Welga Foods Limited **CIN: U15419UP1983PLC005918**
Regd Office: Shyam Nagar, Budaun - 243 601, U.P. M: +91 70801 72555
Corporate Office : 205 AltF Success Tower, Tower B, Suncity Success Tower, Golf Course Ext Rd, Sector 65, Gurugram, Haryana 122005

E: ho@welgafoods.com, marketing@welgafoods.com W:www.welgafoods.com

WELGA FOODS LTD
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023
CIN- U15419UP1983PLC005918
Regd. Office- Shiam Nagar, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31.03.2023	As At 31.03.2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	617.24	630.38
(b) Capital Work-in-progress	3	15.91	5.16
(c) Investment property	4	150.45	153.25
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financial Asset	5	19.75	17.45
(e) Income tax assets (net)	6	-	4.74
(f) Other non-current assets	7	0.84	0.23
Total Non-Current Assets		**804.19**	**811.20**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	1,774.05	1,781.86
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	90.35	90.32
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	16.52	47.78
(iii) Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents mentioned above	11	99.51	95.05
(iv) Loans	12	2.26	1.97
(v) Other financial assets	13	6.24	7.97
(c) Other current assets	14	18.99	21.60
Total Current Assets		2,007.94	**2,046.55**
Assets classified as held for Sale	15	-	0.12
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,812.13**	**2,857.87**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(a) Equity share capital	16	326.56	326.56
(b) Other Equity	17	(233.15)	(296.79)
Total Equity		**93.41**	**29.77**
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18(a)	416.59	501.96
(b) Provisions	19	28.68	14.96
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**445.26**	**516.92**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18 (b)	1,629.73	1,712.45
(ii)Trade payables	20		
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.01	37.27
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		411.85	398.79
(iii)Other financial liabilities	22	11.88	10.19
(b) Other current liabilities	23	186.37	137.31
(c) Provisions	24	14.05	3.62
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	25	3.56	-
Total Current Liabilities		**2,273.46**	**2,299.64**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	26	-	11.54
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,812.13**	**2,857.87**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2
The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As Per our Report of Even Date Attached

For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agrawal & Associates
FRN: 005780N
Chartered Accountants

(Smita Gupta)
Partner

Membership No. 087064

Place : Gurgaon
Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD.
DIRECTOR

(Gyan Prakash)
Chairman & Managing Director
Shyam Nagar,
Budaun - 243601
DIN: 00184539

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD.
DIRECTOR

(Gaurav Prakash)
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62,
Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00159438

WELGA FOODS LTD
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Current Year Ended 31.03.2023	Previous Year Ended 31.03.2022
I	Revenue from operations	27	2,950.13	2,550.58
II	Other income	28	17.65	25.07
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,967.78**	**2,575.66**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	29	1,744.32	1,711.06
	Purchase of Traded Good		193.34	48.89
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and goods traded-in	30	13.07	(111.42)
	Employee benefits expenses	31	232.24	201.19
	Finance costs	32	156.41	131.53
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	27.06	26.92
	Other expenses	34	573.86	492.78
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,940.30**	**2,500.96**
V	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**27.48**	**74.70**
VI	**Exceptional items: income/(expense)**			
	(Profit on sale of Land)		**43.84**	**167.29**
VII	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**71.32**	**241.99**
VIII	**Tax expense/(income)**			
	Current tax		5.20	-
	Deferred tax	21	-	-
	Total tax expense(VIII)		**5.20**	-
IX	**Profit/(loss) for the year (VII-VIII)**		**66.12**	**241.99**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
	Income Tax (expense) /credit relating to above item:		-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	- Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on the defined benefit plan		(2.48)	0.19
	Income Tax (expense) /credit relating to above items:		-	-
			(2.48)	**0.19**
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year**		**63.64**	**242.18**
XII	**Earning Per Equity Share [nominal value of share Rs. 10/- (31.3.2023 : Rs. 10)]**	35		
	Basic			
	Computed on the basis of total Profit/(loss) for the year		1.95	7.42
	Diluted			
	Computed on the basis of total Profit/(loss) for the year		1.95	7.42

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2
The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As Per our Report of Even Date Attached

For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agarwal & Associates FRN: 005780N Chartered Accountants

(Smita Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 087063

Place : Gurgaon
Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

(Gyan Prakash)
Chairman & Managing Director
Shyam Nagar, Budaun - 243601
DIN: 00184539

(Gaurav Prakash)
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62, Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00159435

WELGA FOODS LTD
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023
CIN- U15419UP1983PLC005918
Regd. Office- Shiam Nagar, Budaun, Uttar Pradesh

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31.03.2023	As At 31.03.2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
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(i) Other Financial Asset	5	19.75	17.45
(e) Income tax assets (net)	6	-	4.74
(f) Other non-current assets	7	0.84	0.23
Total Non-Current Assets		**804.19**	**811.20**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	1,774.05	1,781.86
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	90.35	90.32
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	16.52	47.78
(iiii) Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents mentioned above	11	99.51	95.05
(iv) Loans	12	2.26	1.97
(v) Other financial assets	13	6.24	7.97
(c) Other current assets	14	18.99	21.60
Total Current Assets		**2,007.94**	**2,046.55**
Assets classified as held for Sale	15	-	0.12
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,812.13**	**2,857.87**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
(a) Equity share capital	16	326.56	326.56
(b) Other Equity	17	(233.15)	(296.79)
Total Equity		**93.41**	**29.77**
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18(a)	416.59	501.96
(b) Provisions	19	28.68	14.96
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**445.26**	**516.92**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18 (b)	1,629.73	1,712.45
(ii)Trade payables	20		
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.01	37.27
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		411.85	398.79
(iii)Other financial liabilities	22	11.88	10.19
(b) Other current liabilities	23	186.37	137.31
(c) Provisions	24	14.05	3.62
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	25	3.56	-
Total Current Liabilities		**2,273.46**	**2,299.64**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	26	-	11.54
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,812.13**	**2,857.87**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As Per our Report of Even Date Attached

For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agarwal & Associates FRN: 005780N Chartered Accountants

(Smita Gupta)
Partner

Membership No. 087064

Place : Gurgaon
Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD.

(Gyan Prakash)
Chairman & Managing Director
DIRECTOR
Shyam Nagar,
Budaun - 243601
DIN: 00184539

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD.
DIRECTOR

(Gaurav Prakash)
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62,
Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00159435

WELGA FOODS LTD

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Current Year Ended 31.03.2023	Previous Year Ended 31.03.2022
I	Revenue from operations	27	2,950.13	2,550.58
II	Other income	28	17.65	25.07
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,967.78**	**2,575.66**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	29	1,744.32	1,711.06
	Purchase of Traded Good		193.34	48.89
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and goods traded-in	30	13.07	(111.42)
	Employee benefits expenses	31	232.24	201.19
	Finance costs	32	156.41	131.53
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	27.06	26.92
	Other expenses	34	573.86	492.78
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,940.30**	**2,500.96**
V	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**27.48**	**74.70**
VI	**Exceptional items: income/(expense)**			
	(Profit on sale of Land)		**43.84**	**167.29**
VII	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**71.32**	**241.99**
VIII	**Tax expense/(income)**			
	Current tax		5.20	-
	Deferred tax	21	-	-
	Total tax expense(VIII)		**5.20**	**-**
IX	**Profit/(loss) for the year (VII-VIII)**		**66.12**	**241.99**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
	Income Tax (expense) /credit relating to above item:		-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	- Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on the defined benefit plan		(2.48)	0.19
	Income Tax (expense) /credit relating to above items:		-	-
			(2.48)	**0.19**
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year**		**63.64**	**242.18**
XII	**Earning Per Equity Share [nominal value of share Rs. 10/- (31.3.2023 : Rs. 10)]**	35		
	Basic		1.95	7.42
	Computed on the basis of total Profit/(loss) for the year			
	Diluted		1.95	7.42
	Computed on the basis of total Profit/(loss) for the year			

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies **2**

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As Per our Report of Even Date Attached

For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agarwal & Associates FRN: 005780N Chartered Accountants

(Smita Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 087061

Place : Gurgaon
Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

(Gyan Prakash)
Chairman & Managing Director
Shyam Nagar,
Budaun - 243601
DIN: 00184539

(Gaurav Prakash)
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62,
Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00159435

WELGA FOODS LTD

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
I	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit/(loss) before Tax	71.32	241.99
	Non-cash/ adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows :		
	Interest Income	(6.21)	(3.51)
	Finance costs	156.41	131.53
	Depreciation	27.06	26.92
	Profit on sale of property, plant & equipments	(47.91)	(167.29)
	Loss on discard of property, plant & equipments	1.73	0.18
	Lease Rental equivalisation Income	(0.61)	-
	Allowances for Obselete Stock	15.39	-
	Balances written back	(0.92)	(21.57)
	Loan & Advances written off	0.31	-
	Allowance for doubtful debts	-	4.64
	Bad Debts Written off	6.54	6.73
	Operating Profit before working Capital Changes	**223.10**	**219.62**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	(7.57)	(134.04)
	Trade receivables	(6.58)	1.47
	Other Financial Assets	(4.78)	0.19
	Other Assets	4.05	(15.44)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Non-Current provisions	13.72	1.89
	Current provisions	10.42	1.90
	Trade payables	(8.20)	75.67
	Other current financial liabilities	2.03	(0.48)
	Other current liabilities	49.67	87.90
	Cash used in operations	**275.87**	**238.68**
	Income tax paid (Net of Income tax refunds)	3.36	4.33
	Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (I)	**279.23**	**234.35**
II	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including Capital Work in Progress, capital advances and net of capital creditors)	(25.69)	(314.67)
	Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Advances received)	38.57	26.40
	Interest Received	5.95	3.51
	Movement in Fixed Deposit & Earmarked balances with bank (Increase)/Decrease in Bank Balance not considered as cash and cash equivalents	(4.46)	(92.15)
	Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (II)	**14.36**	**(376.91)**
III	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	-	314.25
	Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	(85.38)	(153.44)
	Proceeds from Short term borrowings Net of Repayment- From Bank	(82.73)	141.85
	Proceeds from Short term borrowings Net of Repayment- From related parties	-	(31.62)
	Finance Costs paid	(156.75)	(125.19)
	Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (III)	**(324.85)**	**145.85**

Amod Agarwal & Associates
FRN: 005780N
Chartered Accountants

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**(31.25)**	**3.30**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	47.78	44.48
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**16.52**	**47.78**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	9.81	13.53
Balances with banks- on current accounts	6.72	34.25
	16.52	47.78
Reconciliation of cash & cash equivalent with balance sheet:		
Cash & bank balances as per balance sheet :		
a) Cash & Cash equivalent disclosed under current assets (Refer Note no.10)	16.52	47.78
b) Other Bank balances disclosed under current assets (Refer note no.11)	99.51	95.05
c) Cash and bank balance disclosed under non-current assets	-	-
Total Cash & bank balance as per balance sheet	116.04	142.83
Less: Other Bank balances disclosed under current assets (Refer note no. 11)	99.51	95.05
Less: Cash and bank balance disclosed under non-current assets		-
Total Cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	**16.52**	**47.78**
Supplementary information		
Restricted cash and cash equivalent balances	-	-

Notes:

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard - 7 Cash Flow Statements specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Figures in parenthesis indicate cash outgo.

