

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

	Notes	March 31, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,348.36	4,060.19
Right of use assets	5	458.75	215.31
Capital work-in-progress	4	8.00	137.25
Intangible assets	6	0.72	1.06
Financial assets			
i) Investments	7 (a)	3,013.98	1,514.02
ii) Loans	7 (b)	648.13	3,765.35
iii) Other financial asset	7 (c)	25.04	40.87
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	465.00	177.46
Current tax assets (net)	9	-	496.58
Other non-current assets	10	39.36	39.36
Total non-current assets		9,007.33	10,447.46
Current assets			
Inventories	11	23,893.34	19,382.02
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	7 (d)	6,521.48	4,435.17
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7 (e)	48.27	81.33
iv) Other financial assets	7 (c)	130.92	775.70
Other current assets	12	876.55	497.71
Total current assets		31,470.56	25,171.93
Total assets		40,477.90	35,619.39
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	200.10	200.10
Other equity			
Equity component of compound financial instrument	14 (a)	3,952.90	3,952.90
Reserves and surplus	14 (b)	13,754.09	13,060.93
Total equity		17,907.09	17,213.93
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	15 (a)	3,586.63	3,136.76
ii) Lease Liabilities	15 (b)	488.53	246.26
Provisions	16	174.99	132.16
Total non-current liabilities		4,250.15	3,515.18
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	15 (a)	5,995.06	5,772.31
ii) Trade payables			
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	15 (c)	43.64	103.72
b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above	15 (c)	8,744.95	6,271.54
iii) Other financial liabilities	15 (d)	529.74	100.02
iv) Lease Liabilities	15 (b)	53.44	10.07
Provisions	16	24.73	23.83
Current tax liabilities	17 (a)	6.37	67.33
Other current liabilities	17	2,922.74	2,541.45
Total current liabilities		18,320.66	14,890.28
Total liabilities		22,570.81	18,405.46
Total equity and liabilities		40,477.90	35,619.39

Statement of significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.

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

For M S K A & Associates Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nature Bio Foods Limited

Monish Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 505381

Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director & CEO
DIN No. 06919497

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram
Date : 18 May 2023

Place: Delhi
Date : 12 May 2023

Place: Gurugram
Date : 12 May 2023

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	40,650.69	38,349.96
Other income and other gains/(losses)	19	829.37	940.77
Total income		41,480.06	39,290.72
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	20	27,023.07	22,756.38
Purchase of stock-in-trade		2,487.91	2,275.24
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and traded goods	21	(2,231.72)	2,660.90
Employee benefit expense	22	1,629.27	1,415.69
Finance costs	23	862.50	745.25
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	1,168.96	846.09
Other expenses	25	8,676.26	6,662.23
Total expenses		39,616.25	37,361.78
Profit before tax		1,863.81	1,928.94
Income tax expense	27		
- Current tax		683.41	670.02
- Deferred tax	8	(92.54)	(66.29)
Total Tax expense		590.87	603.73
Profit for the year		1,272.94	1,325.21
Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</u>			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations {Gain / (Loss)}	16 (a)	(29.14)	(9.91)
Income tax relating to these items	8	7.33	2.49
<u>2. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</u>			
Profit/(Loss) on cashflow hedge reserve		(745.64)	(162.92)
Income tax relating to these items		187.66	41.00
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(579.79)	(129.32)
Total comprehensive income for the year		693.15	1,195.89
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each :	26		
Basic (Rs.)		48.98	50.99
Diluted (Rs.)		48.98	50.99

Statement of significant accounting policies

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The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.

