('Rs. 000,000'), which is the functional currency of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Disclosure for fair valuation methods, significant estimates and judgements - note 2.3, 5, 45 and 46.
- (ii) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) - note 4(b), 6(a), 6(b), 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22(a) and 22(b).

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

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

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

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

(i) Sale of goods:

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

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

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

- **Variable consideration:**

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

- **Volume rebates**

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

(ii) Rendering of services

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

(iii) Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

(iv) Refund liabilities

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

(v) Sale of energy from windmills

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

(vi) Interest income

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

(vii) Dividend Income

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

(viii) Export incentives income

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

(ix) Government grant

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

Accordingly, government grants:

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

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received upon the Company complying with the conditions attached to the grant. Income from such grants is recognised on a systematic basis over the

periods to which they relate. In the unlikely event that a grant previously recognised is ultimately not received, it is treated as a change in estimate and the amount cumulatively recognised is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Income-tax

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Business combination and goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Category of assets	Estimated useful life
Building	2 to 25 Years

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

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

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

(j) Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale/ distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale and the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible are not depreciated, or amortised assets once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other items in the balance sheet.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, packing materials and stores, spares and consumables

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

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

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

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

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

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

(m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

(n) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plan:

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service

received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plan:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leave Encashment / compensated absences:

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

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

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

(o) Share based payments

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

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

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

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

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

(p) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to note 12.

Equity investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(q) Derivative financial instruments

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

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

(r) Investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture

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

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

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

The investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. Investment accounted for at cost is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale and investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per Ind AS 36. An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee),

shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

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

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

(s) Segment accounting policies

Identification of segments:

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

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

(t) Earnings per share

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

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

(u) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(v) Cash dividend

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

(w) Borrowing costs

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

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 36.

(b) Leases

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Provision for sales return

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(f) Share based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses Black and Scholes model. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 40.

(g) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs

to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 45 for further disclosures.

(h) Provision on inventories

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

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

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

(j) Impairment allowance for doubtful debts

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off if the same are not collectible. Further details about impairment allowance are given in note 46.

2.4 Standards notified but not effective

The amendments to the standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's interim standalone financial statements are disclosed below.

(i) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

Amendments to Ind AS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's interim standalone financial statements.

(ii) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

Amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

(iii) Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

Amendments to Ind AS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and Ind AS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's interim standalone financial statements.

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

Amendments to Ind AS 12 *Income Taxes* in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's interim standalone financial statements.

Consequential amendments to other Ind ASs have also been made which are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's interim standalone financial statements.

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Land [refer notes (i) & (ii)]	Buildings [on freehold land]	Buildings [on leasehold land]	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Electrical fittings	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Windmill	Total
Gross block											
As at April 1, 2024	1,228.1	1,241.3	61.3	36.3	2,690.0	152.8	81.5	86.0	84.0	63.5	5,724.8
Additions	-	-	-	0.1	13.3	10.0	-	0.0	-	-	23.4
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1.0)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.0)
As at June 30, 2024	1,228.1	1,241.3	61.3	36.4	2,702.3	162.8	81.5	86.0	84.0	63.5	5,747.2
As at April 1, 2025	1,064.2	1,088.5	65.9	36.8	2,743.8	179.8	81.9	91.1	69.3	63.5	5,484.8
Additions	-	-	0.1	-	11.1	1.6	0.1	1.0	-	-	13.9
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(50.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(2.3)	-	(54.4)
As at June 30, 2025	1,064.2	1,088.5	66.0	36.8	2,704.2	181.3	81.9	90.9	67.0	63.5	5,444.3
Accumulated depreciation and impairment											
As at April 1, 2024	-	247.7	13.8	6.7	1,165.5	85.8	47.0	44.6	26.4	26.4	1,663.9
Depreciation for the period (refer note 33)	-	15.7	1.3	1.6	64.9	7.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.2	100.2
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.7)
As at June 30, 2024	-	263.4	15.1	8.3	1,229.7	92.8	49.2	47.0	29.3	28.6	1,763.4
As at April 1, 2025	-	275.5	19.4	12.6	1,401.6	115.8	55.7	54.0	29.8	35.4	1,999.8
Depreciation for the period (refer note 33)	-	13.5	1.5	1.6	61.2	8.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	95.1
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(49.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(1.7)	-	(52.3)
As at June 30, 2025	-	289.0	20.9	14.2	1,413.6	124.1	57.8	54.9	30.5	37.6	2,042.6
Net carrying value as at:											
As at June 30, 2024	1,228.1	977.9	46.2	28.1	1,472.6	70.0	32.3	39.0	54.7	34.9	3,983.8
As at April 1, 2025	1,064.2	813.0	46.5	24.2	1,342.2	64.0	26.2	37.1	39.5	28.1	3,485.0
As at June 30, 2025	1,064.2	799.5	45.1	22.6	1,290.6	57.2	24.1	36.0	36.5	25.9	3,401.7

Note:

(i) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company as at June 30, 2025

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter,director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant & equipment / Assets held for sale	Land (freehold and leasehold) and buildings	1,494.7	Eastern Condiments Private limited (ECPL) [erstwhile subsidiary]	No	September 01, 2023	Land & Building pending transfer to the Company on account of scheme of merger which are in the name of erstwhile subsidiary, will be transferred in the name of the Company in due course.
Property, plant & equipment	Land (freehold) and buildings	1,036.0	MTR Foods Private Limited [erstwhile name of the Company]	No	January 04, 2024	The legal name of the Company has been changed. The land and building are held in the erstwhile name of the Company.

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Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company as at March 31, 2025

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter,director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, plant & equipment / Assets held for sale	Land (freehold and leasehold) and buildings	1,494.7	Eastern Condiments Private limited (ECPL) [erstwhile subsidiary]	No	September 01, 2023	Land & Building pending transfer to the Company on account of scheme of merger which are in the name of erstwhile subsidiary, will be transferred in the name of the Company in due course.
Property, plant & equipment	Land (freehold) and buildings	1,036.0	MTR Foods Private Limited [erstwhile name of the Company]	No	January 04, 2024	The legal name of the Company has been changed during the year ended March 31, 2024. The land and building are held in the erstwhile name of the Company.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2019, ECPL had made advance payment of Rs. 46.5 to a party for purchase of a land situated at Edapally. The concerned land was mortgaged by such party with a bank as security. Further, the land was taken over by the bank as part of its recovery proceedings against the said party in financial year ended March 31, 2019.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the above-mentioned land was purchased by ECPL through an auction conducted by the bank at a cost of Rs. 37.7. The said amount of Rs. 37.7 was paid by Mr. Navas M Meeran (promoter of ECPL) to ECPL, as agreed by him to secure the title of the land in the name of ECPL. The amount paid by the promoter of ECPL was disclosed as an interest free borrowing . Based on the agreement executed between ECPL and Mr. Navas M Meeran, repayment of borrowings is restricted to the extent of amount recovered from the party. Also, in the event of non-recovery from the aforesaid party, the aforesaid borrowings will be set off against the advance receivable from the party and there would not be any amount payable to Mr. Navas M Meeran and accordingly, difference of Rs. 8.8 was written off during the year ended March 31, 2019.

Further, as per the agreement executed on October 21, 2024 between the Company and Mr. Navas M Meeran, the Company has written off advance receivable from the party aggregating to Rs. 37.7 and written back the borrowings amount payable to Mr. Navas M Meeran aggregating Rs. 37.7 in the year ended March 31, 2025.

3(b) Capital work-in-progress

	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	36.2
Additions	16.4
Capitalised	(14.8)
Disposal	-
As at June 30, 2024	37.8
As at April 1, 2025	77.8
Additions	52.4
Capitalised	(13.1)
Disposal	-
As at June 30, 2025	117.1

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Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

As at June 30, 2025					
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	117.1	-	-	-	117.1
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	117.1	-	-	-	117.1

As at March 31, 2025					
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	77.8	-	-	-	77.8
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	77.8	-	-	-	77.8

Details of projects overdue to its original plan:

As at June 30, 2025					
Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Factory, Bengaluru	45.1	-	-	-	45.1
Factory, Guntur	25.3	-	-	-	25.3
Factory, Kothamangalam	23.0	-	-	-	23.0
Factory, Kota	7.4	-	-	-	7.4
Corporate Office, Bengaluru	4.3	-	-	-	4.3
Factory, Tumkur	3.0	-	-	-	3.0
Factory, Adimali	1.5	-	-	-	1.5
Corporate Office, Kochi	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Total	110.1	-	-	-	110.1

As at March 31, 2025					
Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Factory, Bengaluru	45.1	-	-	-	45.1
Corporate office, Bengaluru	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
Factory, Kothamangalam	14.8	-	-	-	14.8
Factory, Guntur	4.1	-	-	-	4.1
Factory, Adimali	0.8	-	-	-	0.8
Factory, Kota	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Total	65.9	-	-	-	65.9

As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 the Company has no projects whose cost has exceeded compared to its original plan.

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4 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

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

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
At the beginning of the period	394.5	449.6
Additions	10.1	3.8
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 33)	(21.0)	(20.1)
Deletions	(4.0)	(5.5)
Adjustment due to modification [refer note (i) below]	132.9	-
At the end of the period	512.5	427.8

4(b) Lease liabilities

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
At the beginning of the period	544.0	594.8
Additions	-	3.5
Deletions	(0.5)	(6.5)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 32)	14.2	14.0
Payments	(31.8)	(31.8)
Adjustment due to modification [refer note (i) below]	132.9	-
At the end of the period	658.8	574.0

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

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current	577.7	452.2
Current	81.1	91.8

The following are the amounts recognised in profit and loss :

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Gain on termination/modification of right-of-use assets (refer note 27)	1.5	1.0
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (refer note 33)	21.0	20.1
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 32)	14.2	14.0
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses & staff welfare)	35.9	25.7
Expense relating to leases of low value assets (included in other expenses)	0.1	0.1

Also refer note 38(a) for other disclosures in respect of leases.