3 Previous year figures, to the extent feasible, have been regrouped/ recast wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agarwal & Associates FRN: 005780N Chartered Accountants

(Smita Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 087061

Place : Gurgaon

Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

(Gyan Prakash)	(Gaurav Prakash)
Chairman & Managing Director	**Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer**
Shyam Nagar,	C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62,
Budaun - 243601	Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00184539	**DIN: 00159435**

WELGA FOODS LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs
As at 1st April 2021	32,65,600.00	326.56
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	32,65,600.00	326.56
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	**32,65,600.00**	**326.56**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	32,65,600.00	326.56
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	**32,65,600.00**	**326.56**

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Equity Component of compound financial instruments	Reserve and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Interest free loans from Promoters	Capital Reserves (I)	Retained Earnings	Net (loss)/gain on fair value of FVTOCI equity instruments	
As at 1 April 2021		32.45	(628.82)	-	(596.37)
Changes in Accounting policy		-	-	-	-
Adjustment on correction of prior period errors		-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021		**32.45**	**(628.82)**	-	**(596.37)**
Profit for the year			241.99	-	241.99
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax):					
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans			0.19		0.19
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	242.18	-	242.18
Equity Component of Interest free loans from Promoter	57.40				57.40
Balance at the 31 March 2022	**57.40**	**32.45**	**(386.64)**	-	**(296.79)**
Profit/(loss) for the year			66.12	-	66.12
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax):					
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans			(2.48)	-	(2.48)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	63.64	-	63.64
Equity Component of Interest free loans from Promoter	-				-
Balance at the 31 March 2023	**57.40**	**32.45**	**(323.01)**	-	**(233.15)**

i.) Refer note 17 for nature and purpose of reserves

As Per our Report of Even Date Attached

For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agrawal & Associates * FRN: 005780N * Chartered Accountants *

Smita Gupta

(Smita Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 087061

Place : Gurgaon
Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

(Gyan Prakash)
Chairman & Managing Director
Shyam Nagar,
Budaun - 243601
DIN: 00184539

(Gaurav Prakash)
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62,
Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00159435

1. Corporate Information

Welga Foods Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on 11th day of January 1983 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in processing & preserving vegetables/fruits through freezing process.

These separate financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 14th August, 2023.

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies
2.1. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance with Ind AS:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

For all periods upto and including the year ended 31st March, 2021, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as 'Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirement in India immediately before adopting Ind AS.

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following material items those have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS :

- certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;

Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are required to be disclosed in the said financial statements.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Amod Agarwal & Associates * Chartered Accountants * FRN: 005780N

Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (that is, an exit price). It is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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 is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Where required/appropriate, external valuers are involved.

All financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy established by Ind As 113, that categorises into three levels, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. These are based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of reporting period during which change has occurred.

Amod Agarwal & Associates
FRN: 005780N
Chartered Accountants

c) Classification of Current/Non-current Assets and Liabilities and Operating Cycle

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset istreated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelvemonths after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and time between acquisition of assets for processing / rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, operating cycle is less than 12 months. However, for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets & liabilities period of 12 months has been considered as normal operating cycle.

d) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

e) Rounding of amounts:

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are in Indian Rupees in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and the results of operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Such estimates & assumptions are based on management evaluation of relevant facts & circumstances as on date of financial statements. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.3 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economics benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates.

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Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorised by the Company. An estimate is made of goods that will be returned and a liability is recognised for this amount using a best estimate based on accumulated experience.

b) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of a financial liability or a financial asset to their gross carrying amount.

c) Other items of income

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises –
i. its purchase price, including import duties and non –refundable purchase taxes (net of duty/ tax credit availed), after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
ii. any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
iii. borrowing cost directly attributable to the qualifying asset in accordance with accounting policy on borrowing cost.
iv. the costs of dismantling, removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

PPE in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes direct costs, related pre-operational expenses and for qualifying assets applicable borrowing costs to be capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Administrative, general overheads and other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the project period which are not directly related to the project nor are incidental thereto, are expensed.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". They are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other items of PPE, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

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

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

Machinery spares which meets the criteria of PPE is capitalized and depreciated over the useful life of the respective asset.

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS:

Under the Previous GAAP, all property, plant and equipment were carried at in the Balance Sheet on basis of historical cost. The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2020 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

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Depreciation:

Depreciation on Building, Computers and furniture & fixture has been provided on the straight line method and on other assets (other than freehold land) has been provided on written down value method based on their respective estimate of useful lives, as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on internal assessment estimated by the management of the Company and supported by technical advice wherever so required. The management believes that useful lives currently used, which is as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets (considered at 5% of the original cost), though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Type of assets	Useful life in years
Straight Line method	
Buildings	
Factory Building	30 years
Office Building	60 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Written down method	
Plant and Equipment (on triple shift basis)	15 years*
Plant and Equipment -Chamber	25 years*
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Fire Fighting Equipment	5 years
Laboratory Equipment	10 years

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Elevator ETOs	10 years*

Assets individually costing Rs. 5000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

*In respect of these assets, the management estimate of useful lives, based on technical assessment is different than the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. However, based on internal technical evaluation and advice received, the management believes that the useful lives as considered for arriving at the depreciation rates, best represent the period over which management expect to use these assets.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is retired from active use and is held for disposal and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically including at the end of each financial year. Any changes in depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are treated as a change in accounting estimate and applied/adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.5 Investment Property

Properties including those under construction (land or a building—or part of a building—or both) held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

(a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or

(b) sale in the ordinary course of business;

are classified as investment property. Investment property includes land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

For transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to adopt as deemed cost, the carrying value of investment property as per I-GAAP less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment as on the transition date of April 1, 2020

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

The Company has purchased a office space (flat) No. DSM -730, DLF Tower, Shivaji Marg, Nazafgarh Road, West Delhi having super area 98.935 sq.mtr. in a commercial multi- storeyed building from M/s DLF Developers Ltd on 24.01.2013 . The expenditure including interior work incurred amounting to Rs.182.37 lakhs has been shown in Balance Sheet under the main head "Investment Property" and sub-head "Office Building". It was let out upto 31st March 2020. At present the said office space is vacated and held for capital appreciation and for rental income.

The Company depreciates building held as investment property over the period of 60 years having 5% residual value.

Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognision of property is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

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On transition to Ind AS, the Company has opted to continue with the carrying values measured under the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2020 of its investment properties and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of the investment properties on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2020.

2.6 Financial instruments

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets

The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price shall be recognized as gain or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as an asset or liability.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

- amortised cost (if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding)
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Debt Instruments:

i. Investments in debt instruments that are designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at fair value.

ii. Investments in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (unless the same designated as fair value through profit or loss):

• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
• The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii. Investment in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI] (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss)

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

• The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iv. Debt instruments at FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments, if any, and all changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Equity Instruments:
Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment losses, if any.

All investments in equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

If the equity investment is not held for trading, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity Instruments which are held for trading are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. For financial assets that are measured at FVOCI, income by way of interest and dividend, provision for impairment, (on debt instrument) are recognised in profit or loss and changes in fair value (other than on account of above income or expense) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of debt instruments at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in other equity is reclassified to profit or loss. In case of equity instruments at FVOCI, such cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of investments.

Derecognition:
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of Financial Asset:
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. This involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and the rates used in the provision matrix.

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.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls),discounted at the original EIR. 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.

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities and equity instruments:
Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price shall be recognized as gain or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as an asset or liability. This normally depends on the relationship between the lender and borrower or the reason for providing the loan. Accordingly in case of interest-free loan from promoters to the Company, the difference between the loan amount and its fair value is treated as an equity contribution to the Company.

In accordance with Ind AS 113, the fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless and to the extent capitalised as part of costs of an asset.

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. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

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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 or loss.

2.7 Impairment of Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets other than inventories are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels into cash generating units for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised no longer exist or have decreased. Such reversals are recognised as an increase in carrying amounts of assets to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amounts that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in previous years.

2.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprises interest expense on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. EIR calculation does not include exchange differences.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are included in the cost of those assets. Such borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset, if any, for its intended use or sale are interrupted or completed.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

2.9 Foreign currency translation
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

2.10 Leases

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At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116.

i. As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any 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, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
— fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
— variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
— amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

— the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in Income and expenditure statement if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been disclosed separately in the statement of financial position under Non current financial liabilities and current financial liabilities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in Ind AS 109 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straightline basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue/income'.

Where the Company provides incentives for the lessee to enter into the agreement such as an up-front cash payment to the lessee or the reimbursement or assumption by the lessor of costs of the lessee (such as relocation costs, leasehold improvements and costs associated with a pre existing lease commitment of the lessee), such incentives are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset, irrespective of the incentive's nature or form or the timing of payments.

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from Ind AS 116 except for the classification of the sub-lease entered into during current reporting period that resulted in a finance lease classification.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials, stores and spares and other materials: Cost includes cost of purchase (viz. the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition and is net of trade discounts, rebates and other similar items) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

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Materials and other supplies 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.

Finished goods and work in progress: Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Waste / Scrap: Waste or Scrap inventory is valued at NRV.

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

Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified from time to time and, where necessary, a provision is made for such inventories, if any.