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

For M S K A & Associates Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nature Bio Foods Limited



Monish Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 505381





Jai Sheel Oberoi
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Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram
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Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Statement of Standalone Cash Flow For the Year ended March 31, 2023

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(Rs. In Lakhs)		
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,863.81	1,928.94
Adjustment for:		
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,168.96	846.09
Interest income	(271.93)	(302.18)
Unrealised Gain on foreign currency transaction	(81.61)	13.02
Loss/ (profit) on sale of property, plant & equipments (net)	(13.38)	1.47
Provision for Employee benefits	49.20	31.17
Interst on Income tax refund	(25.46)	-
Finance cost	840.40	716.23
Operating profit before change in operating assets & liability	3,529.99	3,234.74
Change In operating assets & liability		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	2,412.10	1,392.10
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	60.84	(39.24)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	381.29	(221.77)
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	(34.61)	(17.96)
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(2,003.48)	(750.76)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(4,511.32)	187.47
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	268.02	76.00
(Increase)/ Decrease in other non current financial assets	3,133.05	(1.80)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	(363.55)	622.90
(Increase)/ Decrease in other non current asset	-	0.48
Cash generated/(used in) operations	2,872.33	4,482.16
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	222.32	595.54
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	2,650.01	3,886.62
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant equipment and intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress)	(1,278.35)	(1,621.54)
Proceeds from First Idea builders	-	78.00
Proceeds from MVL Credit Holding & Leasing Limited	-	110.00
Sale proceeds from property, plant and equipment	32.96	77.66
Interest received	271.93	294.87
Lease rent paid	(95.82)	-
Investment in equity shares of subsidiary Company	(1,499.96)	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	(2,569.24)	(1,061.01)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Long term loan		
Proceeds from/(repayment) of Long term loan (net)	(38.48)	34.57
Proceeds from/(repayment) of packing credit loan (net)	238.19	(2,551.67)
Interest paid	(313.53)	(275.59)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	(113.82)	(2,792.69)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(33.06)	32.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	81.33	48.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	48.27	81.33
Cash and cash equivalents comprises:		
Cash on hand	0.78	1.04
Balances with the banks:		
- in current accounts	47.49	80.29
- Deposits with original maturity Less than 3 months	-	-
	48.27	81.33

Statement of significant accounting policies

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes are an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105047W

Monish Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 505381

Place: Gurugram

Date : 18 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nature Bio Foods Limited

Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director & CEO
DIN No. 06919497

Place: Delhi

Date : 12 May 2023

Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram

Date : 12 May 2023

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Statement of Standalone Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

a) Equity share capital

	Notes	Rs. in Lakhs
As at April 01, 2021	13	200.10
Add: Shares issued during the year		-
As at March 31, 2022	13	200.10
Add: Shares issued during the year		-
As at March 31, 2023	13	200.10

b) Other equity

	Notes	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Equity component of compound financial instrument	Cash Flow Hedging Reserve	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	14	11,456.29	4.90	3,952.90	403.87	15,817.96
Profit for the year		1,325.21	-	-	-	1,325.21
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations (Net of Tax)		(7.41)	-	-	-	(7.41)
Profit on Cash Flow Hedge (Net of Tax)		-	-	-	(121.91)	(121.91)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,317.80	-	-	(121.91)	1,195.88
Balance as at March 31, 2022	14	12,774.09	4.90	3,952.90	281.96	17,013.83
Balance as at April 1, 2022		12,774.09	4.90	3,952.90	281.96	17,013.83
Profit for the year		1,272.94	-	-	-	1,272.94
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations (Net of Tax)		(21.81)	-	-	-	(21.81)
Profit on Cash Flow Hedge (Net of Tax)		-	-	-	(557.98)	(557.98)
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,251.14	-	-	(557.98)	693.16
Balance as at March 31, 2023		14,025.21	4.90	3,952.90	(276.02)	17,706.99


The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.


For M S K A & Associates Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105047W


Manish Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 505381
Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nature Bio Foods Limited


Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director & CEO
DIN No. 06919497
Place: Delhi
Date: 12 May 2023


Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773
Place: Gurugram
Date: 12 May 2023

NATURE BIO-FOODS LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

Nature Bio-Foods Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on November 25, 2005 under the provisions of erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of LT Foods Limited, a listed company incorporated in India.

The Company is in the business of milling, processing and marketing of branded and non-branded organic basmati rice and manufacturing of organic rice food products in the domestic and overseas market. Its operations include procurement, storage, processing, packaging and distribution of food products.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated:

(i) Basis of Preparation

a. Compliance with Ind AS

The Standalone financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b. Historical Cost Convention

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

c. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:



- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle*,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

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

(ii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The Company has identified its Whole Time Directors as Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), who assesses the financial performance of the Company and makes strategic decisions.