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5 Intangible assets

Goodwill [refer note (i)]	Other intangible assets				
	Trademarks and Brands [refer note (i)]	Distribution network	Recipes	Computer software	Total
10,115.5	5,731.1	368.0	0.5	192.6	6,292.2
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
10,115.5	5,731.1	368.0	0.5	192.6	6,292.2
10,115.5	5,731.1	368.0	0.5	200.2	6,299.8
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
10,115.5	5,731.1	368.0	0.5	200.2	6,299.8
-	0.9	276.0	0.3	94.2	371.4
-	0.0	23.0	0.0	8.1	31.1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	0.9	299.0	0.3	102.3	402.5
-	0.9	368.0	0.3	125.0	494.2
-	0.0	-	0.0	7.1	7.1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	0.9	368.0	0.3	132.1	501.3
10,115.5	5,730.2	69.0	0.2	90.3	5,889.7
10,115.5	5,730.2	-	0.2	75.2	5,805.6
10,115.5	5,730.2	-	0.2	68.1	5,798.5

Note:
(i) Goodwill primarily includes Rs. 9,854.2 and Rs. 261.3 on acquisition of ECPL (Eastern) and Rasoi respectively. Further, the company has recognised Trademarks and Brands aggregating Rs. 5,730.0 on acquisition of ECPL. Trademarks and Brands are not amortised and are considered to have indefinite life, on account of the history of operations in ECPL and their established brands in the market. These intangible assets and goodwill are tested for impairment on an annual basis in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. For the purposes of impairment, Goodwill and Trademarks & Brands recognised on acquisition of ECPL has been allocated to Eastern CGU and further. Goodwill on acquisition of Rasoi has been allocated to Rasoi CGU.

Eastern CGU
The recoverable amount of Eastern CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation considering the cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the Management for the financial years ending March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2030 which covers a five-year period. For the purposes of impairment testing, the post-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for the current financial year is 12.0% (March 31, 2025: 12.0%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated considering a growth rate of 5.0% (March 31, 2025: 5.0%), which is similar to the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

Rasoi CGU
The recoverable amount of the Rasoi CGU has been determined based on a value in use calculation considering the cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the Management for the financial years ending March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2030 which covers a five-year period. For the purposes of impairment testing, the post-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for the period is 23.0% (March 31, 2025: 23.0%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated considering a growth rate of 5.0% (March 31, 2025: 5.0%), which is similar to the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

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

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:
a. Discount rates
b. Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

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

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

The Company assesses goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, the company did not identify any triggering events that would require an interim impairment of goodwill.

Based on the above assessment, no impairment has been recognised during the period ended June 30, 2025 (June 30, 2024: Nil). Further, the Company has also performed sensitivity analysis around the key assumptions and has concluded that there are no reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount of the aforesaid assets to exceed their recoverable values.

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6 Investments

6(a) Non-current investments

Investment in equity instruments		
	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
In subsidiaries (at cost unless stated otherwise):		
Unquoted		
Nil (March 31, 2025: 1,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 (March 31, 2025 :Rs. 10) each fully paid-up in Eastern Food Speciality Formulations Private Limited [refer note (i) below]	-	10.0
Less: Provision for impairment	-	(10.0)
Add: Reversal of provision for impairment on account of strike off	-	10.0
Less: Derecognition of investment on account of stike off	-	(10.0)
(A)	-	-
500 (March 31, 2025: 500) Equity shares of UAE Dirhams 1,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,000) each fully paid up in Orkla IMEA [refer note (ii) below]	11.4	11.4
(B)	11.4	11.4
In associate (at cost unless stated otherwise):		
Unquoted		
4,271 (March 31, 2025: 4,271) Equity shares of Rs.10 (March 31, 2025: Rs 10) each fully paid-up in Pot Ful India Private Limited [refer note (iii) below]	202.0	202.0
(C)	202.0	202.0
In joint venture (at cost unless stated otherwise):		
Unquoted		
2,500 (March 31, 2025: 2,500) equity shares of UAE Dirhams 1,000 (March 31, 2025: UAE Dirhams 1,000) each fully paid-up in Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	73.9	73.9
(D)	73.9	73.9
Total	(A+B+C+D)	287.3
In others (at fair value through other comprehensive income):		
Unquoted		
1,403 (March 31, 2025: 1,403) Equity shares of Rs.10 (Rs 10,March 31, 2025: Rs.10) each fully paid-up in Firmroots Private Limited [refer note (iv) below]	3.9	3.9
Less: Provision for Impairment	(3.9)	(3.9)
(A)	-	-
37,748 (March 31, 2025: 37,748) Equity shares of Rs.10 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10) each fully paid in Clean Max Aurora Private Limited [refer note (v) below]	24.6	24.6
Less: Provision for Impairment	(24.6)	(24.6)
(B)	-	-
750 (March 31, 2025: 750) Equity shares of Rs. 10 (March 31, 2025: Rs.10) each fully paid up in Vishweshwar Sahakari Bank Ltd.	0.0	0.0
(C)	0.0	0.0
Total	(A+B+C)	0.0
6(b) Current investments		
Investments in mutual funds (at fair value through profit or loss account)		
Quoted		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund 353,986 units (March 31, 2025: 210,096)	150.7	88.1
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund 234,895 units (March 31, 2025: 77,768)	91.7	29.9
Axis Money Market Fund 659,362 units (March 31, 2025: 625,109)	954.5	885.1
Axis Liquid Fund 62,942 units (March 31, 2025: 43,463)	184.6	125.3
Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund 19,558 units (March 31, 2025: 9,609)	59.5	28.7
Baroda BNP Paribas Ultra Short Duration Fund 46,942 units (March 31, 2025: 27,539)	73.4	42.2
Kotak Liquid Fund 589 units (March 31, 2025: 2,472)	3.1	13.0
HSBC Liquid Fund 78,749 units (March 31, 2025: 59,225)	206.8	153.1
Franklin Templeton Liquid Fund 30,449 units (March 31, 2025: 27,942)	120.5	108.9
Total	1,844.8	1,474.3
Note:		
Aggregate book value and market value of quoted investments	1,844.8	1,474.3
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	287.3	287.3
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	28.5	28.5
Note:		
i) During the year ended March 31, 2025, Eastern Food Speciality Formulations Private Limited (EFSF) applied for strike off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013. Pursuant to the application filed, the Registrar of Companies (RoC) published the name of the Company in the official gazette dated February 25, 2025 approving the strike off and its dissolution. Accordingly, the Company has derecognised its investment in the subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2025. In the earlier years, the Company had recognised the impairment loss on the investment in EFSF. During year ended March 31, 2025, the loss on account of strike off has been set off with the aforesaid impairment allowance created in earlier years.		
ii) During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company invested in a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in the region of United of Arab Emirates (UAE).		
iii) On December 1, 2018, the Company acquired 1,112 shares of Pot Ful India Private Limited (Pot Ful), comprising of 10% shareholding in Pot Ful. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company acquired 252 equity shares from the promoters of Pot Ful and subscribed to 2,150 equity shares resulting in 26.5% shareholding in Pot Ful. Effective July 15, 2019 Pot Ful became an associate of the Company. During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024, the Company additionally subscribed to 218 equity shares and 539 equity shares respectively resulting in 30.47% shareholding in Pot Ful. During the year ended March 31, 2025, Pot Ful issued 280 equity shares to other investors, which reduced the shareholding of the Company to 29.87% in Pot Ful.		
iv) On October 13, 2017, the Company had acquired 8,065 shares of Firmroots Private Limited (FPL) at fair value of Rs. 4,340 per share which comprise of 43% shareholding. During the year ended March 31, 2020, FPL had converted its Series A CCPS into equity shares, reducing the Company's shareholding to 33% and the Company had also recognised an impairment loss of Rs. 1,513 per share due to performance of FPL. Further, the Company sold 6,662 shares of FPL at a fair value of Rs. 2,627 per share, contributing to a loss of Rs. 200 per share during the financial year ended March 31, 2021. The aforesaid impairment loss was set off from the impairment allowance created by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2020.		
Post the sale made by the Company, the balance shareholding was 5.54% which resulted into FPL ceasing to be an associate w.e.f. December 24, 2020. Accordingly, as per Ind As 109, the Company elected to measure the changes in the aforesaid equity instruments through other comprehensive income as they are not held for the purpose of trading. Management has assessed the fair value of the investments in FPL as at June 30, 2025 to be Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil).		
v) Pursuant to requirements of Electricity Act, the Company subscribed for 37,748 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Clean Max Aurora Private Limited (Clean Max) for a purchase consideration of Rs. 24.6 (subscription price) during the year ended March 31, 2025. Further, pursuant to Energy Supply Agreement, the Company has agreed to purchase total solar power to be generated from solar plant having installed capacity i.e., 6.6 MWp. As per the Shareholders' Agreement (SHA) between the Company and Clean Max, the Company has an option to sell back the aforesaid equity shares at fair market value. The Group Company irrevocably elected to measure fair value changes in the aforesaid equity instruments through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) as they are not held for the purpose of trading. As at June 30, 2025, the Management assessed the fair value of the investment to be Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil).		

7	Non current - loans		
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	At amortised cost		
	Loans to employees	5.2	4.6
		5.2	4.6
	Sub-classification of loans:		
	Loan receivables considered good - unsecured	5.2	4.6
		5.2	4.6
8	Other non-current financial assets		
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	At amortised cost		
	Unsecured - considered good		
	Security deposits for leased premises	40.4	44.8
	Other deposits*	39.7	31.8
	Margin money deposits with bank [refer note (i) below]	0.1	0.1
		80.2	76.7
	*Majorly includes electricity deposits		
	Note:		
	(i) Margin money deposits are intended to secure the bank guarantee and letter of credit facility obtained by the Company.		
9	Other non-current assets		
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Unsecured - considered good		
	Capital advances	2.6	9.1
	Prepaid expenses	5.3	4.4
	Balances with statutory/government authorities	72.3	22.3
		80.2	35.8
10	Income tax assets		
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Advance tax (net of provisions)	1,121.2	1,148.8
		1,121.2	1,148.8
11	Inventories		
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	At lower of cost and net realisable value		
	Raw materials	1,641.5	1,592.6
	Packing materials	203.5	210.3
	Work-in-progress	316.6	352.8
	Finished goods [includes goods-in-transit for Rs.62.0 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 37.5)]	685.1	652.8
	Stock-in-trade	101.0	130.1
	Stores, spares and consumables	116.9	113.3
		3,064.6	3,051.9
	As at June 30, 2025 Rs.51.1 (March 31, 2025: Rs.55.2) was recognised as provision towards slow moving and non moving inventories.		
12	Trade receivables		
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	Trade receivables include:		
	Receivable from others	1,706.9	1,591.9
		1,706.9	1,591.9
	Break-up for security details:		
	Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
	Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	1,706.9	1,591.9
	Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	12.1	12.5
	Trade receivables - credit impaired	9.8	8.6
		1,728.8	1,613.0
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(21.9)	(21.1)
		1,706.9	1,591.9
	Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing and are on terms of 0 to 60 days, except for export sales which are generally on terms of 30 to120 days, however the same may vary for each customer on based on the agreed terms. For terms and condition relating to related party receivables, refer note 43.		
	No trade or other receivable is due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.		