2.12 Employee benefits

Short- term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, social security contributions, short term compensated absences (paid annual leaves) etc. are measured on an undiscounted basis at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment benefits:

i) Defined contribution plan

The defined contribution plan is post employment benefit plan under which the Company contributes fixed contribution to a government administered fund and will have no obligation to pay further contribution. The Company's defined contribution plan comprises of Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which employee renders the related service.

ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company's obligation towards gratuity liability is funded to an approved gratuity fund, which fully covers the said liability under New Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan/Policy of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount defined benefit obligation is determined by reference to market yields at the Balance Sheet date on Indian Government Bonds for the estimated term of obligations.

The amount recognised as 'Employee benefit expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss is the cost of accruing employee benefits promised to employees over the current year and the costs of individual events such as past/future service benefit changes and settlements (such events are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss).

The amount of net interest expense calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset is charged or credited to 'Finance costs' in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/asset pertaining to gratuity comprise of actuarial gains/losses (i.e. changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) and is recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss account in subsequent periods.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations:
As a matter of policy all employees are allowed to avail their leaves within the year and no carry forward leaves are allowed for subsequent years. There are no leaves which are outstanding or accumulated in the accounts of the employees at the year end and hence no provision is made.

2.13 Taxation

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and/or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due to certain developments or reviews during the relevant period.

Current income tax:

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income (or on the basis of book profits wherever minimum alternate tax is applicable) and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961, and based on the expected outcome of assessments/appeals.

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, is also recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity, as appropriate and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

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 recognised 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 nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses unabsorbed tax depreciation. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, 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 utilized

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- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, 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 utilized

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised 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 realised or the 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 recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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 taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions:

Provisions are recognised 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. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies:

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because :
- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed unless the contingency is remote.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognized.

2.15 Segment Reporting

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Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

The Company operates in a single business segment i.e. processing & preserving vegetables/fruits through freezing process. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Managing Director. He evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators. Accordingly, there is no operating segment or reportable segment as such.

2.16 Related party

A related party as a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity and it includes :

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same Group.
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity.
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a Group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

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Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity including:
(a) that person's children, spouse or domestic partner, brother, sister, father and mother;
(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
(c) dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Related party transactions and outstanding balances disclosed in the financial statements are in accordance with the above definition as per Ind As 24.

2.17 Government Grant:
Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which The Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Accordingly, government grants :

a) related to or used for assets are included in the Balance Sheet as deferred income and recognised as income in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

b) related to an expense item is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed and presented as deduction from the related/relevant expense.

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.

Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

2.18 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as "held for sale" if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The criteria for "held for sale" is regarded as met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

If the criteria for held for sale is no longer met, the asset ceases to be classified as held for sale and the asset shall be measured at the lower of :

(a) its carrying amount before the asset was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset not been classified as held for sale, and

(b) its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition

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

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:
- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

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Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as profit or loss before / after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits/investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These exclude bank balances (including deposits) held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees etc. being not readily available for use by the Company.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits and exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet, as defined above, net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand where they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

2.20 Cash Flow Statement

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows', adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables transactions of a non-cash nature;
ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses, and
iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

2.21 Earnings per share

The Basic Earnings per equity share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax before other comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (including options and warrants). The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

2.22 Events after Reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Where the events are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, the amounts are not adjusted, but are disclosed if those non-adjusting events are material .

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2.23 Standards notified but not yet effective :

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements -

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors -

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to IndAS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes -

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statement.

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3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs.in lakhs)

Cost or Deemed cost	Freehold Land	Factory Building	Office Building	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Equipment	Vehicles	Fire Fighting Equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Office Equipment	Computer	Elevator	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Deemed cost as on 01.04.2021	16.67	40.27	57.17	210.29	4.35	9.07	27.76	0.05	0.02	4.20	1.91	0.58	372.33	-
Additions	291.54	-	-	10.50	0.20					4.81	2.45		309.51	5.16
Sales / Adjustments	0.12	-	-	-	-					0.17	0.00		0.30	
Gross Carrying Value as on 31.03.2022	308.09	40.27	57.17	220.79	4.56	9.07	27.76	0.05	0.02	8.84	4.36	0.58	681.54	5.16
Additions	-	-	-	11.01	-					1.75	2.18		14.94	10.75
Reclassification (Capitalised from CWIP during the year)				-									-	
Sales / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.01	2.55	-	0.01	0.29	0.33	-	3.82	
Gross Carrying Value as on 31.03.2023	308.09	40.27	57.17	231.81	3.93	9.06	25.21	0.05	0.01	10.29	6.21	0.58	692.67	15.91
Accumulated depreciation														
Accumulated Depreciation as on 01.04.2021	-	2.34	1.13	11.30	0.98	1.73	7.83	-	0.00	1.27	0.34	0.15	27.06	
Depreciation Expenses	-	3.46	-	10.87	0.53	1.24	4.97		0.00	2.16	0.89	-	24.11	
Deductions / Adjustments													-	
Accumulated Depreciation as on 31.03.2022	-	5.80	1.13	22.17	1.50	2.97	12.80	-	0.00	3.43	1.23	0.15	51.17	-
Depreciation Expenses	-	2.28	1.13	10.78	0.43	2.54	3.17		0.00	2.34	1.60	-	24.26	
Deductions / Adjustments													-	
Accumulated Depreciation as on 31.03.2023	-	8.08	2.25	32.95	1.93	5.51	15.97	-	0.00	5.76	2.82	0.15	75.43	-
Net Carrying Value														
As on 01.04.2021	16.67	37.93	56.04	198.99	3.37	7.34	19.93	0.05	0.02	2.94	1.57	0.43	345.28	-
As on 31.03.2022	308.09	34.47	56.04	198.62	3.05	6.10	14.96	0.05	0.01	5.41	3.13	0.43	630.38	5.16
As on 31.03.2023	308.09	32.19	54.92	198.86	2.00	3.55	9.24	0.05	0.00	4.53	3.39	0.43	617.24	15.91

Capital Work in progress (CWIP)
CWIP ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023

(Rs.in lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project -in-Progress					
Cold Storage being set up in Haryana	10.75	5.16	-	-	15.91

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4 Investment Property

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Office Building *	Total
Cost or Deemed Cost		
Balance as at 01.04.2021	158.86	158.86
Additions		-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**158.86**	**158.86**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**158.86**	**158.86**
Depreciation (Accumulated depreciation)		
Balance as at 01.04.2021	2.80	2.80
Charge for the year	2.80	2.80
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**5.60**	**5.60**
Charge for the year	2.80	2.80
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**8.41**	**8.41**
Net carrying Value as on 01.04.2021	156.05	156.05
Net carrying Value as on 31.03.2022	153.25	153.25
Net carrying Value as on 31.03.2023	150.45	150.45

* Represents purchase cost and interior work cost of office /flat space no. DSM-730 in the multi-storeyed building , known as DLF Tower, Shivaji Marg, Nazafgarh Road, West Delhi purchased from DLF Home Developer. Initially, the space was used for the Company office, thereafter, it has been rented out and is the same is held for capital appreciation and for rental income.

(i) The Company has availed the exemption available under Ind AS 101, wherein the carrying value of investment property has been carried forward at the amount as determined under the previous GAAP. Information regarding the gross block of assets, accumulated depreciation has been disclosed by the Company separately as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Block
	As at 01.04.2020	As at 01.04.2020	As at 01.04.2020
Office Building	182.37	23.50	158.86
Total	**182.37**	**23.50**	**158.86**

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(ii) Information regarding income and expenditure of investment properties

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ending 31.03.2023	Year Ending 31.03.2022
Rental Income	5.83	-
Less: direct operating expenses(including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income	-	-
Less: direct operating expenses(including repairs and maintenance) that generated rental income	-	-
Profit/(loss) from investment properties before	**5.83**	-
Less: depreciation expense	2.80	2.80
Profit/ (loss) from investment properties after	**3.03**	**(2.80)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

(iii) Fair Value:	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	01.04.2021
Building	197.03	191.70	170.40

Fair value hierarchy and valuation technique

The fair value of investment property, being office space in a multi storeyed Building at Delhi, has been determined by external, IBBI registered valuer (Land & Building) and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. Fair value has been arrived at by using market approach method. The fair value measurement has been categorised as Level 2.

(iv) The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

(v) Reconciliation of fair value :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Reconciliation of fair value :	Total
Opening balance as at 01.04.2021	170.40
Fair value difference	21.30
Purchases (including CWIP)	
Opening balance as at 31.03.2022	**191.70**
Fair value difference	5.32
Purchases	-
Closing balance as at 31.03.2023	**197.03**

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WELGA FOODS LTD

(Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

(Rs. in lakhs)

5	**Other Non-Current Financial Assets** (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
	Carried at amortised cost:		
	Security Deposits	19.75	17.45
		-	-
	Total	**19.75**	**17.45**

(Rs. in lakhs)

6	**Income Tax Assets (net)**	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
	Advance tax, Tax deducted at source and Income tax recoverable (net of provisions)		4.74
	Total	**-**	**4.74**

(Rs. in lakhs)

7	**Other Non-Current Assets** (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
	Deposits with statutory government authorities	0.23	0.23
	Lease Rental equivalisation	0.61	-
	Prepaid expense	-	-
	Total	**0.84**	**0.23**

(Rs. in lakhs)

8	**Inventories** (at lower of cost and net realizable value)	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
	Raw materials	15.93	9.84
	Packing Material [Net of provision of Rs. 4.97 lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 4.97 lakhs)]	50.60	40.35
	Finished goods [Net of provision of Rs. 15.39 lakhs (P.Y. Nil)]	1,664.40	1,725.35
	Store & Consumables	4.31	-
	Traded Goods	38.82	6.32
	Total	**1,774.05**	**1,781.86**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

9 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Receivable considered good- secured		
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		
	-	-
Trade Receivable considered good- unsecured	103.00	102.96
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(12.65)	(12.65)
	90.35	90.32
Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		
	-	-
Trade Receivable- credit impaired		-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		-
	-	-
Total (A+B)*	**90.35**	**90.32**

Dues from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person	-	-	-
Due from firms in which any director is a partner	-	-	-
Due from private companies in which any director is a director or a member	-	-	-

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule#

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at 31.03.2023		Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments					Total
	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Month	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	40.13	33.96	4.09	3.10	7.63	14.10	103.00
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired							-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired							-
	40.13	33.96	4.09	3.10	7.63	14.10	103.00
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss							(12.65)
Total Trade Receivables	40.13	33.96	4.09	3.10	7.63	14.10	90.35

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

As at 31.03.2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Month	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	22.60	31.62	5.96	11.44	14.89	16.45	102.96
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good							-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired							-
	22.60	31.62	5.96	11.44	14.89	16.45	102.96
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss							(12.65)
Total Trade Receivables	22.60	31.62	5.96	11.44	14.89	16.45	90.32

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

(Rs. in lakhs)

10	Cash and cash equivalents :	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Balances with Banks on Current accounts	6.72	34.25
	Cash on hand	9.81	13.53
	Total	**16.52**	**47.78**

(Rs. in lakhs)

11	Bank balances Other than cash and cash equivalents mentioned above :	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Earmarked balances with bank		-
	Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but equal to or less than 12 months *	99.51	95.05
	Total	**99.51**	**95.05**
	* Pledged with ICICI bank against OD limit.		