The Company has structured its operations into the following two segments:

Rice: Organic rice processing and marketing by the Company.

Others: Organic pulses, organic flour, organic oil and oilseeds, organic nuts, organic spices and herbs, organic millets, etc. traded by the Company.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets / liabilities".

(iii) Foreign currency transactions

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment is insignificant.

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

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.



Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(iv) Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of goods:

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

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

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

Satisfaction of performance obligations

The Company's revenue is derived from the single performance obligation to transfer primarily rice and other products under arrangements in which the transfer of control of the products and the fulfillment of the Company's performance obligation occur at the same time. Therefore, revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company transfers control at the point in time the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods.

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



Payment terms

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

Rental income:

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

(v) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(vi) Leases**As a lessee**

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for lands. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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 assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.



The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(vii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised 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 costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(viii) Investments in Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less provision for impairment, if any. Investment in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of investments exceeds its recoverable amount.



(ix) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(x) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. Trade receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(xi) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, traded and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials, direct labour, and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on the basis of the 'Weighted average method'. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision for inventory obsolescence is made based on the best estimates of management. Stores and spares having useful life of more than twelve months are capitalized as tangible assets under "Property, plant and equipment" and are depreciated prospectively over their remaining useful lives in accordance with Ind AS 16.

(xii) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

a. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and;
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flow.



For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/ (expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

c. Impairment of financial assets



The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 29 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

d. De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

e. Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(xiii) Derivatives and hedging activities

a) Hedge accounting policy

Initial and subsequent measurement

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



when the fair value is negative. Foreign currency risk of non-derivative financial liabilities used for hedging is measured using spot rates.

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

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

liabilities in the financial statements.

When hedge accounting is applied:

- for fair value hedges of recognised assets and liabilities, changes in fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and compensate for the effective portion of symmetrical changes in the fair value of the derivatives.
- for cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non financial asset or liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

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

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



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

b) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in host contract are separated only if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

(xiv) Derecognition Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency.

(xv) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation /amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over the useful lives, using the written down value method. For certain assets, the useful life has been considered as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and for the remaining assets the useful life have been determined by the management basis on technical evaluation considering the nature of assets.

Estimated useful life as given below:



Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Buildings	30/15/10/5/3 Years
Plant and Equipment	30/15/10/8/5 Years
Office Equipment	6/5/3 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10/5 Years
Vehicles	8/5 Years
Computers	5/3 Years
Lab Equipments	15/10 Years

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The useful lives and residual value are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Cost of leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within Other Income/Other Expense in Statement of Profit and loss.

(xvi) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets being Computer software are stated at their cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised on as written down basis over their estimated useful lives which has been considered as 3 years.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. It shall be recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(xvii) Capital work in Progress

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

(xviii) Trade and other payables



These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(xix) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

(xx) Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(xxi) Compound Financial Instruments

Cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCCPS) are separated into liability and equity component based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of CCCPS, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a fair valuation principles as stated in IND AS 109. This amount is classified as financial liability measured at amortised cost until it is extinguished on redemption. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the benefit derived by the Company for obtaining the loan at below market rate of interest and is recognized in equity. The carrying amount of such equity is not re-measured in subsequent years. Refer note 14(a) for details of the CCCPS.

(xxii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets



Provisions

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

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there 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 where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are disclosed when there 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 entity.

(xxiii) Employee benefits

i. Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

ii. Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method at the end of each year. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in the statement of profit and loss.