Trade receivables ageing schedule							
As at June 30, 2025	Current but not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,153.1	543.9	4.5	5.3	-	0.1	1,706.9
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	3.7	6.8	1.6	-	-	-	12.1
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	5.1	0.9	2.3	8.3
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
Total	1,156.8	550.7	6.1	10.4	0.9	3.9	1,728.8

As at March 31, 2025	Current but not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,133.0	449.5	3.5	5.4	0.5	-	1,591.9
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	2.1	9.2	1.2	-	-	-	12.5
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	4.6	0.2	2.3	7.1
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
Total	1,135.1	458.7	4.7	10.0	0.7	3.8	1,613.0

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts*	133.7	773.2
Cash on hand	0.4	0.5
	134.1	773.7

*Includes Rs 54.7. as at June 30, 2025 (March 31, 2025: Rs.18.0) earmarked towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Refer note 37.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had undrawn borrowing facilities of Rs. 1,123.8 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1,415.6).

14 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Bank deposits (with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	1,114.0	1,094.3
	1,114.0	1,094.3

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

	As at April 1, 2025	Cash flows (net)	Non-cash changes		As at June 30, 2025
			Fair value adjustments	Others*	
Investing activities					
Right-of-use assets	394.5	-	-	118.0	512.5
Non-current investments	287.3	-	-	-	287.3
Current investments	1,474.3	335.0	24.2	11.3	1,844.8
Total	2,165.1	335.0	24.2	129.3	2,653.6
Financing activities					
Lease liabilities	544.0	(31.8)	-	146.6	658.8
Liability on account of forward commitment (refer note 49)	36.0	-	-	-	36.0
	580.0	(31.8)	-	146.6	694.8

	As at April 1, 2024	Cash flows (net)	Non-cash changes		As at June 30, 2024
			Fair value adjustments	Others*	
Investing activities					
Right-of-use assets	449.6	-	-	(21.8)	427.8
Non-current investments	275.9	-	-	-	275.9
Current investments	2,971.5	1,150.1	25.8	39.8	4,187.2
Total	3,697.0	1,150.1	25.8	18.0	4,890.9
Financing activities					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of long-term borrowings shown under current borrowing)	37.7	-	-	-	37.7
Lease liabilities	594.8	(31.8)	-	11.0	574.0
Liability on account of forward commitment (refer note 49)	36.0	-	-	-	36.0
	668.5	(31.8)	-	11.0	647.7

* Represents movements in right-of-use asset, lease liabilities, profit on sale of current investments (net)

15 Current financial assets- loans

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
At amortised cost		
Loans to employees	23.2	24.4
	23.2	24.4
Sub-classification of loans:		
Loan receivables considered good - unsecured	23.2	24.4
	23.2	24.4

16 Other financial assets - current

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
At amortised cost		
Unsecured - considered good		
Security deposits for leased premises	18.5	16.5
Fixed deposit with financial institutions (with original and remaining maturity of less than 12 months)	-	268.4
Margin money deposits (refer note (i) below)	4.9	4.9
Receivable from spices board [refer note (ii) below]	35.8	35.8
Insurance claim receivable [refer note (iii) below]	0.2	0.0
Incentive receivable	649.0	605.7
Other receivables*	182.5	57.2
At fair value through profit and loss		
Derivative asset (mark-to-market gains on derivative contracts)	5.8	15.4
	896.7	1,003.9

*Includes expenses incurred by the Company aggregating Rs.141.4 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 29.0) in connection with its Initial Public Offer (IPO) of equity shares and the same is recoverable from the selling shareholders.

Note:

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

(ii) It represents the amount receivable from Spices Board of India towards construction of factory building in Kota, Rajasthan on behalf of Spice Board of India. The same factory building has been leased to the Company for a period of 15 years commencing from July 2017. The cost incurred by the Company on construction of such factory building for the same location will be reimbursed by the Spices Board of India based on the terms of the agreement. Further, the Company has already received Rs. 54.2 in prior years and balance amount aggregating Rs. 35.8 is pending to be received on account of the final clearance awaited from the Spices Board of India on its inspection.

(iii) Pursuant to a fire incident on October 14, 2019, certain property, plant & equipment, inventory and other assets of the cold storage facility of Theni manufacturing plant of ECPL were damaged. The total loss aggregating Rs. 289.6 on account of the aforesaid incident was lodged with the insurance company by ECPL. ECPL had recognised a minimum insurance claim receivable of Rs. 224.8. The above-mentioned loss (to the extent of insurance receivable) and the corresponding credit arising from insurance claim receivable has been presented on a net basis in the financial statements. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2023, certain damaged items were sold through an auction held in the presence of insurance authorities. ECPL realised Rs. 21.5 from such auction sale and accordingly, the insurance claim receivable was recorded at Rs. 203.2 in the books of ECPL. Post merger of ECPL with the Company, the aforesaid insurance claim receivable was recorded by the Company in its books of account.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has written off the insurance claim receivable from the insurance company. Further, based on the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) entered at the time of acquisition of ECPL, the promoters of ECPL have compensated the Company to the extent of the insurance claim receivable from the insurance company. Accordingly, the Company has written off the insurance claim receivable from the insurance company and recorded a corresponding income against the claim received from the Promoters during the year ended March 31, 2025.

17 Other current assets

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	77.7	98.8
Receivable from LIC [refer note (i) below]	6.7	3.7
Other receivables*	0.2	2.7
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		
Unsecured, considered good	639.9	657.5
Unsecured, considered doubtful	15.0	15.0
	654.9	672.5
Less: provision for doubtful balances	(15.0)	(15.0)
	639.9	657.5
Advances recoverable in kind**		
Unsecured, considered good	69.2	53.7
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.8	1.8
	71.0	55.5
Less: provision for doubtful advances	(1.8)	(1.8)
	69.2	53.7
Export incentive receivables	68.8	53.5
	862.5	869.9

* Includes receivables from contract manufacturers etc.
**Includes advances given to suppliers towards purchase of raw materials.

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

17(a) Assets held for sale

Pursuant to approval of the Board of Directors during the financial year ended March 31 2025, the Company transferred the operations from the plant located at Theni, Tamil Nadu to other facilities in order to optimise its manufacturing activities. In this regard, the Company transferred all movable assets to other manufacturing facilities and further decided to sell the immovable assets including land and building. The Management is committed to sell the aforesaid land and building within one year from the balance sheet date and accordingly, the carrying value of such land and building has been classified under asset held for sale as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 .

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Group of assets held for sale		
Land	163.9	163.9
Building	126.7	126.7
	290.6	290.6

There are no liabilities associated with the assets classified as held for sale.

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18 Share capital

a) Authorised share capital

Equity shares
As at the beginning of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)*
Effect of share split**
As at the end of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)
As at the end of the period (face value of Rs. 1 each)
Preference shares
As at the beginning of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)
As at the end of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)

As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
8,93,00,000	893.0	8,70,00,000	870.0
80,37,00,000	-	-	-
-	-	8,70,00,000	870.0
89,30,00,000	893.0	-	-
2,20,00,000	220.0	2,20,00,000	220.0
2,20,00,000	220.0	2,20,00,000	220.0

* During the year ended March 31, 2025, authorised share capital has been increased on account of merger of Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited and BAMS Condiments Impex Private Limited with the Company (refer note 49).

Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up
Equity shares of Re.1 each fully paid up**
Total issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
-	-	1,33,93,359	134.0
13,69,89,230	137.0	-	-
13,69,89,230	137.0	1,33,93,359	134.0

Issued, subscribed and paid-up preference share capital
Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares
Total issued, subscribed and paid-up preference share capital

As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
-	-	3,05,564	3.0
-	-	3,05,564	3.0

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

Equity shares
As at the beginning of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)
Shares extinguished on splitting**
Equity shares of Re.1/- each issued during the three months period on splitting**
As at the end of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)
As at the end of the period (face value of Re. 1 each)

As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
1,36,98,923	137.0	1,33,93,359	134.0
(1,36,98,923)	-	-	-
13,69,89,230	-	-	-
-	-	1,33,93,359	134.0
13,69,89,230	137.0	-	-

ROCPS
As at the beginning of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)
As at the end of the period (face value of Rs. 10 each)

As at June 30, 2025		As at June 30, 2024	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
-	-	3,05,564	3.0
-	-	3,05,564	3.0

** During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, one equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each was split into 10 equity shares of face value of Re. 1 each fully paid up.

c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

- (i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Re.1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.
- (ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) Terms/ rights attached to ROCPS

- (i) The Company has only one class of preference share having a par value of Rs.10 per share. The holders of ROCPS shall be entitled to attend all general meetings of the Company and will be entitled to voting rights on an as-if converted basis. Each holder of ROCPS is entitles to one vote per share.
- (ii) The ROCPS shall carry a preferential right vis-a-vis the equity shares with respect to payment of dividend and the holders of ROCPS shall be paid dividend on a non-cumulative basis @ 0.001% (zero point zero zero one percent) or such other rate as may be approved by the board of the Company, provided if the board of the Company declares dividend on the equity shares, the ROCPS shall be entitled to dividend at the same rate.
- (iii) The ROCPS shall carry a preferential right with respect to repayment in case of a winding up of the Company, and shall be participating in the surplus funds, assets and profits of the Company, if any, which may remain on winding up after the entire capital has been repaid pari pasu with equity shares.