(Rs. in lakhs)

12	Loan (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Unsecured, considered good :		
	Loans and advances to employees	2.26	1.97
	Total	**2.26**	**1.97**

(Rs. in lakhs)

13	Other Current Financial Assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Security deposits	2.04	4.03
	Interest accrued on (sweep) deposits with bank	3.43	3.18
	Interest accrued on Electricity deposit	0.77	0.77
	Total	**6.24**	**7.97**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

14	Other Current Assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Prepaid expense	5.23	6.42
	Advances Other than Capital Advances :		
	Other Advances (Refer note i. below)	13.77	15.18
	Total	**18.99**	**21.60**
	Note i.:- Other Advances		
	Balances with/amounts recoverable from statutory government authorities	4.05	3.38
	Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	9.72	11.80
	Total	**13.77**	**15.18**

(Rs. in lakhs)

15	Assets held for sale	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Freehold Land	-	0.12
	Total	-	**0.12**

Note: The Company has decided to sell a part of its freehold land, being surplus land, situated at Badaun for setting up a small food processing unit at Gurgaon. The Company has entered into an agreement on 18.06.2020 to sell the Land area of 87.91 sq.mtr. for an amount of Rs.43.96 lakhs and has received the advance against the Agreement (shown in Note no.26). As per agreement, the closure of deals were likely to be completed in FY 2022-23. The Sale deals have finally been concluded in January 2023.

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(Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

16 Share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

Share capital	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised share capital		
35,00,000 (31st March 2022 : 35,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid,)	350.00	350.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
32,65,600 (31st March 2022 : 32,65,600 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid)	326.56	326.56
Total	**326.56**	**326.56**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity Shares	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No.	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	No.	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	32,65,600	326.56	32,65,600	326.56
Issued during the Year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**32,65,600**	**326.56**	**32,65,600**	**326.56**

b.Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having at par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors (except interim dividend) is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing General Meeting.

During the year ended 31st March, 2023, the amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders was Nil (31.3.2022 : Nil)
In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will 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.

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

Name of shareholders	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
Mr. Gyan Prakash	10,96,222	33.57%	10,96,222	33.57%
Mr. Gaurav Prakash	1,91,928	5.88%	1,91,928	5.88%
Gopal Farms P Ltd	10,37,400	31.77%	10,37,400	31.77%
Amrex Marketing P Ltd	1,90,200	5.82%	1,90,200	5.82%
	25,15,750	**77.04%**	**25,15,750**	**77.04%**

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d. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting period:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Equity shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares *	16,32,800	16,32,800
Equity shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts for consideration other than cash	-	-
Equity Shares bought back	-	-

* The Company had issued 1632800 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up by capitalising the Surplus in the statement of profit and loss amounting to Rs 163.28 lakhs in the ratio of one equity share of Rs.10 each for one existing share of Rs. 10 each pursuant to approval of shareholders of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on September 28,2018. The Company allotted the said bonus shares on October 12, 2018.

e. The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 20th August 2018, approved the forfeiture of 17,200 equity shares (paid up Rs.5/- per share) of the Company due to failure to pay the balance amount of allotment money due thereon. The share so forfeited were cancelled. The share forfeited amount was then transferred to Capital Reserve.

f. Details of Promoters shareholding in the Company

Particulars	31.03.2023		31.03.2022		% Change during the year 31.03.2023
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding	
Name of promoters					
Mr. Gyan Prakash	10,96,222	33.57%	10,96,222	33.57%	-
Mr. Gaurav Prakash	1,91,928	5.88%	1,91,928	5.88%	-
Gopal Farms P Ltd	10,37,400	31.77%	10,37,400	31.77%	-
Garima Aggarwal	1,20,000	3.67%	1,20,000	3.67%	-
Rashmi Aggarwal	5,530	0.17%	5,530	0.17%	-
	24,51,080	**75.06%**	**24,51,080**	**75.06%**	

Particulars	31.03.2022		31.03.2021		% Change during the year 31.03.2022
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding	
Name of promoters					
Mr. Gyan Prakash	10,96,222	33.57%	10,96,222	33.57%	-
Mr. Gaurav Prakash	1,91,928	5.88%	1,91,928	5.88%	-
Gopal Farms P Ltd	10,37,400	31.77%	10,37,400	31.77%	-
Garima Aggarwal	1,20,000	3.67%	1,20,000	3.67%	-
Rashmi Aggarwal	5,530	0.17%	5,530	0.17%	-
	24,51,080	**75.06%**	**24,51,080**	**75.06%**	

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17 Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Summary of Other Equity:	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Equity Component of Interest free loans from Promoter	57.40	57.40
Reserves and Surplus :		
Capital Reserves*	32.45	32.45
Retained Earnings	(323.01)	(386.64)
Total reserves and surplus	**(290.55)**	**(354.19)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on the defined benefit plan	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total	**(233.15)**	**(296.79)**

Equity Component of Interest free loans from Promoter

The promoter of the Company Mr. Gyan Prakash has provided interest free loan of Rs. 200 lakhs to the Company as a long term borrowing. Ind AS requires such borrowings to be fair valued at initial recognition, being a financial instrument. In case of interest-free loan from promoters to the Company, the difference between the loan amount and its fair value is treated as an equity contribution to the Company.

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
The interest cost on unwinding of discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Finance costs'

Nature and Purpose of Reserves
a.) Capital Reserve*

It represents the gains of capital nature earned by the Company and directly credited to such reserve in earlier years.

Particular	Amount in Rs.
Shares Forfeiture {refer note(i) below}	0.86
Loan amount sacrificed by the Financial institution under one time settlement	13.79
Capital investment subsidies { refer note (ii) below}	17.80
Total	**32.45**

Note (i): The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 20th August 2018, approved the forfeiture of 17,200 equity shares (Paid up Rs.5/- per share) of the Company due to failure to pay the balance amount of allotment money due thereon. The share so forfeited were cancelled and forfeited amount was transferred to Capital reserve.

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Note(ii): Comprises Capital investment Central subsidy of Rs.10.00 lakhs received in 1987-88 and Rs.7.80 lakhs received in 2002 for cold storage/ chambers constructed in 1994-95 and estimated life of cold storage/ chambers already expired.

b.) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to the shareholders.

(Rs. in lakhs)

18	**Borrowings**	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
	18 (a): Non-current borrowings		
	i) Term Loan:		
	From Bank:		
	Secured {refer note (i) below}	224.90	302.48
	Less: Amount of current maturity disclosed under the head " current borrowings" {refer Note 18(b) below}	(95.89)	(78.12)
	ii) Loan from Related Parties:		
	Unsecured :		
	-From Director {Refer note (ii) below & Note 17}	152.58	142.60
	-From related Companies {Refer note (iia)}	135.00	135.00
	Total	**416.59**	**501.96**
	18(b): Current borrowings		
	iii) Loan repayable on demand (from bank)		
	Secured :		
	Cash credit facility-{refer note(iii) below}	1,517.29	1,569.53
		1,517.29	**1,569.53**
	iv) Current maturities of long term borrowings from bank ({refer Note 18 (a) above}	95.89	78.12
		95.89	78.12
	v) Loan from Related Parties:		
	Unsecured :		
	-From Directors {Refer note (iv) below}	9.59	11.59
	-From related Companies {Refer note (v)}	6.96	53.21
		16.55	64.80
	Total	**1,629.73**	**1,712.45**

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Note (i): Term Loan from Central Banks of India is secured by hypothecation of stock, receivables & personal Guarantee of 3 director of the company namely Mr Gyan Prakash, Mr Gaurav Prakash and Mrs. Arpana Aggarwal and collateral security by way of mortgage of company's immovable property located at khasra no 189,190A,190B,191A,191B, 193, part of khasra no 195A and 195B, khera Bujurg/arifpur shyamnagar Bareilly road Badaun (UP), property no DSM 730 in DLF Tower Shivaji marg New Delhi and land and industrial building situated at khasra no 617 Arifpur Nawada Shyam Nagar Bareilly Road Badaun in the name of M/s Welga Industrial Complex P Ltd. Further secured by way of Corporate Guarantees of WIC Private Limited and Gopal Farms Private Limited , the Company belonging to the promotors. The personal guarantee of 3 independent directors namely Mr Moinuddin, Mr Manvu Goyal, Mr. Ajit Rawat Vikram Singh have not been furnished as per the under standing with the bank.

- First term loan of original value Rs 239.00 lakhs from Central Bank of India is repayable in 36 monthly instalments (excluding moratorium of 12 months) , along with interest starting from July 2021. The term loan bears floating interest RBLR+3.50%, currently 7.50% p.a.

- Second term loan of original value Rs 119.00 lakhs from Central Bank of India is repayable in 36 monthly instalments (excluding moratorium of 24 months) , along with interest starting from December 2023. The term loan bears floating interest RBLR+1.00%, currently 7.85% p.a.

Note (ii): Loan from director is interest free and is repayable within 5 years (changed or extended by mutual consent) in instalments or in lump sum as per the the convenience of the borrower.