The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

iii. Gratuity obligation

The Company provides for gratuity, a Defined Benefit Plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the Balance Sheet date. The Gratuity Fund is recognized by the income tax authorities and is administered through trustees. The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

iv. Provident fund

Contribution towards provident fund for certain employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

(xxiv) Earnings per share (EPS)

a. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit or loss for the period attributable to owners of the company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year, if any.

b. Diluted earnings per share



Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xxv) Fair Value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(xxvi) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(xxvii) Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



3. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Critical estimates and judgements:

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimated useful life of tangible assets - Note 4
- Estimation of defined benefit obligations - Note 16

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

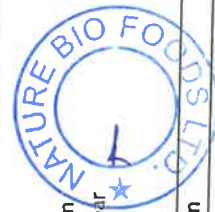


Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

Description	Building (Refer note Vii below)							Plant and machinery				Furniture and fixture			Vehicles		Office equipment		Computers		Lab Equipments		Total
Year ended March 31, 2022																							
Gross carrying amount	3,088.53	1,716.84	152.34	374.39	381.65	91.55	28.58	5,833.88															
Opening gross carrying amount	15.22	1,443.00	5.97	76.67	22.17	22.18	-	1,585.21															
Additions during the year	(67.61)	(29.95)	-	-	(1.22)	-	-	(98.78)															
Disposals during the year	3,036.14	3,129.89	158.31	451.07	402.60	113.73	28.58	7,320.31															
Closing gross carrying amount																							
Accumulated depreciation																							
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,108.36	671.16	106.99	221.83	254.76	82.24	14.42	2,459.76															
Depreciation charge during the year	381.23	304.10	12.03	62.36	46.54	16.67	-	822.93															
Disposals during the year	(18.33)	(3.68)	-	-	(0.57)	-	-	(22.58)															
Closing accumulated depreciation	1,471.26	971.58	119.02	284.19	300.73	98.91	14.42	3,260.12															
Net carrying amount	1,564.88	2,158.31	39.29	166.87	101.87	14.82	14.16	4,060.19															
Year ended March 31, 2023																							
Gross carrying amount	3,036.14	3,129.89	158.31	451.07	402.60	113.73	28.58	7,320.31															
Opening gross carrying amount	453.85	843.91	0.32	12.48	61.39	20.36	-	1,392.31															
Additions during the year	(73.84)	(4.56)	-	(47.74)	-	-	-	(126.14)															
Disposals during the year	186.09	(158.13)	1.47	(19.99)	(15.26)	10.92	(5.10)	-															
Reclassification	3,602.24	3,811.11	160.10	395.81	448.73	145.01	23.48	8,586.48															
Closing gross carrying amount																							
Accumulated depreciation																							
Opening accumulated depreciation	1,471.26	971.58	119.02	284.19	300.73	98.91	14.42	3,260.12															
Depreciation charge during the year	390.08	578.02	10.35	50.29	55.82	-	-	1,084.56															
Disposals during the year	(64.30)	(0.30)	-	(41.96)	-	-	-	(106.56)															
Reclassification	87.35	(96.33)	1.11	(15.99)	(0.49)	20.95	3.39	-															
Closing accumulated depreciation	1,884.39	1,452.97	130.49	276.53	356.06	119.86	17.81	4,238.12															
Net carrying amount	1,717.85	2,358.14	29.61	119.28	92.68	25.15	5.67	4,348.36															



(i) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security :
Refer to note 37 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

(ii) Contractual obligations

Refer to note 33(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(iii) Capital Work in progress

Capital Work in progress mainly comprises of storage facility etc.



Capital work-in-progress

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital work-in-progress	8.00	137.25
	8.00	137.25
Movement in capital work in progress:		
Capital work-in-progress as at 1 April 2021		86.55
Add: Additions during the year		137.25
Less: Capitalization during the year		(86.55)
Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2022		137.25
Add: Additions during the year		
Less: Capitalization during the year		8.00
Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2023		(137.25)
		8.00
* Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2023 mainly comprises of plant and machinery and Building etc.		
** Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2022 mainly comprises of plant and machinery and Building etc.		

Ageing of Capital work in progress is as below:

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	
CWIP				
Project in Progress		8.00	-	
Project temporarily Suspended		-	-	8.00



As at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	
Project in Progress		137.25		
Project temporarily Suspended				137.25



(iv) Details of depreciation expense are stated in Note 24 on Depreciation and amortisation expense.