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

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

Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up
(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company
(ii) Orkla ASA, Norway, the ultimate holding company
Equity shares of Re.1 each fully paid up
(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company
(ii) Orkla ASA, Norway, the ultimate holding company

As at June 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
-	-	1,23,30,209	123.3
-	-	60	0.0
12,33,02,090	123.3	-	-
600	0.0	-	-

f) Details of shares held by promoters

As at June 30, 2025

Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period**	No of shares at the end of the period	% of Total shares	% change during the period
(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	1,23,30,209	11,09,71,881	12,33,02,090	90.01%	-
(ii) Orkla ASA, Norway, the ultimate holding company Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	60	540	600	0.00%	-
Total	1,23,30,269	11,09,72,421	12,33,02,690	90.01%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
(i) Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore, the immediate holding company	1,23,30,209	-	1,23,30,209	90.01%	-
(ii) Orkla ASA, Norway, the ultimate holding company Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	60	-	60	0.00%	-
Total	1,23,30,269	-	1,23,30,269	90.01%	-

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

	As at June 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore	-		1,23,30,209	90.01%
Equity shares of Re.1 each fully paid up Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore	12,33,02,090	90.01%		

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

** During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, one equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each was split into 10 equity shares of face value of Re. 1 each fully paid up.

- h) The Company has not bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
- i) The company has not issued any bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
- j) Details of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

The Company issued 757,526 equity shares and 611,128 ROCPS during the year ended March 31, 2024 for consideration other than cash on account of merger of ECPL with the Company (refer note 49).

19 Other equity

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Capital redemption reserve	33.7	33.7
Retained earnings	8,023.4	7,259.7
Securities premium (net of stamp duty on issue of shares of Rs.17.5)	11,095.0	11,095.0
Contribution from parent	28.8	28.4
Other comprehensive income (fair value gains/(losses) on equity instruments)	(13.4)	(13.4)
Capital reserve	6,030.6	6,030.6
Total other equity	25,198.1	24,434.0

Movement of other equity:

Capital redemption reserve

As at the beginning of the period	33.7	33.7
Add: Addition during the period	-	-
Less: Utilisation during the period	-	-
	33.7	33.7

Retained earnings

As at the beginning of the period	7,259.7	10,735.1
Add: Profit for the period	776.3	714.4
Add: Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(12.6)	8.5
	8,023.4	11,458.0

Securities premium		
As at the beginning of the period	11,095.0	11,095.0
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
	11,095.0	11,095.0
Contribution from Parent		
As at the beginning of the period	28.4	25.1
Add: Compensation cost related to employee share based payment plans (refer note 40)	0.4	0.8
	28.8	25.9
Other comprehensive income (fair value gains/(losses) on equity instruments)		
As at the beginning of the period	(13.4)	11.2
Add/Less: Fair value gain/ (loss) during the period	-	-
	(13.4)	11.2
Capital reserve		
As at the beginning of the period	6,030.6	6,030.6
	6,030.6	6,030.6

Nature and purpose of reserves:

- i. **Capital redemption reserve:** The Company has bought back equity shares and as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created capital redemption reserve out of the profits of the Company available for distribution of dividend. The reserve can be utilized against issue of fully paid up bonus shares of the Company.
- ii. **Retained earnings:** It comprises of the accumulated profits/(loss) of the Company, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.
- iii. **Securities premium:** It represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of equity shares. The reserve is available for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. **Contribution from Parent:** It comprises of the fair value of the share options granted to the employees of the Company by the ultimate holding company, Orkla ASA.
- v. **Other comprehensive income:** It represents the net fair value gain/(losses) recorded on investment in equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- vi **Capital reserve:** Includes Rs. 6.030.6 reserve created on account of merger of Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) with the Company (refer note 49)

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20 Deferred tax liability

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liability	(1,057.0)	(1,030.4)
	(1,057.0)	(1,030.4)

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

Property, plant and equipment and intangibles- difference in written down value as per Companies Act, 2013 and as per Income Tax Act
Employee retirement benefit expenditure and bonus payable charged to the statement of profit and loss account but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis
Impact of ROU assets
Impact of lease liabilities
Other timing differences*
Net deferred tax liabilities

Interim standalone balance sheet		Interim standalone statement of profit and loss and OCI	
As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
(1,221.2)	(1,196.3)	(24.9)	(34.8)
84.0	89.2	(5.2)	15.9
(129.0)	(99.3)	(29.7)	5.5
165.8	136.9	28.9	(5.2)
43.4	39.2	4.2	(18.6)
(1,057.0)	(1,030.3)	(26.7)	(37.2)

*Majorly includes timing differences due to impairment allowance for expected credit loss, provision for litigation, fair value gain on financial instruments.

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)

Balance at the beginning of the period
Tax income/(expense) during the three months period recognised in profit or loss
Tax income/(expense) during the three months period recognised in OCI
Balance at the end of the period

For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
(1,030.4)	(900.8)
(30.9)	(34.3)
4.3	(2.9)
(1,057.0)	(938.0)

21 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises*

As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
409.4	651.4
1,742.0	1,981.7
2,151.4	2,633.1

* Includes payable to related parties (refer note 43)
* Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 15 to 60 day terms.

Trade payable ageing schedule
As at June 30, 2025

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	129.0	183.2	97.1	-	-	0.1	409.4
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,254.7	267.0	215.7	1.6	0.5	2.2	1,741.7
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Total	1,383.7	450.2	312.8	1.6	0.5	2.6	2,151.4

As at March 31, 2025

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	126.8	498.2	25.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	651.1
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,345.5	501.9	128.3	2.1	1.6	2.3	1,981.7
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Total	1,472.3	1,000.1	154.2	2.2	1.6	2.7	2,633.1

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

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period/ year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises**	414.9	658.4
Interest due on above	0.4	0.3
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period/ year.		
Principal	14.1	112.3
Interest	0.2	0.7
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period/ year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	0.0	0.2
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period/ year.	0.4	0.5
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	16.2	15.4

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

**includes payable towards capital creditors as on June 30, 2025 to the extent of Rs. 5.5 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 7.0)

22 Other financial liabilities		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
22(a) Other non current financial liabilities			
At amortised cost			
Payable to employees		84.7	138.3
		84.7	138.3
22(b) Other current financial liabilities			
At amortised cost			
Payable to employees		234.9	296.4
Payable for purchase of capital goods*		12.3	14.3
Deposits from suppliers		8.1	8.3
Refund liabilities [refer note 26 (d)]		91.5	89.6
Payable to Promoters of ECPL [refer note (i) below]		257.5	257.5
Liability on account of supplier finance arrangement [refer note (ii) below]		945.4	951.9
At fair value through profit and loss			
Liability on account of forward commitment [refer note 49]		36.0	36.0
		1,585.7	1,654.0

*Includes outstanding dues to micro & small enterprises of Rs.5.5 (March 31, 2025: Rs.7.0)

Note
(i) At the time of acquisiton of Eastern Condiements Private Limited (ECPL) in March 2021, the Company had adjusted the purchase consideration for certain existing and potential litigations/claims as deemed appropriate. In accordance with the SPA, the Company is liable to refund the adjusted amounts to the Promoters of ECPL in case the Company receives favourable orders against such litigations within a specified timeline. Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company reassessed the open tax litigation matters and based on the merits of the case, recognised a provision of Rs. 257.5 as payable to such Promoters. Based on Mangement's assessment, the said provision continues to be considered appropriate as at June 30, 2025.

(ii) It represents payables to authorised institutions operating the Trade Receivables Discounting Systems (TReDS) and Citi Bank, where vendors have discounted their receivables due from the Company.

23 Other current liabilities		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable*		59.8	654.9
Payable towards CSR expenditure		67.6	58.2
Contract liabilities [refer note 26(c)]		76.5	45.9
		203.9	759.0

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

24 Current provisions		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Employee benefit obligation			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)		84.2	58.0
Provision for compensated absences		85.5	76.0
Others			
Other provisions [refer note 39(i)]		142.7	142.7
Total		312.4	276.7

25 Current tax liabilities (net)			
Income tax liabilities (net of advance tax)		67.8	-
		67.8	-

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26 Revenue from operations

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Finished goods	5,068.0	5,337.1
Stock-in-trade	714.4	223.5
Sale of products	(A) 5,782.4	5,560.6
Scrap sales	21.9	13.5
Export incentives	16.6	1.6
Sale of energy from windmills	3.9	4.2
Government grant (production linked incentive)	43.4	53.6
Others*	-	1.5
Other operating revenue	(B) 85.8	74.4
Total revenue from operations	(A+B) 5,868.2	5,635.0

* Includes collection fees for food festival

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

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Revenue from customers within India	4,683.9	4,472.0
Revenue from customers outside India	1,098.5	1,088.6
Revenue as per the interim standalone statement of profit and loss	5,782.4	5,560.6

(b) Timing of revenue recognition*

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Goods transferred at a point in time	5,782.4	5,560.6
Goods transferred over time	-	-
	5,782.4	5,560.6

(c) Contract balances

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities - Advance from customers (refer note 23)	76.5	45.9

Advances from customers represent amounts received by the Company from customers prior to the delivery of goods and are recorded as liabilities in these financial statements until the goods are delivered. During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, the Company recognised revenue of Rs. 27.1 arising from advance from customers as at March 31, 2025. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognised revenue of Rs. 46.7 arising from advance from customers as at March 31, 2024.

(d) Refund liabilities:

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Refund liabilities [Refer note 22(b)]	91.5	89.6

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

*The amount of Rs. 85.8 (June 30, 2024: Rs. 74.4) pertaining to other operating revenue has not been considered in the above revenue disclosure.

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

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	6,346.0	6,038.0
Less:		
Sales returns	(91.7)	(62.0)
Discounts and volume rebates	(471.9)	(415.4)
Revenue as per the interim standalone statement of profit and loss	5,782.4	5,560.6

*The amount of Rs. 85.8 (June 30, 2024: Rs. 74.4) pertaining to other operating revenue has not been considered in the above revenue disclosure.

Performance obligation

Sale of goods

The performance obligation in the case of domestic sales is satisfied upon delivery of the goods to the customers and in the case of export sales, the performance obligation is satisfied upon shipping of the goods on board and are generally non-interest bearing.