Note (iia): Loan from companies carry interest @ 7% (PY 7%) and is repayable within 5 years (changed or extended by mutual consent) in instalments or in lump sum as per the the convenience of the borrower.

Note (iii): (a) Cash Credit (H) facility of Rs.1,450.00 lakhs from Central Banks of India is secured by hypothecation of stock, receivables & personal Guarantee of 3 director of the company namely Mr Gyan Prakash, Mr Gaurav Prakash and Mrs. Arpana Aggarwal and collateral security by way of mortgage of company's immovable property located at khasra no 189,190A,190B,191A,191B, 193, part of khasra no 195A and 195B, khera Bujurg/arifpur shyamnagar Bareilly road Badaun (UP), property no DSM 730 in DLF Tower Shivaji marg New Delhi and land and industrial building situated at khasra no 617 Arifpur Nawada Shyam Nagar Bareilly Road Badaun in the name of M/s Welga Industrial Complex P Ltd. Further secured by way of Corporate Guarantees of WIC Private Limited and Gopal Farms Private Limited , the Company belonging to the promotors. The personal guarantee of 3 independent directors namely Mr Moinuddin, Mr Manvu Goyal, Mr. Ajit Rawat Vikram Singh have not been furnished as per the under standing with the bank.

Note (iii): (b) Cash Credit facility of Rs.107.00 lakhs from ICICI Bank Limited is secured by personal Guarantee of 3 director of the company namely Mr Gyan Prakash, Mr Gaurav Prakash and Mrs. Arpana Aggarwal and collateral security by way of mortgage of residential immovable property located at Apartment No. C-2802, 28th Floor, Tower-C, Araya, Sector-62, Village Ghata, Tehsil Waxirabad, Gurgaon, Haryana-122002. Further secured by way of Corporate Guarantees of Gopal Farms Private Limited, the Company belonging to the promotors.

Note (iii): (c) Overdraft facility of Rs.90.00 lakhs from ICICI Bank Limited is secured by way of pledged/lien fixed deposit.

Note (iv): Loan from directors is interest free and is repayable on demand.

Note (v): Loan from companies carry interest @ 7% (PY 7%)and is repayable on demand.

(Rs. in lakhs)

19	Non-Current Provisions	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Provision for employee benefits :		
	- Provision for gratuity	28.68	14.96
	Total	**28.68**	**14.96**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

20 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade payables :		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises {Refer note (39)}	16.01	37.27
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	411.85	398.79
Total	**427.86**	**436.06**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ageing Schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
As at 31.03.2023	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	16.01	-	-	-	16.01
Others	1.47	410.35	0.04	-	-	411.85
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.47	426.36	0.04	-	-	427.86

There are no unbilled trade payables, hence the same are not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ageing Schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
As at 31.03.2022	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	37.27	-	-	-	37.27
Others	-	398.13	0.59	0.07	-	398.79
Disputed dues- MSME						-
Disputed dues- Others			-			-
Total	-	435.39	0.59	0.07	-	436.06

There are no unbilled trade payables, hence the same are not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

21 INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED TAX

A. COMPONENTS OF INCOME TAX EXPENSE

I. Tax Expense recognized to Statement of Profit and Loss:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a. Current tax		
Current Year Income Tax Expense	4.66	-
Earlier Year Income Tax	0.54	-
Total (a)	**5.20**	-
b. Deferred tax		
Recognition of earlier Unrecognised deferred tax items	-	-
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	
Relating to change in tax rate	-	-
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit entitlement	-	-
Total (b)	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss (a+b)	**5.20**	-

II. Tax on Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Deferred tax		
Gain/(Loss) on remeasurement of net defined benefit plan	-	-
Total	-	-

B RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSE AND THE ACCOUNTING PROFIT MULTIPLIED BY INDIA'S DOMESTIC TAX RATE FOR MARCH 31, 2023 AND MARCH 31, 2022:

The calculation of current tax is based on a combined tax rate of 25.168%, consisting of a corporate tax rate of 22%, surcharge shall be flat 10% irrespective of amount of total income and a cess thereon of 4%. For Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	71.32	241.99
Enacted tax rates in India	25.168%	25.168%
Tax on accounting profit/(loss) at above rate	17.95	60.90
Effect of changes in rate of tax	-	-
Earlier Year Income Tax	0.54	-
Tax effects of amount which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- Prior period		
- Tax rate difference of capital gain and enacted tax rate	(1.09)	(3.75)
- Other deductible/ non-deductible tax expenses	2.51	-
Losses and deductible temporary difference against which no deferred tax asset recognised as its realization is not yet probable	(14.71)	(57.15)
Losses and deductible temporary difference against which deferred tax asset recognised as its realization is probable		
Total income tax expense	**5.20**	**(0.00)**

C. MOVEMENT IN UNRECOGNISED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

Deferred income tax assets were not recognised till 31.3.2023 as the realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits was not probable.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2022	Deferred tax items for the year 2022-23		As at 31st March, 2023
		Charge/(Credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(Credit) in Other Comprehensive Income	
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for Gratuity	4.68	5.45	0.62	10.75
Provision for doubtful debt	3.18	-		3.18
Provision for obsolete stock	-	3.87		3.87
Unabsorbed Depreciation	5.28	(5.28)		-
Tax Business loss carryforwards	204.93	(16.06)		188.87
Total deferred tax assets before MAT credit entitlement	**218.07**	**(12.02)**	**0.62**	**206.68**
Deferred tax liabilities				
On fiscal allowances (Depreciation) on Property, plant and equipment	46.88	2.69	-	49.57
Total deferred tax liabilities	**46.88**	**2.69**	**-**	**49.57**
Total deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (Net)	**171.19**	**(14.71)**	**0.62**	**157.11**

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MOVEMENT IN UNRECOGNISED DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 2022

Deferred income tax assets were not recognised till 31.3.2022 as the realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits was not probable.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Deferred tax items for the year 2021-22: Charge/(Credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Deferred tax items for the year 2021-22: Charge/(Credit) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for Gratuity	4.05	0.68	(0.05)	4.68
Provision for doubtful debt	2.01	1.17		3.18
Provision for bonus	-			-
Unabsorbed Depreciation	43.63	(38.35)		5.28
Tax Business loss carryforwards	222.49	(17.57)		204.93
Total deferred tax assets before MAT credit entitlement	**272.19**	**(54.07)**	**(0.05)**	**218.07**
Deferred tax liabilities				
On fiscal allowances (Depreciation) on Property, plant and equipment	43.79	3.08		46.88
Total deferred tax liabilities	**43.79**	**3.08**	**-**	**46.88**
Total deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (Net)	**228.39**	**(57.15)**	**(0.05)**	**171.19**

D. **Unabsorbed tax depreciation can be claimed for an infinite period. The unutilised tax losses are expiring in the following years:**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Unutilised Tax Losses	Recognised Deferred Tax Assets
2023		
Expiring in 31 March 2028	472.13	118.83
Expiring in 31 March 2026	277.50	69.84
	749.63	**188.67**
There are no unrecognised unutilised tax losses.		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Unutilised Tax Losses	Recognised Deferred Tax Assets
2022		
Expiring in 31 March 2028	472.13	118.83
Expiring in 31 March 2026	342.11	86.10
	814.24	**204.93**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

22	Other Current Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Interest accrued on unsecured loan to related parties (Refer note 38)	9.63	9.18
	Interest accrued and due on borrowings from bank	-	0.79
	Other payables:		
	- Security Deposit	2.25	-
	- Employee benefits payable	-	0.22
	Total	**11.88**	**10.19**

(Rs. in lakhs)

23	Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Other payables:		
	Payable to Directors (Refer note 38)	1.09	16.79
	Dues to statutory authorities	4.68	2.83
	Advance from Customers	163.09	100.15
	Other Payable	17.51	17.54
	Total	**186.37**	**137.31**

(Rs. in lakhs)

24	Current Provisions	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Provision for employee benefits :		
	- Provision for Gratuity	14.05	3.62
	Total	**14.05**	**3.62**

(Rs. in lakhs)

25	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Provision for Income Tax (Net of advance tax, Tax deducted at source and Income tax recoverable)	3.56	-
	Total	**3.56**	-

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(Rs. in lakhs)

26 Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Advance received against asset held for sale (Refer note no.15)	-	11.54 -
Total	-	**11.54**

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(Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

(Rs. in lakhs)

27 Revenue from operations	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of Products :		
Finished Goods	2,760.18	2,458.98
Traded Goods	189.95	91.60
Total	**2,950.13**	**2,550.58**

(Rs. in lakhs)

28 Other income	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest Income:		
a) On financial assets carried at amortised cost		
On fixed deposits with banks	5.22	3.51
On security deposits with electricity board	0.51	-
On security deposit	0.21	-
b) On others		
Interest on Income tax refund	0.26	-
Other non operating income:		
Lease Rental Income [refer note 36(c)]	5.83	-
Lease Rental equivalisation Income	0.61	
Profit on sale of fixed assets	4.07	-
Provisions/Liabilities no longer required written back	0.92	21.57
Total	**17.65**	**25.07**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

29	Cost of materials consumed	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
	Raw materials	1,593.53	1,518.15
	Packing material	150.10	192.91
	Consumables & stores consumed	0.70	0.00
	Cost of raw materials consumed	**1,744.32**	**1,711.06**

(Rs. in lakhs)

30	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
	Inventories at the beginning of year		
	- Finished Goods	1,725.35	1,613.59
	- Trade Goods	6.32	6.66
		1,731.67	**1,620.26**
	Inventories at the end of year		
	- Finished Goods	1,679.78	1,725.35
	- Trade Goods	38.82	6.32
		1,718.61	**1,731.67**
	Decrease/(increase) during the year	**13.07**	**(111.42)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

31	Employee benefit expenses	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
	Salaries and Wages(including Director Remuneration Rs 48.00 lakhs (P.Y Rs. 48.00 lakhs))	202.10	192.10
	Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	3.68	3.22
	Gratuity expense {Refer note (42)}	20.26	2.38
	Staff welfare expenses	6.20	3.49
	Total	**232.24**	**201.19**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