(v) Deletions during the year include assets transferred to Subsidiary Company amounting to Rs. 6.26 lakhs as stated in Note 34.

(vi) Additions during the year include assets transferred from subsidiary amounting to Rs 236.43 lakhs as stated in Note 34.

(vii) Building includes leasehold development of structures (Temporary & Permanent) constructed on leasehold and being amortised over the lower of construction life or life of leasehold land. Net carrying amounts to Rs. 1633.49 lakhs (Rs. 1630.62 lakhs March 31, 2022)

(viii) During the year, the company has not revalued its property plant and equipment.

(ix) Critical Judgement:

Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economy obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.



Note 5 : Right of use assets

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right to use of the assets for the year end 31st March 2023:

Particulars	Category of Assets	Total
Land		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	215.31	215.31
Additions	327.48	327.48
Deletion	-	-
Depreciation	(84.04)	(84.04)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	458.75	458.75
Land		
Balance as at April 1, 2021	237.13	237.13
Additions	-	-
Deletion	-	-
Depreciation	(21.82)	(21.82)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	215.31	215.31

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in statement of profit and loss.

There is not any intangible asset under development.

The following is the breakup of Current and Non Current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Current lease liabilities (Refer note 15 (b))	53.44	10.07
Non Current lease liabilities (Refer note 15 (b))	488.53	246.26

The following is the movement in lease liability during the year ended March 31, 2023:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	Year ended 31 st March 2022
Balance at the beginning	256.34	263.54
Additions	327.49	-
Finance cost accrued there on	53.96	30.23
Deletions	-	-
Payment of lease liability	(95.82)	(37.43)
Balance at the end	541.97	256.34

The table provides details regarding the contractual maturities of Lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 on undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Less than one year	102.17	39.04
One to five years	419.21	123.74
More than Five years	679.54	322.77
Total	1,200.92	485.55

The company does not face a significant liquidity risk to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease as and when they fall due.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 29

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	84.05	21.82
Interest expense on lease liabilities	53.96	30.23
Expense relating to short-term leases	150.65	286.15
Total	288.66	338.19



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 6 : Intangible assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Year ended Mar 31, 2022		
Opening gross carrying amount	13.30	13.30
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	13.30	13.30
Opening accumulated amortisation	10.93	10.93
Amortisation charge during the year	1.31	1.31
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	12.24	12.24
Closing net carrying amount	1.06	1.06
Year ended Mar 31, 2023		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	13.30	13.30
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	13.30	13.30
Opening accumulated amortisation	12.24	12.24
Amortisation charge during the year	0.35	0.35
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	12.58	12.58
Closing net carrying amount	0.72	0.72

Note :

(i) Details of amortisation expense are stated in Note 24 on Depreciation and amortisation expense.



Note 7 : Financial Assets

7 (a) Non-current investments	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid up)		
Subsidiaries:		
47,50,918 (March 31, 2022 : 36,21,430) equity shares of Ecopure Specialities Limited, India (refer note (i) below)	3,004.96	1,505.00
10 (March 31, 2022 : 10) equity shares of Nature Bio Foods BV, Netherland	0.01	0.01
Total (equity instruments)	3,004.97	1,505.01
Investments at fair value through statement of profit & loss		
Keyman insurance policy	9.01	9.01
Total non current Investments	3,013.98	1,514.02
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value there of	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments; and	3,004.97	1,505.01
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Note (i): During the year, the company has invested Rs. 1499.96 lakhs in equity shares of Ecopure Specialities Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, at Rs 132.8 per share

7 (b) Loans	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loan to Subsidiary	648.13	3,765.35
Total Loans	648.13	3,765.35
Break-up of security details		
Loans considered good- Secured	-	-
Loans considered good- Unsecured	648.13	3,765.35
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans- credit impaired	-	-
Total	648.13	3,765.35
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total Loans	648.13	3,765.35

(a) No loans are due from director, Promoters or other officer of the company either severally or jointly with any other persons other than disclosed above. Further, no loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, director or member other than disclosed above.