27 Other income

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Interest income		
Loan to associates	-	0.9
Bank deposit	21.8	35.3
Others*	0.4	0.0
Unwinding of security deposit	0.6	0.8
Gain on termination/modification of right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	1.5	1.0
Profit on sale of investments in units of mutual funds	11.3	39.8
Fair value gain on financial instruments at FVTPL	14.6	27.8
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	32.7	10.7
Liabilities written back	0.1	-
Other non-operating income**	1.2	0.7
	84.2	117.0

* Majorly includes interest on factory electricity deposit.

** Majorly includes distributors penalty discount and reimbursement of export charge, recovery from vendors, customs duty drawback.

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28	Cost of raw material and packing materials consumed		
		For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
a)	Raw materials		
	Inventory at the beginning of the period	1,592.6	1,523.5
	Add: Purchases (net)	2,440.3	2,572.5
		4,032.9	4,096.0
	Less: Inventory at the end of the period	1,641.5	1,418.8
		2,391.4	2,677.2
b)	Packing materials		
	Inventory at the beginning of the period	210.3	160.3
	Add: Purchases (net)	248.7	340.7
		459.0	501.0
	Less: Inventory at the end of the period	203.5	228.0
		255.5	273.0
	Total (a+b)	2,646.9	2,950.2
29	Purchase of stock-in-trade		
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	486.6	141.8
		486.6	141.8
30	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		
		For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
a)	Stock-in-trade		
	Opening inventory	130.1	83.9
	Closing inventory	101.0	34.4
	Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	29.1	49.5
b)	Work in progress		
	Opening inventory	352.8	405.6
	Closing inventory	316.6	432.6
	Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	36.2	(27.0)
c)	Finished goods		
	Opening inventory	652.8	709.2
	Closing inventory	685.1	793.8
	Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	(32.3)	(84.6)
	Net decrease/ (increase) in inventories (a+b+c)	33.0	(62.1)
31	Employee benefits expense		
		For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
	Salaries, wages and bonus	523.0	517.7
	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 36)	30.0	28.8
	Gratuity expense (refer note 36)	9.4	15.8
	Staff welfare expenses	45.3	45.0
	Share based payment (refer note 40)	0.4	0.8
		608.1	608.1

32 Finance costs

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Interest expense on borrowings	-	0.0
Interest expense on lease liabilities [refer note 4(b)]	14.2	14.0
Interest expense on payment to micro and small enterprises	0.1	1.0
	14.3	15.0
Bank charges [refer note (i) below]	2.1	2.3
Interest on income tax	-	0.4
	2.1	2.7
	16.4	17.7

Note
(i) Bank charges mainly consist of LC charges.

33 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 3(a)]	95.1	100.2
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	7.1	31.1
Depreciation of right-of-use assets [refer note 4(a)]	21.0	20.1
	123.2	151.4

34 Other expenses

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Consumption of stores and spares	16.2	15.1
Power and fuel	55.8	62.8
Processing & water charges	3.5	11.6
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	19.0	17.5
Buildings	2.7	3.5
Others	71.4	81.0
Rent	28.0	17.6
Rates and taxes	8.7	14.6
Insurance	9.9	10.5
Communication costs	2.5	2.5
Travelling and conveyance	45.9	48.1
Legal and professional fees	77.6	77.8
Payments to auditors [refer note (i) below]	10.6	8.9
Advertising and sales promotion	296.8	289.9
Freight and forwarding charges	122.5	131.7
Impairment loss/(reversal of impairment loss) on trade receivables	0.8	(27.7)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	1.2	-
CSR expenses (refer note 37)	14.9	12.0
Vehicle fuel expenses	12.5	13.2
Printing and stationery	1.1	1.4
Manpower supply	141.4	133.1
Recruitment expenses	5.2	5.6
Security charges	7.6	8.8
Miscellaneous expenses	35.8	40.1
	991.6	979.6
Note (i): Payment to auditors :		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	8.2	4.6
In other capacity:		
Other services	39.0	4.1
Other adjustments*	(37.1)	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.5	0.2
	10.6	8.9

* Refer note 16 with regards to expenses recoverable from shareholders.

35	Income tax expense	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
	Current income tax charge	239.4	216.6
	Deferred tax	30.9	34.3
	Total	270.3	250.9
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the period		
	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(4.3)	2.9
	Total	(4.3)	2.9
	Reconciliation of tax (income)/ expense and the accounting profit/ (loss) multiplied by India’s domestic tax rate:		
	Accounting profit/ (loss) before income tax	1,046.6	965.3
	Tax expense/(credit) at India’s statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (June 30, 2024: 25.168%)	263.4	242.9
	Tax effect of:		
	Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	6.8	5.8
	Others*	0.1	2.2
	Income tax expense	270.3	250.9
	* Majorly includes tax on income under section 92CE of Income tax Act, 1961.		

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36 Employee benefit obligation

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund which is a defined contribution plan. For provident fund, the Company has an obligation under law to make the specified contribution and the contribution are charged to profit and loss account. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to the provident fund and other funds during the period aggregated to Rs. 30.0 (June 30, 2024: Rs 28.8).

Amount recognised as an expense and included in note - 31 as “Contribution to provident and other funds”	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Contribution to government provident fund	28.2	26.3
Contribution to Employee State Insurance (ESI)	1.8	2.2
Contribution to other funds	0.0	0.3
Total	30.0	28.8

B. Defined benefit plans

1. Gratuity

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

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

Net Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(487.6)	(463.3)
Fair value of plan assets	403.4	405.3
	(84.2)	(58.0)

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

(i) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	463.3	451.7
Current service cost	8.5	8.4
Interest expense	7.5	7.8
Benefits paid	(6.6)	(17.0)
Actuarial (gain)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
- changes in financial assumptions	12.7	-
- experience adjustments	2.2	(11.8)
Past service cost	-	7.3
Closing defined benefit obligation	487.6	446.4

(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets

Balance at the beginning of the period	405.3	448.3
Employer's contribution	0.1	0.3
Benefits paid	(6.6)	(17.0)
Interest income	6.6	7.7
Return on plan assets,excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(2.0)	(0.4)
Balance at the end of the period	403.4	438.9

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	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024		
b. Net benefit expense				
(i) Recognised in profit or loss				
Current service cost	8.5	8.4		
Past service cost	-	7.3		
Interest expense (net)	0.9	0.1		
	9.4	15.8		
(ii) Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation				
- changes in financial assumptions	12.7	-		
- experience adjustments	2.2	(11.8)		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	2.0	0.4		
	16.9	(11.4)		
c. Plan assets				
Plan assets comprise of the following:	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025		
Investments with insurer Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)	100%	100%		
The Company expects to contribute Rs. 125.9 (June 30, 2024: Rs 97.6) to gratuity fund in the ensuing year.				
d. (i) Actuarial assumptions				
The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:				
	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025		
Discount rate	6.40%- 6.50%	6.70%- 6.80%		
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%		
Attrition (based on age)				
Upto 45 years	NA	5.00%		
Above 45 years	NA	5.00%		
Attrition (based on completed years of service)				
Upto 4 years	15.00%	15.00%		
Above 4 years	8.00% - 9.00%	8.00% - 9.00%		
Retirement age	58-60 years	58-60 years		
As at June 30, 2025, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 7 years (March 31, 2025: 7 to 10 years).				
(ii) Sensitivity analysis				
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined obligation [(reduction)/increase] by the amount shown below:				
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025		
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+1/-1% movement)				
Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(33.1)	37.3	(31.4)	35.4
Future salary growth (+1/-1% movement)				
Increase/(decrease) in DBO	10.7	(7.2)	34.3	(31.0)
Attrition rate (+50/-50% movement)				
Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(18.7)	27.6	(16.3)	24.1
The sensitivity analysis are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.				
(iii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation				
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025		
1 year	56.4	54.1		
2 to 5 years	195.1	189.1		
Beyond 5 years	591.2	588.2		
Total expected payments	842.7	831.4		

e. Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which is detailed below:

Interest rate risk

The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary escalation risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic risk

The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Asset liability mismatching or market risk

The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

Investment risk

The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

2. Long Term Incentives (LTI) Scheme

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company introduced a LTI scheme for CXO level executives and management level employees. The scheme covers a 3 year period. The incentives are paid to the participants of the scheme based on the achievements of the target parameters specified in the scheme.

The following table summarise the components of expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet.

Scheme 1 - CXO level executives

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
(i) Reconciliation of the benefits		
Opening balance	49.6	-
Expense for the period	(12.2)	32.4
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing balance	37.4	32.4

(ii) Acturial assumptions

The principal assumptions used in determining benefit for the scheme are shown below:	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	5.85%	6.50%
Attrition	12.50%	12.50%
Retirement age	60 yrs	60 yrs
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14

As at June 30, 2025, the weighted average duration of the benefit is 1.91 years (March 31, 2025: 2.16 years)

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

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

	June 30, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+1/-1% movement) Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(0.9)	0.5	(1.3)	0.8
Attrition rate (+50%/-50% movement) Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(3.8)	4.2	(5.8)	6.6
Mortality rate (+10/-10% movement) Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.1

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

(iv) Maturity profile of benefit

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):		
1 year	-	-
2 to 5 years	41.8	56.9
Total expected payments	41.8	56.9

Scheme 2 - Management employees

(i) Reconciliation of the benefits

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Opening balance	38.3	-
Expense for the period	(9.1)	30.6
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing balance	29.2	30.6

(ii) Acturial assumptions

The principal assumptions used in determining benefit for the scheme are shown below:	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	5.85%	6.50%
Attrition	8.70%	8.70%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 yrs
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14

As at June 30, 2025, the weighted average duration of the benefit is 1.91 years (March 31, 2025: 2.16 years)

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

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

	June 30, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (+1/-1% movement) Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(0.7)	0.4	(1.0)	0.6
Attrition rate (+50%/-50% movement) Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(2.3)	2.5	(3.4)	3.7
Mortality rate (+10/-10% movement) Increase/(decrease) in DBO	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0

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

(iv) Maturity profile of benefit

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):		
1 year	-	-
2 to 5 years	32.6	43.9
Total expected payments	32.6	43.9