32 Finance costs	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Interest expense:		
i. On Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
- on Term Loans	21.23	22.40
- on Working Capital	112.54	95.15
- on Others*	10.71	13.22
ii. On Unwinding of discount resulting in increase in financial liabilities (Interest free loan from promoter)	9.98	-
iii. Net interest on net defined benefit liability (Refer Note-42)	1.61	0.75
- On others:		
Interest on delayed payment of statutory payments	0.34	-
Total	**156.41**	**131.53**
* Includes Rs.10.71 lakhs (P.Y Rs.13.22 lakhs) paid to related parties. Refer note 38		

(Rs. in lakhs)

33 Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	24.26	24.11
Depreciation on investment property	2.80	2.80
Total	**27.06**	**26.92**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

34 Other expenses	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Power, Fuel & Electricity Exp	227.06	193.15
Bank Charges	7.81	6.00
Freight Inward	34.14	12.48
Loading & Unloading Charges	2.93	2.61
Insurance Charges	7.92	2.64
Cold Storage Rent	32.37	33.70
Rent	13.40	13.40
Rates and taxes	0.38	1.14
Repairs to building	5.58	4.94
Repairs to plant and machinery	35.10	40.41
Office Exp.	8.88	10.33
Computer Exp.	1.75	1.58
Auditor's Remuneration (refer note 40)	5.64	2.75
Legal & Professional Charges	16.35	9.77
Travelling & Conveyance	24.06	25.54
Vehicle Expenses	15.72	22.33
Printing & Stationary	3.50	0.99
Postage, Telex & Telephone Exp.	3.22	3.37
Distribution Expenses	86.43	84.59
Festival Expenses	2.02	1.53
Business Promotion	5.50	2.97
Provision for Obsolete Stock	15.39	-
Loan & Advance written off	0.31	-
Allowance for doubtful debts/expected credit loss	-	4.64
Loss on discard of property, plant & equipments	1.73	0.18
Bad Debts Written Off	6.54	6.73
Miscellaneous Expenses	10.12	5.00
Total	**573.86**	**492.78**

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(Rs. in lakhs)

35 Earnings per share (EPS)	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of Basic/Diluted EPS	63.64	242.18
Weighted average no of shares outstanding during the year	32,65,600	32,65,600
Nominal Value of each share	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Shares:		
-Basic EPS	1.95	7.42
-Diluted EPS	1.95	7.42

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity Shares.

36 Lease

(a) Operating leases: Company as a lessee

The Company has taken various office and warehouse premises under operating lease agreements. These lease arrangements are usually renewable for further period on mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. All these leases of the Company are short term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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i. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

Leases under Ind AS 116	2023	2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	-	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	45.77	47.11
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	-	-
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	**45.77**	**47.11**

b) Finance Lease:

The Company has not entered into any finance lease.

c) Company as a Lessor:

The Company has given commercial space on lease (Investment property) under cancellable operating lease agreements. The disclosure with respect to the said cancellable lease are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2023	2022
Operating sub-lease receipts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	5.83	-
Operating lease income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	-	-
Total operating lease revenue	**5.83**	-
Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating lease		
Not later than one year	9.29	
Later than one year and not later than five years	34.61	
More than five years		

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Contingent liabilities	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
A. Claims against The Company not acknowledged as debts		
i. Disputed Income Tax demand including interest etc., against which appeal/rectification is pending with appropriate authorities	1.08	1.08
ii Disputed demand by Municipal Corporation Baduan	5.46	5.46

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The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings. Future cash outflows in respect of the above are determinable only on receipt of judgments/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities. Based on discussions with the advocates & consultants, the Company believes that there are fair chance of decisions in its favour in respect of all items listed in (a)(i) to (a)(ii) above and it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the above obligations/claims. As the Company does not expect any outflow of economic resources in respect of the above and therefore no provision is made in respect thereof.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(ii) Capital & other commitments	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a) Capital Commitments : Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for	-	-
b) Other Commitments	-	-

38 Related party disclosures

(i) Names of related parties and nature of relationships:

a. Key managerial personnel:

Shri Gyan Prakash	Managing Director
Shri Gaurav Prakash	CFO and Executive Director

b. Enterprises owned or significant influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives

WIC Pvt Ltd.

Gopal Farms Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) Transactions with related parties during the year :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Nature of Transactions		Nature of Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Unsecured Loan taken		Key Management Personnel		
Gyan Prakash				
Unsecured Loan	Taken		-	247.00
	Repaid		2.00	103.00
Gaurav Prakash			-	-
Unsecured Loan	Taken		-	-
	Repaid		-	-

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Unsecured Loan taken				
WIC Pvt Ltd.		Enterprises owned or significant influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives		
Unsecured Loan	Taken		51.54	58.56
	Repaid		95.75	57.53
Gopal Farms Pvt. Ltd.			-	-
Unsecured Loan	Taken		2.43	15.25
	Repaid		1.95	-
Interest Paid/Expense			-	-
Interest paid/expense		**Enterprises owned or significant influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives**		
WIC Pvt Ltd.			1.21	3.42
Gopal Farms Pvt. Ltd.			9.50	9.57
Remuneration /Salaries (including perquisites) :		**Key Management Personnel**		
Gyan Prakash				
- Short-term employee benefits			24.00	24.00
- Post-employment benefits			-	-
- Other long-term benefits			-	-
- Termination benefits			-	-
- Share based payments			-	-
Gaurav Prakash			-	-
- Short-term employee benefits			24.00	24.00
- Post-employment benefits			-	-
- Other long-term benefits			-	-
- Termination benefits			-	-
- Share based payments			-	-

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Balances outstanding	Nature of Relationship		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loan due to Directors				
Gyan Prakash *	**Key Management Personnel**		209.59	211.59
Due to related parties (Remuneration, Rent & Interest)				
Gyan Prakash Gaurav Prakash	**Key Management Personnel**		0.21 0.88	14.45 2.35
Due to related parties (Loan)				
WIC Pvt Ltd. Gopal Farms Pvt. Ltd.	**Enterprises owned or significant influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives**		4.71 137.25	48.93 139.29 -
Due to related parties (Interest on Loan)				
WIC Pvt Ltd. Gopal Farms Pvt. Ltd.	**Enterprises owned or significant influenced by Key Management Personnel and their relatives**		1.09 8.55	3.08 6.10

* Including equity component of interest free loan

-No amount has been written off or provided for in respect of transactions with the related parties.

39 Trade Payables : Disclosure of details relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

(Rs. in lakhs)

Details of dues to Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i. The principal amount & the interest due thereon remaining unpaid at the end of the year		
Principal Amount	16.01	37.27
Interest Due thereon	0.29	0.03
ii. Payments made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
Principal Amount	88.62	117.97
Interest Due thereon	3.94	1.11

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iii. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year; and	4.23	1.14
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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	8.26	4.03

Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the management based on information available with the Company regarding status of the suppliers as defined in that Act. The interest for delayed payments Rs. 8.26 lakhs as on 31.03.023 (as on 31.03.2022 Rs. 4.03 Lakhs) has not been provided . The management believes that the vendors will not charge any interest and is in the process to obtain confirmation for the same. This has been relied by the auditors.

(Rs. in lakhs)

40	Statutory Auditor's Remuneration	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
	Statutory audit fees	2.75	2.75
	Limited review fees	2.00	-
	Certification charges	0.82	-
	Out of Pocket expenses	0.07	-
	Total	**5.64**	**2.75**

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41 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

I Financial Instruments - Accounting classification, fair values and fair value hierarchy :

The category wise details as to the carrying value and fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Levels	Carrying values as of		Fair values as of	
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
1. Financial assets					
a. Fair value through Profit & Loss		-	-	-	-
b. Fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
c. Amortised cost					
Trade receivables	Level 2	90.35	90.32	90.35	90.32
Loans	Level 2	2.26	1.97	2.26	1.97
Cash & cash equivalents	Level 1	16.52	47.78	16.52	47.78
Bank balances other than Cash & cash equivalents	Level 1	99.51	95.05	99.51	95.05
Other financial assets	Level 2	25.99	25.42	25.99	25.42
2. Financial liabilities					
a. Fair value through Profit & Loss		-	-	-	-
b. Fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
c. Amortised cost					
Borrowings	Level 2	1,629.73	1,712.45	1,629.73	1,712.45
Trade payables	Level 2	427.86	436.06	427.86	436.06
Other financial liabilities	Level 2	11.88	10.19	11.88	10.19

Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent with those used for the year ended 31st March, 2021.The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. The carrying value of Cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, other current financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair value mainly due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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2.Borrowings have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts as it is based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities

3. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

II Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same.

Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the management. Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. The Company manages market risk which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The management recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management.

a.) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits, continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business and through regular monitoring of conduct of accounts. In case of some customers, the Company sells goods on an irrevocable Letter of Credit arrangement which mitigate the credit risk to that extent.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2023**	**As at 31 March, 2022**
Not past due	40.13	22.60
Past due upto 6 months	33.96	31.62
Past due 6 months to 1 year	4.09	5.96
Past due 1 year to 2 years	3.10	11.44
Past due 2 year to 3 years	7.63	14.89
More than three years	14.10	16.45

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Expected credit loss assessment:

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical tends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue and believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full and no further provision for doubtful debts/allowance for allowance for expected credit loss is necessary.