7 (c) Other Financial assets	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Security deposits	-	24.05	-	36.88
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	376.77	-
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	-	-	1.44	-
Interest accrued and due on advance to related Party (refer note no 34)	40.95	-	271.11	-
Subvention on interest expense receivable	-	-	62.15	-
Export incentive recoverable	83.72	-	54.98	-
Bank deposits*	6.25	-	9.25	3.00
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Derivative component of compound financial instrument	-	0.99	-	0.99
Total other financial assets	130.92	25.04	775.70	40.87

* These comprises fixed deposit under lien having maturity of more than 12 months.



Note 7 (d) : Trade receivables

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	294.82	899.25
Receivables from related parties (refer note 34 & note (i) below)	6,226.66	3,535.92
Total Receivables	6,521.48	4,435.17

Break-up of Trade Receivables

Trade receivable considered good- Secured	-	-
Trade receivable considered good- Unsecured	6,521.48	4,435.17
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-
Total	6,521.48	4,435.17
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total Trade receivables	6,521.48	4,435.17

(i) Includes receivables from companies in which Director of the Company is also a Director

2,438.17

Ageing as on March 31, 2023	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
	Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	4,840.44	1,644.26	35.18	1.58	-	-	6,521.48
	Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4,840.44	1,644.26	35.18	1.58	-	-	6,521.48

Ageing as on March 31, 2022	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
	Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	1,822.68	2,505.96	106.54	-	-	-	4,435.17
	Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,822.68	2,505.96	106.54	-	-	-	4,435.17

Note 7 (e): Cash and cash equivalents

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.78	1.04
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	47.49	80.29
- Deposits with original maturity Less than 3 months	-	-
	48.27	81.33

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 8 : Deferred tax assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Deferred Tax Assets:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employees benefits	50.27	39.26
Depreciation	300.95	222.71
Lease Assets	20.94	10.32
Derivative MTM	92.84	-
Total	465.00	272.29
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Derivative MTM	-	94.83
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)*	465.00	177.46

* Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing taxation laws.

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)

	Depreciation	Provision for employees benefits	Lease Assets	Derivative MTM	Total
As At April 01, 2021	163.41	33.45	6.65	(135.83)	67.66
(Charged)/credited:					
- to profit or loss	59.30	3.32	3.68	-	66.29
- to Other comprehensive income	-	2.49	-	41.00	43.50
As at March 31, 2022	222.71	39.26	10.32	(94.83)	177.46
(Charged)/credited:					
- to profit or loss	78.24	3.67	10.62	-	92.54
- to Other comprehensive income	-	7.33	-	187.66	195.00
As at March 31, 2023	300.95	50.27	20.94	92.84	465.00

Note 9 : Current tax assets (net)

Advance income tax [net of provision for tax Nil (previous year Rs. 2,231.48 Lakhs)]

Total current tax assets (net)

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance income tax [net of provision for tax Nil (previous year Rs. 2,231.48 Lakhs)]	-	496.58
Total current tax assets (net)	-	496.58

Note 10 : Other non-current assets

Interest accrued and due on advance for property

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest accrued and due on advance for property	39.36	39.36
	39.36	39.36



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 11 : Inventories	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Raw materials	13,008.11	10,606.71
Semi Finished Goods	7,610.83	5,627.59
Finished goods [including goods in transit of Rs. 1091.73 lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs. 244.05 lakhs)]	1,151.36	1,496.54
Traded goods	1,399.48	805.82
Stores and spares	313.22	279.51
Packing Material	410.34	565.85
Total inventories	23,893.34	19,382.02

Note 12 : Other current assets	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Prepaid expenses	148.56	71.64		
Loan to employee	25.42	12.92		
Advances to vendors	192.98	188.33		
Balance with government authority	421.70	145.08		
Capital Advance	37.37	22.08		
Advance to related parties (refer note 34 & note (i) below)	50.52	57.66		
Total other current assets	876.55	497.71		

(i) Includes advance to companies in which Director of the Company is also a Director 50.52 57.66