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37 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company. The Company has incurred expenditure on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as below:

		For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024																								
a) Gross amount to be required to be spent by the Company during the period		14.9	12.0																								
b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the period		14.9	12.0																								
c)	<table><tr><th>Amount spent during the three months period ended June 30, 2025</th><th>In cash</th><th>Yet to be paid in cash</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>i) Construction/acquisition of any asset</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>ii) On purpose other than (i) above</td><td>2.4</td><td>-</td><td>2.4</td></tr></table>	Amount spent during the three months period ended June 30, 2025	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2.4	-	2.4														
Amount spent during the three months period ended June 30, 2025	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total																								
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-																								
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2.4	-	2.4																								
d)	<table><tr><th>Amount spent during the three months period ended June 30, 2024</th><th>In cash</th><th>Yet to be paid in cash</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>i) Construction/acquisition of any asset</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>ii) On purpose other than (i) above</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	Amount spent during the three months period ended June 30, 2024	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	ii) On purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-														
Amount spent during the three months period ended June 30, 2024	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total																								
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-																								
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-																								
e) Details of related party transactions		-	-																								
f)	<table><tr><th>Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:</th><th>For the three months period ended June 30, 2025</th><th>For the three months period ended June 30, 2024</th></tr><tr><td>i) Contribution to public trust</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>ii) Contribution to charitable trust</td><td>2.4</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Directly spent by the Company</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>iv) Unspent amount in relation to</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>- Ongoing project</td><td>12.5</td><td>12.0</td></tr><tr><td>- Other than ongoing project</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>14.9</td><td>12.0</td></tr></table>	Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024	i) Contribution to public trust	-	-	ii) Contribution to charitable trust	2.4	-	iii) Directly spent by the Company	-	-	iv) Unspent amount in relation to			- Ongoing project	12.5	12.0	- Other than ongoing project	-	-	Total	14.9	12.0		
Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024																									
i) Contribution to public trust	-	-																									
ii) Contribution to charitable trust	2.4	-																									
iii) Directly spent by the Company	-	-																									
iv) Unspent amount in relation to																											
- Ongoing project	12.5	12.0																									
- Other than ongoing project	-	-																									
Total	14.9	12.0																									

In case of Section 135(6) ongoing project

Opening balance as on April 01, 2025		Amount required to be spent during the period	Amount spent during the period		Closing balance as on June 30, 2025	
With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
40.1	18.0	14.9	2.4	3.4	12.5	54.7

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

Opening balance as on April 01, 2025	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the period	Amount spent during the period	Closing balance as on June 30, 2025
-	-	-	-	-

In case of Section 135(6) ongoing project

Opening balance as on April 01, 2024		Amount required to be spent during the period	Amount spent during the period		Closing balance as on June 30, 2024	
With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
38.2	13.5	12.0	-	4.2	12.0	47.5

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

Opening balance as on April 01, 2024	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the period	Amount spent during the period	Closing balance as on June 30, 2024
7.2	-	-	-	7.2

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38 Commitments

a) Leases

Lease commitments as lessee

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

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

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
The below table provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis :		
Within one year	128.1	129.0
After one year but not more than five year	458.3	372.3
More than five years	432.7	349.7
Total	1,019.1	851.0

Total cash outflow for leases for the three months period ended June 30, 2025 is Rs. 67.8 (June 30, 2024: Rs 57.6).

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is between 7% to 12.5% per annum (March 31, 2025 is between 7% to 12.5% per annum), with maturity between 2025 to 2046 for leasehold properties.

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

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Lease commitment for short-term leases	24.9	34.2
Lease commitment for leases of low value assets	2.0	2.1
Total	26.9	36.3

Additional information on extension/termination option:

Extension and termination options are included in a number of lease arrangements of the Company. These extension and termination options held are exercisable based on mutual consent of the Company and respective lessors.

b) Other commitments

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances.	37.6	32.3

39 Contingent liabilities

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Litigations*		
(i) Indirect taxation [refer note (ii) to (vi) below]	1,248.6	1,243.4
(ii) Other litigations [refer note (vii) below]	29.4	26.0

Notes:

- (i) In the prior years, the Company had received claims from the Value Added Tax (VAT) authorities for payment of higher VAT for certain products. Accordingly, as a matter of prudence, the Company had made a provision amounting to Rs. 114.2 in its books of account towards such differential taxes. As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 , the Company carries a provision of Rs. 114.2 in this regard. In the year ended March 31, 2013, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka had adjudicated the matter in favour of the Company. The VAT authorities have filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court which has been admitted by the Supreme Court. Accordingly, management continues to carry the provision as a matter of prudence pending final adjudication of the matter of law before the Supreme Court.
- (ii) The Company has ongoing litigation under service tax amounting to Rs. 81.6 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 81.6). In the prior years, the Company had received demand order under section 73(2), of Finance Act 1994 from the Principal Commissioner of Central Tax and Central Excise. The dispute mainly relates to the applicability of service tax on amounts reimbursed by the Company to its branch office located outside India for the period from April 2010 to June 2017. The Company has filed an appeal with the Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested.
- (iii) The Company has ongoing disputes with Sales Tax/VAT authorities amounting to Rs.104.2 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 104.2). The outstanding disputes mainly include disputes on account of levy of purchase tax, denial of concessional rate of tax etc. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company settled the dispute amounting to Rs. 13.2 based on the final assessment order and received favourable order in a case amounting to Rs. 1.4. For the pending matters, the Company is contesting the demands before the appellate authorities and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested.
- (iv) The Company has ongoing litigations under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) law amounting to Rs. 1,002.6 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 996.3). The disputes mainly involve payment of RCM on import of services, availment of Input Tax Credit (ITC) on common services, ITC availed in excess of amounts reflected in GSTR-2A, Input availed on blocked credits etc. The Company is contesting the demands before the appellate authorities and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested.
- (v) On May 6, 2019, the Company received a show cause notice (SCN) from the Directorate General of Goods and Service Tax Intelligence, Surat zonal unit, for the financial period April 01, 2014 to June 30, 2017 whereby it has been alleged that 'ready to cook spice mixes' (except sambar mix, missal rasa mix and pav bhaji mix) should be classified as 'mixed condiments and mixed seasoning' and chargeable to excise duty claiming Rs. 59.2 plus interest and penalty. Further benefits of SSI exemption notification was denied to the Company on clearance of sambar mix, missal rasa mix and pav bhaji mix during the above period. The Company has filed it's response to the SCN rejecting all the charges and has submitted that the aforesaid SCN should be quashed. The Company is confident that no liability will arise on the Company and it has strong defence on the matter. No adjustment has been made in the financial statements.
- (vi) Others indirect tax matters of Rs. 1.0 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 2.1) relate to ongoing excise duty cases relating to concessional rate of tax availed by the Company in the manufacture and sale of certain products. During year ended March 31, 2025, in the matter of one case relating to Ready-to-eat food products classification which is pending before the Honourable Supreme Court, the Company has provided for the demand amounting to Rs. 7.0 as a matter of prudence. During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, the Company has received a favourable order in a case amounting to Rs. 1.1. For the pending matters, the Company is contesting the demands before the appellate authorities and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested.
- (vii) Other litigations of Rs 29.4 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 26.0) includes amount payable to workmen terminated by the Company in prior years on account of professional misconduct. The workmen has filed a case in the Labour Court and the Company has filed an appeal. During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, cases relating to few workmen have been disposed through settlement. For the pending cases, the Company is contesting the same and the management, including its legal advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested.
- (viii) The Company has received multiple notices alleging non-compliance with food safety regulations under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) Act, with proceedings initiated before relevant statutory forums. The allegations primarily pertains to the presence of pesticide residues exceeding permissible limits in certain batches of finished goods. The Company is contesting the aforesaid matters at various levels of adjudication. The Management, including its legal advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the forums where these are contested. Accordingly, the Management has assessed that these cases do not have a material impact on these standalone financial statements.

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

* The above figures includes the interest/penalty only in cases where it's mentioned in the order. In other cases, the interest/penalty is not included as a reliable estimate cannot be made.

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40 Share based payments

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

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

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

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

The ESPP permits eligible employees to acquire shares of the Orkla common stock at a 25% discount (as determined in the ESPP) through periodic payroll deductions over 12 months. The purchase price for the ultimate Company’s common stock under the ESPP is 75% of the fair market value of the shares on the date defined in the scheme document during the offer period. The ESPP will be in force only during the offer period mentioned in the scheme document. Eligible employees can place orders for shares in one of the three lots as defined by the scheme. The lock-in period for the shares purchased through ESPP is 3 years. The lock-in will apply even if an employee resigns before the lock-in expires.

The aforesaid plan was not availed by any employees of the Company for the three months period ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the period is shown in the following table (refer note 31)

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Expense arising from share-based payment transactions	0.4	0.8
Total	0.4	0.8

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards during the three months period ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

Long Term Incentive (LTI) Scheme - Share option

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

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025		For the three months period ended June 30, 2024	
	Number of Shares	WAEP	Number of Shares	WAEP
Outstanding option at the beginning of the period	2,05,854	607.0	2,05,854	607.0
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	-	-
Expired during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding option at the ending of the period	2,05,854	627.0	2,05,854	586.0
Exercisable at the end of the period	1,63,468	626.8	1,12,870	585.6

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at June 30, 2025 was 1.77 years (June 30, 2024: 2.77).

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period was Nil (June 30, 2024: Nil)

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the period was Rs. 509 to Rs. 667 (June 30, 2024: Rs. 509 to Rs. 667).

The option value is calculated using the Black-Scholes model. The exercise price at the exercise date is adjusted for dividends paid out up to the exercise date.

No options granted during the three months period ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

41 Segment reporting

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

42 Government grant

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

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had availed EPCG license benefit of Rs.10.7 against import of capital goods amounting to Rs.133.1 for manufacturing of confectionery. In respect of this benefit, the Company had an export obligation of 6 times of the duty saved on import of capital goods on FOB basis within a period of 6 years from the date of issue of the license. The export obligation is Rs. 64.1. Where the Company fails to achieve the export obligation, the Company would be liable to pay duty exemption availed with an interest of 18% per annum proportionately to the extent of obligation not met.