The movement in the loss allowance in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

The movement in the loss allowance in respect of various customers during the year was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March, 2023**	**Year ended 31 March, 2022**
Opening Balance	12.65	8.01
Changes in allowance for expected credit loss:	-	-
Provision/(reversal) of allowance for expected credit loss	-	4.64
Written off as bad debts	-	-
Closing Balance	**12.65**	**12.65**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Amount recognised as bad debts in statement of Profit and loss :	**Year ended 31 March, 2023**	**Year ended 31 March, 2022**
Bad Debts written off	6.54	6.73
	6.54	**6.73**

The credit risk on liquid funds such as balances with banks in current and deposit accounts is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings

Financial assets other than trade receivables and bank balances are not exposed to any material credit risk.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and equity to meet its needs for funds. The Company manages liquidity risk by infusion of equity by promoters, committed borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities and by monitoring rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that The Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments based on contractual undiscounted payments.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
As at 31st March, 2023						
Non-current financial liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings and interest thereon *	512.48	113.02	137.89	335.32	-	**586.23**
Current financial liabilities:						
Borrowings and interest thereon *	1,543.47	1,543.96	-			**1,543.96**
Trade payables	427.86	427.86				**427.86**
Other financial liabilities	11.88	11.88				**11.88**
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	**2,495.70**	**2,096.74**	**137.89**	**335.32**	-	**2,569.94**
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
As at 31st March, 2022						
Non-current financial liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings and interest thereon *	580.08	108.07	185.76	365.92	-	659.75
Current financial liabilities:						
Borrowings and interest thereon *	1,643.51	1,647.24	-			1,647.24
Trade payables	436.06	436.06				436.06
Other Financial Liabilities	10.19	10.19				10.19
Total Non-Derivative Liabilities	**2,669.85**	**2,201.56**	**185.76**	**365.92**	-	**2,753.24**
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Financing facilities :
The Company has access to financing facilities as described in below Note.
(i) Term Loan:

Term Loan from Central Banks of India is secured by hypothecation of stock, receivables & personal Guarantee of 3 director of the company namely Mr Gyan Prakash, Mr Gaurav Prakash and Mrs. Arpana Aggarwal and collateral security by way of mortgage of company's immovable property located at khasra no 189,190A,190B,191A,191B, 193, part of khasra no 195A and 195B, khera Bujurg/arifpur shyamnagar Bareilly road Badaun (UP), property no DSM 730 in DLF Tower Shivaji marg New Delhi and land and industrial building situated at khasra no 617 Arifpur Nawada Shyam Nagar Bareilly Road Badaun in the name of M/s Welga Industrial Complex P Ltd. Further secured by way of Corporate Guarantees of WIC Private Limited and Gopal Farms Private Limited , the Company belonging to the promotors. The personal guarantee of 3 independent directors namely Mr Moinuddin, Mr Manvu Goyal, Mr. Ajit Rawat Vikram Singh have not been furnished as per the under standing with the bank.

- First term loan of original value Rs 239 lakhs from Central Bank of India is repayable in 36 monthly instalments (excluding moratorium of 12 months) , along with interest starting from July 2021. The term loan bears floating interest RBLR+3.50%, currently 7.50% p.a.
- Second term loan of original value Rs 119.00 lakhs from Central Bank of India is repayable in 36 monthly instalments (excluding moratorium of 24 months) , along with interest starting from December 2023. The term loan bears floating interest RBLR+1.00%, currently 7.85% p.a.

(ii) Cash Credit (H) Facility:

Note (ii): (a) Cash Credit (H) facility of Rs.1,450 lakhs from Central Banks of India is secured by hypothecation of stock, receivables & personal Guarantee of 3 director of the company namely Mr Gyan Prakash, Mr Gaurav Prakash and Mrs. Arpana Aggarwal and collateral security by way of mortgage of company's immovable property located at khasra no 189,190A,190B,191A,191B, 193, part of khasra no 195A and 195B, khera Bujurg/arifpur shyamnagar Bareilly road Badaun (UP), property no DSM 730 in DLF Tower Shivaji marg New Delhi and land and industrial building situated at khasra no 617 Arifpur Nawada Shyam Nagar Bareilly Road Badaun in the name of M/s Welga Industrial Complex P Ltd. Further secured by way of Corporate Guarantees of WIC Private Limited and Gopal Farms Private Limited , the Company belonging to the promotors. The personal guarantee of 3 independent directors namely Mr Moinuddin, Mr Manvu Goyal, Mr. Ajit Rawat Vikram Singh have not been furnished as per the under standing with the bank.

Note (ii): (b) Cash Credit facility of Rs.107.00 lakhs from ICICI Bank Limited is secured by personal Guarantee of 3 director of the company namely Mr Gyan Prakash, Mr Gaurav Prakash and Mrs. Arpana Aggarwal and collateral security by way of mortgage of residential immovable property located at Apartment No. C-2802, 28th Floor, Tower-C, Araya, Sector-62, Village Ghata, Tehsil Waxirabad, Gurgaon, Haryana-122002. Further secured by way of Corporate Guarantees of Gopal Farms Private Limited, the Company belonging to the promotors.

Note (iii): (c) Overdraft facility of Rs.90.00 lakhs from ICICI Bank Limited is secured by way of pledged/lienon fixed deposit.

(iii) Loan from related parties:
-Loan from directors is interest free.
- Loan from companies carry interest @ 7% (PY 7%)and is repayable on demand.

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c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments and all short term and long-term debt. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTPL investments, trade payables, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities.

i.) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company has no exposure to foreign exchange risk as it does not have any financial assets or liabilities which are denominated in a currency other than INR. The Company has exports to Nepal but the amount is denominated in INR.

ii.) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Hence, Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing instruments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing instruments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

a. Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings taken at fixed rates are exposed to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial assets:		
Bank deposits	99.51	95.05
Financial liabilities:		
Current borrowings	6.96	53.21
Long Term Borrowings		
	106.48	**148.26**
Variable rate instruments :	-	-
Financial liabilities:		
Long Term Borrowings	224.90	302.48
Short Term Borrowings	1,517.29	1,569.53
	1,742.19	**1,872.02**

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b. Interest rate sensitivity :

Fair value sensitivity analysis for Fixed-rate Instruments:

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate borrowings at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on profit/ (loss)- Increase/(decrease) in profit	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
50 bp increase -	(8.71)	(9.36)
50 bp decrease -	8.71	9.36

iii.) Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company has no exposure to price risk.

III Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The Company's objective while managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern (so that it is enabled to provide returns and create value for its shareholders, and benefits for other stakeholders), support business stability and growth, ensure adherence to the covenants and restrictions imposed by lenders, if any, and / or relevant laws and regulations, and maintain an optimal and efficient capital structure so as to reduce the cost of capital and to maximise shareholders value. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce debt, etc.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any.

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Long-term debt (including current portion of long term debt)	512.48	580.08
Short-term debt	1,533.84	1,634.34
Gross debt	**2,046.32**	**2,214.42**
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	16.52	47.78
Other bank balances	99.51	95.05
Net debt	**1,930.28**	**2,071.59**
Total Equity	93.41	29.77
Capital and Net Debt	**2,023.69**	**2,101.36**
Net debt to equity ratio	**95.38%**	**98.58%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

IV Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	01.04.2022	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes				31.03.2023 (closing balance of current year)
			Arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	Others	
i. Non- Current interest bearing loans and borrowings	419.62	(7.26)				(95.89)	316.47
ii. Current interest bearing loans and borrowings	1,766.73	(82.73)	-	-	-	-	1,684.01
iii. Current maturities of Long term borrowings	78.12	(78.12)	-	-	-	95.89	95.89
iv. Interest accrued on borrowings	16.53	(156.75)	-	-	-	156.41	16.19
Total liabilities from financing activities	**2,281.00**	**(324.85)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**156.41**	**2,112.56**

a) The 'Other' column for no. (i) comprises transfer within categories- from non-current borrowings to Current maturities of Long Term borrowing.

b) The 'Other' column for no. (iv) comprises interest expenses amounting Rs.156.41 lakhs recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	01.04.2021	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes				31.03.2021 (closing balance of comparative period)
			Arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	Others	
i. Non- Current interest bearing loans and borrowings	**174.31**	323.43				(78.12)	419.62
ii. Current interest bearing loans and borrowings	1,656.50	110.23	-	-	-	-	1,766.73
iii. Current maturities of Long term borrowings	162.62	(162.62)	-	-	-	78.12	78.12
iv. Interest accrued on borrowings	10.19	(125.19)	-	-	-	131.53	16.53
Total liabilities from financing activities	**2,003.62**	**145.85**	-	-	-	**131.53**	**2,281.00**

a) The 'Other' column for no. (i) comprises transfer within categories- from non-current borrowings to Current maturities of Long Term borrowing.

b) The 'Other' column for no. (iv) comprises interest expenses amounting Rs.131.53 lakhs recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

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42 **Employee Benefits**

Refer note 2.11 for accounting policy on Employee Benefits

A. **Defined contribution plans**

i. Provident Fund/Employees' Pension Fund

ii. Employees' State Insurance

The Company has recognised following amounts as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Included in contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 31)		
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund/Employees' Pension Fund	3.68	3.22
Included in Staff Welfare (Refer Note 31)	-	-
Contribution paid in respect of Employees' State Insurance Scheme		

B. **Defined Benefit Plan**

Gratuity: The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded.

(i) **Balance Sheet**

The assets, liabilities and surplus/(deficit) position of the defined benefit plans at the Balance Sheet date were:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity (Funded)	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Present value of obligation		
Current liability (Amount due within one year)		
Non-Current liability (Amount due over one year)	50.38	26.69
Total PBO at the end of year	50.38	26.69
Fair value of plan assets	7.66	8.11
(Asset)/Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**42.72**	**18.58**
Net liability/(pre-paid)-current	-	-
Net liability/(pre-paid) non-current (Refer Note 19 & 24)	42.72	18.58
	42.72	**18.58**

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(ii) Movements in Present Value of Obligation and Fair Value of Plan Assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Plan Assets *	Plan Obligation	Total
As at 1st April, 2021	8.43	23.23	14.80
Current service cost		2.38	2.38
Past service cost		-	-
Interest cost		1.32	1.32
Interest income	0.57		(0.57)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-		-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.05)	(0.24)	(0.19)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions			-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments			-
Employer contributions	0.44	-	(0.44)
Employee contributions			-
Assets acquired/ (settled)			-
Benefit payments	(1.28)	-	1.28
As at 31st March, 2022	**8.11**	**26.69**	**18.58**

* Plan assets includes earmarked balance in Bank of Baroda Group gratuity bank a/c for Rs. 1.18 lakhs (31.3.21 : Rs. 2.40 lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at 1st April, 2022	**8.11**	**26.69**	**18.58**
Current service cost		20.26	20.26
Past service cost		-	-
Interest cost		2.19	2.19
Interest income	0.57		(0.57)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-		-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1.24)	1.25	2.48
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions			-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments			-
Employer contributions	0.22	-	(0.22)
Employee contributions			-
Assets acquired/ (settled)			-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**7.66**	**50.38**	**42.72**

* Plan assets includes earmarked balance in Bank of Baroda Group gratuity bank a/c for Rs. 1.22 lakhs (31.03.22 : Rs. 1.18 lakhs)

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(iii) Statement of Profit and Loss

The charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity (Funded)	
	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year		
Employee Benefit Expenses :		
Current service cost	20.26	2.38
Past service cost	-	-
Sub total	20.26	2.38
Finance costs/(income) :		
Interest cost	2.19	1.32
Interest income	(0.57)	(0.57)
Net interest expense/(income)	1.61	0.75
Net impact on profit (before tax)	**21.87**	**3.13**
Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	2.48	(0.19)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Return (gain)/loss on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
Net impact- (income)/expense- on other comprehensive income (before tax)	**2.48**	**(0.19)**
	24.36	**2.94**

(iv) Assets

The fair value of plan assets at the Balance Sheet date for the defined benefit plans for each category are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity (Funded)		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 1st April, 2021
The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total			
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%	100%

The Company have taken policy from Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and pays premium. LIC in turn manages the assets which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations. The Company does not foresee any material risk from these investments.