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

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

The initial timeline for fulfilling the export obligation was May 2023 which was extended till May 2025. The Company did not met the prescribed export obligation and accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2025 the Company repaid the duty along with applicable interest.

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43 Related party transactions

A. Name of the related party and description of relationship

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties	Relationship/Designation
(a) Entities which has control over the Company	Orkla ASA, Oslo, Norway	Ultimate holding company
	Orkla Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, Singapore	Holding company
(b) Subsidiaries of ultimate holding company/holding company	Orkla IT AS	Fellow subsidiary
	Orkla Procurement AS	Fellow subsidiary
	Orkla Financial Services AS	Fellow subsidiary
(c) Entities over which the Company has control	Orkla IMEA Trading LLC	Subsidiary (incorporated on May 09, 2024)
(d) Entities over which the Company has significant influence	Pot Ful India Private Limited	Associate
(e) Joint venture	Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	Joint venture
(f) Key managerial personnel (KMP):	Mr. Sanjay Sharma	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
	Mr. Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen	Chairperson and Director
	Ms. Else Helena Margareta	Non-executive director (upto February 4, 2025)
	Mr. Claes Johan Wilhelmsson	Non-executive director (upto February 4, 2025)
	Mr. Per Havard Skiaker Maelen	Non-executive director
	Ms. Maria Syse-nybraaten	Non-executive director
	Mr. Paul Jordahl	Non-executive director (upto February 4, 2025)
	Ms. Suniana Calapa	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f January 01, 2024)
	Ms. Ragee Raju	Company secretary (upto September 22, 2024)
	Mr. Kaushik Seshadri	Company secretary (w.e.f September 23, 2024)
	Mr. Amit Jain	Independent director (w.e.f March 10, 2025)
	Ms. Meena Ganesh	Independent director (w.e.f March 10, 2025)
	Ms. Rashmi Satish Joshi	Independent director (w.e.f March 10, 2025)
	Mr. Shantanu Maharaj Khosla	Independent director (w.e.f March 10, 2025)
(g) Post-employment benefit plan	MTR Foods Private Limited Employees Gratuity Trust	Post-employment benefit plan
	Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Pvt. Ltd. Employees' Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Scheme	Post-employment benefit plan

B. Transactions with the above related parties during the period

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
i) Transactions during the period :		
Receipt of services		
Orkla ASA	1.7	3.4
Orkla Procurement AS	3.9	4.6
Orkla Financial Services AS	0.4	-
Orkla IMEA Trading LLC	70.9	-
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties		
Orkla ASA	0.5	2.6
Orkla IT AS	0.0	2.0
Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	94.4	50.0
Share based payments		
Orkla ASA	0.4	0.8
Interest on loan		
Pot Ful India Private Limited	-	0.9
Agency commission		
Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	-	8.3
ii) Balances outstanding as at period/year end:		
	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Amounts receivable from :		
Pot Ful India Private Limited	0.0	-
Amounts payable to :		
Orkla ASA	1.0	0.5
Orkla Procurement AS	1.2	1.1
Orkla Financial Services AS	0.1	0.1
Eastern Condiments Middle East & North Africa FZC, UAE	1.3	1.1
Orkla IMEA Trading LLC	14.8	27.7

Loans given and repayment thereof

Particulars	Opening balance	Loans given during the period/ year	Repayment during the period/ year	Closing balance	Interest receivable
Associate					
Pot Ful India Private Limited					
June 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2025	50.0	-	(50.0)	-	0.8

C. Compensation to key managerial personnel

	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Short-term employee benefits*	39.6	36.2
Post-employment benefits	1.1	1.0
Sitting fee paid to directors	2.4	-
Total compensation paid to key managerial personnel	43.1	37.2

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

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(a) The Company had granted an unsecured loan facility to its associate Pot Ful India Private limited ("Pot Ful") at the interest rate of 7% p.a, for its principal business activities with repayment date of September 2024 with quarterly interest rests. The Company extended the loan till March 2025 with the approval of Board of Directors. The loan has been repaid during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(b) All transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s length transactions and within the ordinary course of business. Amounts owed to and by related party are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the three months period ended June 30, 2025, the Company has recorded impairment of Rs. Nil towards receivables from related parties (June 30, 2024: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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44 Ratios

S. No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	% Change	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.26	3.28	-31%	Decrease is majorly on account of decrease in current assets due to redemption of current investments and fixed deposits.
2	Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Equity	0.03	0.02	30%	Increase is majorly on account of decrease in equity due to payment of dividend.
3	Debt service coverage ratio*	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses-Non-cash operating income	Debt service = Interest & lease payments + principal repayments	28.71	26.73	7%	-
4	Return on equity ratio*	Net profits after taxes - preference dividend	Average shareholder's equity	0.03	0.03	24%	-
5	Inventory turnover ratio*	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	1.04	1.02	1%	-
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio*	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Average trade receivable	3.44	3.41	1%	-
7	Trade payables turnover ratio*	Net purchases = Gross purchases - purchase returns	Average trade payables	1.73	1.86	-7%	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio*	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - current liabilities	1.06	0.67	59%	Increase is majorly on account of reduction in current assets due to redemption of current investments and fixed deposits.
9	Net profit ratio*	Net profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.13	0.13	4%	-
10	Return on capital employed*	Profit before exceptional items, interest and taxes	Capital employed = Tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability	0.10	0.07	39%	Increase is majorly on account of increase in earnings before interest and taxes and reduction in current assets due to redemption of current investments and and fixed deposits.
11	Return on investment*	Interest (Finance income)	Investment	0.08	0.08	1%	-

* Not annualised for June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

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45 Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at June 30, 2025 including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair Value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investments in unquoted equity shares (measured through other comprehensive income) ^	6(a)	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Investments in units of mutual funds (measured through profit and loss) #	6(b)	1,844.8	-	-	-	1,844.8	1,844.8	-	-
Derivative assets ##	16	5.8	-	-	-	5.8	-	5.8	-
		1,850.6	0.0	-	-	1,850.6	1,844.8	5.8	0.0
Financial assets carried at amortised cost									
Loans ^	7 & 15	-	-	28.4	-	28.4	-	-	-
Trade receivables*	12	-	-	1,706.9	-	1,706.9	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents*	13	-	-	134.1	-	134.1	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents*	14	-	-	1,114.0	-	1,114.0	-	-	-
Other financial assets*	8 & 16	-	-	971.1	-	971.1	-	-	-
		-	-	3,954.5	-	3,954.5	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Liability on account of forward commitment [refer note 49]^	22(b)	36.0	-	-	-	36.0	-	-	36.0
		36.0	-	-	-	36.0	-	-	36.0
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost									
Lease liabilities ^	4(b)	-	-	-	658.8	658.8	-	-	-
Trade payables*	21	-	-	-	2,151.4	2,151.4	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities *	22(a) & 22(b)	-	-	-	1,634.4	1,634.4	-	-	-
		-	-	-	4,444.6	4,444.6	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the three months period ended June 30, 2025.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Particulars	Note	Carrying amount				Fair Value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Investments in unquoted equity shares (measured through other comprehensive income) ^	6(a)	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Investments in units of mutual funds (measured through profit and loss) #	6(b)	1,474.3	-	-	-	1,474.3	1,474.3	-	-
Derivative assets ##	16	15.4	-	-	-	15.4	-	15.4	-
		1,489.7	0.0	-	-	1,489.7	1,474.3	15.4	0.0
Financial assets carried at amortised cost									
Loans ^	7 & 15	-	-	29.0	-	29.0	-	-	-
Trade receivables*	12	-	-	1,591.9	-	1,591.9	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents*	13	-	-	773.7	-	773.7	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents*	14	-	-	1,094.3	-	1,094.3	-	-	-
Other financial assets*	8 & 16	-	-	1,065.2	-	1,065.2	-	-	-
		-	-	4,554.1	-	4,554.1	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Liability on account of forward commitment [refer note 49]^	22(b)	36.0	-	-	-	36.0	-	-	36.0
		36.0	-	-	-	36.0	-	-	36.0
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost									
Lease liabilities ^	4(b)	-	-	-	544.0	544.0	-	-	-
Trade payables*	21	-	-	-	2,633.1	2,633.1	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities *	22(a) & 22(b)	-	-	-	1,756.3	1,756.3	-	-	-
		-	-	-	4,933.4	4,933.4	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

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

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

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

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

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities is given below

Particulars	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the period	36.0	36.0
Issue of shares pursuant to merger (refer note 49)	-	-
Balance as at the end of the period	36.0	36.0

The sensitivity of change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in their value for the period/year ended June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

46 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

A. Credit risk

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

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

Trade receivables

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

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

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

The Company has evaluated credit risk for customers. Any customer related specific information has been factored over and above the probability of default (PD). The Company uses provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on its portfolio of receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates/ information. There is no significant concentration of credit risk and no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue as of June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Ageing	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
	0.3% -0.6%	0.1% - 0.6%
Not due	0.7% - 1.3%	0.9% - 2.0%
0-90 days	4.7% - 7.9%	5.0% - 11.0%
91-180 Days	17.0% -36.6%	21.1% -34.4%
181-365 Days	100%	100%
> 1 years		
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance		
	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
As at the beginning of the period	21.1	70.7
Impairment allowance created/(reversed) on trade receivables	0.8	(27.7)
As at the end of the period	21.9	43.0

B. Liquidity risk

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

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

As at June 30, 2025:				
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	128.1	458.3	432.7	1,019.1
Trade payables	2,151.4	-	-	2,151.4
Other financial liabilities	1,585.7	84.7	-	1,670.4
Total	3,865.2	543.0	432.7	4,840.9

As at March 31, 2025:				
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	129.0	372.3	349.7	851.0
Trade payables	2,633.1	-	-	2,633.1
Other financial liabilities	1,654.0	138.3	-	1,792.3
Total	4,416.1	510.6	349.7	5,276.4

C. Market risk

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

(a) Currency risk

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

The Company has entered into following outstanding forward exchange contracts as on June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 in respect of highly probable exports:

Currency	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
US Dollar (in millions)	13.7	12.3
INR (in millions)	1,185.7	1,072.3

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial & other assets and financial & other liabilities as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 are as below:

Amount receivable / payable in foreign currency on account of following:		Amount in foreign currency (in millions)		Amount in Rupees (in millions)	
		As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Bank balances	USD	-	0.1	-	8.5
Receivables	GBP	0.1	0.0	12.1	4.3
	USD	13.6	12.9	1,166.9	1,101.6
Customer advances	USD	0.1	0.0	4.7	3.1
Advance recoverable (including capital advance)	USD	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
	EURO	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Trade and other payables	USD	0.2	0.1	19.2	8.3
	NOK	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.8
	CAD	-	0.0	-	0.3
	GBP	0.0	-	0.1	-

Sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company’s sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period/year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Currency	As at and for the three months period ended June 30, 2025		As at and for the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Increase by 5% (in millions)	Decrease by 5% (in millions)	Increase by 5% (in millions)	Decrease by 5% (in millions)
USD*	-	-	1.3	(1.3)
GBP	0.6	(0.6)	0.2	(0.2)
EURO	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)
NOK	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	0.1
CAD	-	-	(0.0)	0.0

* For the three months period ended June 30, 2025, the risk on USD exposure is fully hedged by forward contracts.