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(v) **Assumptions**

Particulars	**Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity (Funded)**	
	As at 31st March, 2023	**As at 31st March, 2022**
Financial/Economic Assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	7.30%	7.06%
Salary escalation rate (per annum)	9.00%	9.00%
Demographic Assumptions		
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.
Withdrawal Rates		
Ages (years)		
All ages	5% per annum	5% per annum

Notes:-

(i) The actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2023. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government bonds as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(iii) The salary escalation rate is arrived after taking into consideration the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

(vi) **Sensitivity Analysis**

The sensitivity of the overall plan obligations to changes in the key assumptions are:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity			
	As at 31st March, 2023		**As at 31st March, 2022**	
	Change in assumption	**Change in Defined Benefit Obligation**	**Change in assumption**	**Change in Defined Benefit Obligation**
Discount rate (per annum)				
- Increase	1.00%	(2.91)	1.00%	(1.47)
- Decrease	1.00%	3.42	1.00%	1.74
Salary escalation rate (per annum)				
- Increase	1.00%	1.90	1.00%	1.27
- Decrease	1.00%	(1.81)	1.00%	(1.17)

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The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the year and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the same method used to calculate the liability recognised in the Balance Sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	**8.35 Yrs**	**8.35 Yrs**
Expected benefit payments within next 10years		
0 to 1 year	22.49	12.14
1 to 2 year	1.87	2.22
2 to 3 year	1.96	1.06
3 to 4 year	1.96	1.24
4 to 5 year	1.99	1.43
5 to 10 years	12.37	10.25

Expected contribution to the defined benefit plan (Gratuity) for the next annual reporting period is Rs. 46.50 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : Rs 0.98 lakhs)

43 Particulars of loans given, guarantee given or security provided and investment made during the year as mandated by the provisions of the section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(a) Unsecured Loan given: Nil
(b) Investments made/ (sold): Nil
(c) Guarantee given: Nil
(d) Security provided: Nil

44 The balances of some of the trade receivable, trade payable, loans and advances, deposits, lenders and other current liabilities are subject to confirmations, reconciliation and consequential adjustments arising from reconciliation, if any. The Management, however is of the view that there will be no material adjustments in this regard.

45 Segment Information

The Company operates in a single business segment i.e. processing & preserving vegetables/fruits through freezing process, hence does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Managing Director. He evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators.

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Information about geographical areas

a. Revenue from external customers

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Within India	2,950.13	2,550.58
Outside India	-	-
Total	**2,950.13**	**2,550.58**

b. Non current assets (other than financial instruments and tax assets)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Within India	784.45	789.02
Outside India	-	-
Total	**784.45**	**789.02**

c. Information about major customer :

(contributing to more than 10% of the total revenue)

There are no customers contributing to more than 10% of the total revenue.

46 The Equity Shares of the company was listed on a Regional Stock Exchange. The Regional Stock Exchange remained inactive. The Companies listed on Regional Stock Exchanges have been referred to Dissemination Board of BSE. The company had initiated the process of delisting in earlier years vide its letter dated 27.09.2019 to Metropolitan Stock Exchange. The status of listing has yet not been finally determined. As per MCA portal the company has been classified as unlisted as on balance sheet date. However, the company has passed resolution of director's on 3rd February , 2022 to get listed on the Metropoltion Stock Exchange of India (MSEI) and accordingly applied on 2nd March ,2022 to MSEI for lising. The approval of listing on Metropoltion Stock Exchange of India (MSEI) has been approved wef 3rd April, 2023 vide its letter no. MSE/LIST/2023/396 dated 28th March, 2023.

47 Use of estimates and judgements :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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A. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year :

i. Impairment of trade receivables:

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and the rates used in the provision matrix.

The Company uses judgment in making assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates and selecting the inputs to the impairments calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

ii. Actuarial Valuation:

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation viz. gratuity and other long-term employee benefit obligation viz. long term compensated absences to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in other comprehensive income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to the financial statements.

iii. Claims, Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

The Company has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. These estimates could change substantially over time as new facts emerge and each dispute progresses. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the financial statements.

iv. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation carry forwards as the management concludes that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses/ depreciation can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

v. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

As described in the significant accounting policies, the management determines and also reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical life of the assets and also their likely economic life, based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the management.

48 There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

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49 Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 :

S.No.	Ratio		Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% Change	Remarks
1	Current ratio	(in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.88	0.89	-0.76%	
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	(in times)	Total Debts	Shareholder's equity	21.91	74.38	-70.55%	Decrease in borrowings and profit after tax (PAT)
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	(in times)	Earning available for Debt service (note i)	Debt service= Interest + Principal repayments	0.93	0.70	32.41%	Due to profit after tax (PAT)
4	Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	(in %)	Net profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	103%	-202%	-151.15%	Due to operationals profit and capital gain on sale of asset
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	(in times)	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	1.66	1.49	11.36%	
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	(in times)	Sale of goods	Average Trade receivable	32.66	26.37	23.84%	
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	(in times)	Purchases of goods	Average Trade payables	4.13	4.48	-7.89%	
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	(in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	(11.38)	(7.26)	56.71%	Improvement in net working capital and increase in turnover
9	Net Profit ratio	(in %)	Net profit for the year (after tax)	Revenue from Operations	2%	9%	-76.38%	Decrease in profit
10	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	(in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Tangible net worth+ Total debts+deferred tax liabilities	11%	17%	-36.06%	Decrease in profit
11	Return on Investment (ROI) - (on fixed income asset class)	(in %)	Interest/ Income generated from weighted average of investments	Average investments	7%	5%	49.10%	Revision in interest rate

Note i : Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + other adjustments like loss/(profit) on sale of Property, Plant & equipments etc.

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Code on Social Security, 2020 :

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post- employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact after the Code becomes effective.

51 The Company has reappointed and paid remuneration to the Managing Director effective from 1st October, 2018 as per the resolution of the board of directors dated 24th August, 2018 in non compliance of certian provision of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has filed on 22/10/2022 the compounding application to regularize the appointment and remuneration of the director as per the applicable provisions of law and rectify the defect . The disposal of compounding application is pending before the appropriate authorities.

52 Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable as the Company does not meet threshold limits as prescribed in section 135 of the Companies Act 2013.

53 The confirmation from the trade receivables and trade payable except in few cases, have not been received. However, the provisions for doubtful debts have been made following ECL method. The impact on profit and loss account and the financial statements, if any, could not be presently ascertained in the absence of confirmations. Write off s and write backs have been made based on the management assessment on case by case basis. Ageing of trade receivables and trade payables has been done from transaction date.

54 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped and / or reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year presentation.

As Per our Report of Even Date Attached
For AMOD AGRAWAL & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 005780N

Amod Agarwal & Associates FRN: 005780N Chartered Accountants

(Smita Gupta)
Partner
Membership No. 087061

Place : Gurgaon
Date : August 14, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Welga Foods Ltd

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

(Gyan Prakash)
Chairman &
Managing Director
Shyam Nagar,
Budaun - 243601
DIN: 00184539

FOR WELGA FOODS LTD. DIRECTOR

(Gaurav Prakash)
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer
C2802, Pioneer Araya, Sec62,
Chakarpur, Gurgaon 122002
DIN: 00159435

55 **Additional regulatory information:**

i) The Company holds title deeds of Immovable Property in its own name. The Company is also the lessee of office premises and where house premises taken on lease by the Company and the lease agreement in respect thereof is duly executed in favour of the lessee.

ii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment.

iii) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person.

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

v) Disclosure of returns/statements submitted by the company to the bank on quarterly basis in respect of borrowings:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Quarter	Name of Bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per Books of Accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reasons for material discrepancies
June,2022 (04.07.2022)	Central Bank of India	Trade Receivable and Inventories	1,304.08	1,890.63	(586.55)	Major difference is on account of basis of valuation of stock and underreporting of trade payable
September ,2022 (04.10.2022)	Central Bank of India	Trade Receivable and Inventories	1,027.25	1,581.51	(554.26)	Major difference is on account of basis of valuation of stock and underreporting of trade payable
December, 2022 (06.01.2023)	Central Bank of India	Trade Receivable and Inventories	881.17	1,914.79	(1,033.62)	Major difference is on account of basis of valuation of stock and underreporting of trade payable
March, 2023 (03.04.2023)	Central Bank of India	Trade Receivable and Inventories	1,456.90	2,172.57	(715.67)	Major difference is on account of basis of valuation of stock and underreporting of trade payable

The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

vi) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

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... charges of satisfaction which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Charge Id	Charge Holder Name	Date of creation/Modification	Amount in Rs.	Location of Registrar	Description of Charge	Period by which charge to be satisfaction	Reason of delay for satisfactions	Satisfied Date
1	90345060	Punjab National Bank	18-Mar-06	75.00	Registrar of Companies, Kanpur	Plant and Machinery at factory at Shiam Nagar, Badaun		Duplicate entry at MCA Portal. Request for Correction is in process	
2		ICICI BANK LTD	17-Jun-21	107.00	Registrar of Companies, Kanpur	Working Capital Limit against collectral security of the immovable property belonging to the director	17-Jul-21	The Bank does not require any charge to be registeresd	
3		ICICI BANK LTD	17-Jun-21	90.00	Registrar of Companies, Kanpur	OD Limit against pledged of Fixed Deposit	17-Jul-21		

viii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

ix) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

x) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

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

xii) Other additional informations are not applicable

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