(b) Interest-rate risk

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

(c) Price risk

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

47 Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of financial covenants. The below displays the capital gearing ratio as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Net debt (total borrowings, net of cash and cash equivalents)*	-	-
Total equity	25,335.1	24,571.0
Net debt to equity ratio	0.00%	0.00%

*As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the Company's net debt is less than zero.

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

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or process for managing capital during the period/year ended June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

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48 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

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

Weighted average number of equity shares	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the period	13,69,89,230	13,69,89,230
Equity shares issued during the period	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period (A)*	13,69,89,230	13,69,89,230
	For the three months period ended June 30, 2025	For the three months period ended June 30, 2024
Profit attributable to the equity shareholders (B)	776.3	714.4
Basic earnings per share (B/A)**	5.7	5.2
Diluted earnings per share (B/A)**	5.7	5.2

* During the three months period ended June 30, 2025, the Company has sub-divided 13,698,923 issued, subscribed & paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each into 136,989,230 issued, subscribed & paid-up equity shares of face value of Re. 1 each. Consequentially weighted average number of shares for the previous period have been restated considering the impact of split of shares.

**Not annualised for June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

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

49 a. Merger of subsidiary Eastern Condiments Private Limited (ECPL) with the Company

On March 16, 2021 and on March 17, 2021, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company, respectively, approved the acquisition of 67.82% stake (6,549,310 shares) in Eastern Condiments Private Limited ("ECPL") for a consideration of Rs. 12,743.8, pursuant to which on March 24, 2021, the Company executed Share Purchase Agreements ('SPA') with shareholders of ECPL. On March 31, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of the aforesaid 67.82% stake and ECPL became a subsidiary of the Company as of March 31, 2021.

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

In the event of non-completion of the above proposed merger, the Company will be required to acquire and the Promoters will be required to sell the above remaining stake as per the terms and conditions of the Sale and Acquisition Agreement dated March 24, 2021 (Sale and Acquisition Agreement) between Orkla ASA, ultimate holding company of the Company and the Promoters. To execute the above arrangement, effectively, the Company will acquire the 32.18% stake through a combination of fixed cash consideration of Rs. 3,344.2 and issue of ROCPS for Rs. 2,700.0.

Accordingly, in accordance with Ind AS 32, the fair value of consideration payable in cash amounting to Rs. 3,344.2 (on an amortised basis) and Rs. 36.0 payable for the final adjustment to working capital was disclosed as financial liability and the balance amount of Rs. 2,700.0 was disclosed in Standalone Statement of changes in equity as "Shares pending issuance" for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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

In accordance with the above scheme of merger, during the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company issued 7,57,526 equity shares and 6,11,128 Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (ROCPS) to the promoters of ECPL for acquiring the remaining 32.18%. Accordingly, the Company de-recognised the acquisition liability of Rs. 3,344.2 and shares pending issuance of Rs. 2,700.0 accounted during acquisition and recorded a capital reserve of Rs. 6,030.6 for the difference between the face value of the shares issued of Rs. 136 and the acquisition liability of Rs. 3,344.2 and shares pending issuance of Rs. 2,700.0 as per the merger scheme and Ind AS 103 (Appendix C). Out of the aforesaid ROCPS issued, 50% of the shares have been converted into equity shares in ratio of 1:1 during the year ended March 2024 and remaining 50% have been converted during the year ended March 2025.

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

b. Merger of Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited and BAMS Condiments Impex Private Limited., wholly owned subsidiary with the Company

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company filed an application along with scheme of merger with the Regional Director (RD) under the provisions of section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 25 of Companies (Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations) Rules, 2016 for merger of its wholly owned subsidiaries Rasoi Magic Foods (India) Private Limited (Rasoi) and BAMS Condiments Impex Private Limited (BAMS) with appointed date April 01, 2024. The Regional Director ('RD') vide its order dated March 21, 2025 approved the Scheme of merger of the said subsidiaries with the Company.

The said Scheme has been effective from March 21, 2025, on compliance of all the conditions precedent mentioned therein. Consequently, above mentioned subsidiaries of the Company were merged with the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2024. Since the entities are under common control, the accounting has been done applying Pooling of Interest method as prescribed in Appendix C of Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations' w.e.f the first day of the earliest period presented i.e. April 1, 2023. While applying Pooling of Interest method, the Company has recorded all assets, liabilities and reserves attributable to the wholly owned subsidiaries at their carrying values as appearing in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as per guidance given in ITFG Bulletin 9.

Further, on account of merger, the authorised share capital of Rs. 23.0 relating to the subsidiaries has been included in the authorised share capital of the Company in accrodance with the scheme of merger and provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

50 Transfer pricing

Transfer Pricing regulations for computing the taxable income and expenditure from 'international transactions' between 'associated enterprises' on an 'arm's length' basis. These regulations, inter alia, also require the maintenance of prescribed documents and information including furnishing a report from an Accountant within due date of filing the Return of Income. The Company is in the process of updating the Transfer Pricing documentation for the three months period ended June 30, 2025 following a detailed transfer pricing study conducted for the three months period ended June 30, 2024. In the opinion of the management, the same would not have an impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include the effect of the transfer pricing implications, if any.

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- 51 Other statutory information for the three months period ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:
- (i) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
 - (ii) There are no charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
 - (iii) The Company has not traded, invested nor holding any cryptocurrency or virtual currency.
 - (iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - (vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
 - (vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies act, 1956.
 - (viii) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (ix) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the period on the basis of security of current assets.
- 52 In light of the tariffs imposed by U.S.A, the management has evaluated the likely impact of prevailing uncertainties relating to imposition or enhancement of reciprocal tariffs and believes that there are no material impacts on the interim financial statements of the Company for the three months period ended June 30, 2025. However, the management will continue to monitor the situation from the perspective of potential impact on the operations of the Company.

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53 The Code on Social Security, 2020 (‘Code’) relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Certain sections of the Code came into effect on May 3, 2023. However, the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

54 Events after the reporting period

A. Stock option plans

The shareholders of the Company, at the extra-ordinary general meeting held on May 16, 2025 approved the below mentioned stock option plans through a special resolution.

- (i) Employee Stock Option Plan 2025 ("ESOP Plan")
- (ii) Management Stock Option Plan 2025 ("MSOP Plan")

The Company has granted stock options to certain employees and key managerial personnel under the above two plans which were approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on September 24, 2025. The key terms and conditions are as below:

ESOP Plan: 668,154 options granted to employees
MSOP Plan: 52,043 options granted to key managerial personnel and senior managerial

Each option, upon exercise, will entitle the holder to receive one equity share having face value of Re. 1 each, fully paid up.

Exercise price for the plans:

ESOP Plan: Rs. 1,239.8 each per option
MSOP Plan: Re. 1 each per option

Vesting schedule for the plans:

Subject to the employee’s continued service with the Company, 100% of the stock options granted under the ESOP Plan shall vest on completion of three years from the date of grant.
Subject to the employee’s continued service with the Company, 100% of the options granted under the MSOP Plan shall vest on completion of one year from the date of grant or the date of listing on a recognised stock exchange, whichever is later.

B. Reclassification of authorised share capital

The Board of Directors of the Company through resolution dated September 02, 2025 and the shareholders of the Company in the annual general meeting dated September 24, 2025, have approved the reclassification of authorised preference shares of 22,000,000 having face value of Rs. 10 each to equity shares of 220,000,000 having face value of Re. 1 each.

Consequent to the above, the authorised share capital of the Company is 1,113,000,000 equity shares of Re. 1 each.

As per our report of even date attached herein

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

SUNIL GAGGAR
Digitally signed by SUNIL GAGGAR
Date: 2025.09.26 20:25:06 +05'30'

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership no.: 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Orkla India Limited (formerly known as Orkla India Private Limited and MTR Foods Private Limited)
CIN: U15136KA1996PLC021007

ATLE VIDAR NAGEL JOHANSEN
Digitally signed by ATLE VIDAR NAGEL JOHANSEN
Date: 2025.09.26 16:40:43 +05'30'

Atle Vidar Nagel Johansen
Chairman & Director
DIN: 01361367

Place: Oslo, Norway
Date: September 26, 2025

SUNIANA CALAPA
Digitally signed by SUNIANA CALAPA
Date: 2025.09.26 16:09:18 +05'30'

Suniana Calapa
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

RASHMI SATISH JOSHI
Digitally signed by RASHMI SATISH JOSHI
Date: 2025.09.26 18:54:37 +05'30'

Rashmi Satish Joshi
Independent Director
DIN: 06641898

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 26, 2025

SANJAY SHARMA
Digitally signed by SANJAY SHARMA
Date: 2025.09.26 16:08:52 +05'30'

Sanjay Sharma
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 02581107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025

KAUSHIK SESHADRI
Digitally signed by KAUSHIK SESHADRI
Date: 2025.09.26 16:41:19 +05'30'

Kaushik Seshadri
Company Secretary
Membership no: A41800

Place: Bengaluru
Date: September 26, 2025