Note 13 : Equity share capital

	Equity shares		Preference shares	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised share capital (par value of Rs 10)				
As at April 01, 2021	25,00,000	250.00	24,00,000	240.00
Increase during the year				
As at March 31, 2022	25,00,000	250.00	24,00,000	240.00
Increase during the year				
As at March 31, 2023	25,00,000	250.00	24,00,000	240.00

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital (par value of Rs 10)		
As at April 01, 2021	20,01,000	200.10
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	20,01,000	200.10
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	20,01,000	200.10

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has issued one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Shares of Company held by its holding company :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
LT Foods Limited- Holding Company	20,00,000	99.95	20,00,000	99.95

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
LT Foods Limited- Holding Company	20,00,000	99.95	20,00,000	99.95

(iii) Details of Promotar shareholders holding in the Company as on 31.03.2023

Name of the Promotar	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		% Change in Year
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00005%	1	0.00005%	0.00000%
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00005%	1	0.00005%	0.00000%
Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00005%	1	0.00005%	0.00000%
Ms. Vandana Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00005%	1	0.00005%	0.00000%
Ms. Sakshi Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00005%	1	0.00005%	0.00000%
Ms. Ranju Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00005%	1	0.00005%	0.00000%
LT Foods Limited	19,99,994	99.99970%	19,99,994	99.99970%	0.00000%
Total Shares	20,00,000	100.00000%	20,00,000	100.00000%	0.00%

Note 1 : Nominee shareholders holding in the company as on March 31, 2023.

Note 14 (a) : Equity component of compound financial instrument

	Rs. in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,952.90	3,952.90
Add : Equity component of financial instrument issue during the year - net of transaction costs (refer note (i) below)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,952.90	3,952.90

Note (i): During the FY 2018-19 the Company issued 2,398,000 numbers of 0.01% Cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCCPS) having face value of Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 240 through private placement of shares. Out of the total, 2,374,020 CCCPS are subscribed by India Agri Business Fund II Ltd and 23980 CCCPS are subscribed by Real Trust II. CCCPS carries cumulative dividend of 0.01% p.a. CCCPS shall be converted into equity shares and in any event at the expiry of 8 years from the Tranche I completion date. The presentation of the liability, equity and derivative portion of these shares is explained in Note 2(xxi).

Note 14 (b) : Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Securities premiums	4.90	4.90
Retained earnings	14,025.21	12,774.08
Cash flow hedging reserves	(276.02)	281.96
Total Reserves & Surplus	13,754.09	13,060.93

(i) Securities premium

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year (refer Note (a) below)	4.90	4.90
Add: Securities Premium on issue of equity shares	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	4.90	4.90

(ii) Retained earnings

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,774.08	11,456.29
Net profit for the year	1,272.94	1,325.21
<i>Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings</i>		
- Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit obligation, net of tax (refer note 16a)	(21.81)	(7.41)
Balance at the end of the year	14,025.21	12,774.08

(iii) Cash flow hedging reserves

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	281.96	403.87
Less: Profit/(Loss) on cashflow hedge reserve, net of tax (refer note (b) below)	(557.98)	(121.91)
	(276.02)	281.96

Note (a): During the FY 2018-19, Company had issued 1,000 equity shares having face value of Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 490 through private placement of shares. Out of this, 990 shares are subscribed by India Agri Business Fund II Ltd and 10 shares to Real Trust II. Securities premium was used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. During the Year, 10 shares of Real Trust II has been transferred to India Agri Business Fund II Ltd

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

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

Note (d): No shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments



Note 15 : Financial Liabilities

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Note 15 (a) Borrowings				
Secured:				
Vehicle loan from banks (refer note (i), (ii) & (iii) below)				
From banks	8.09	23.04	31.13	38.48
From other financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Packing credit loan from Banks (refer note (i), (ii) & (iii) below)	-	5,972.02	-	5,733.83
Unsecured:				
Liability component of compound financial instrument - net of transaction costs (refer note 14 (a)(i))	3,578.54	-	3,105.63	-
	3,586.63	5,995.06	3,136.76	5,772.31

(i) Details of Security provided in respect of secured borrowings are as under:

(a) Vehicle loan is secured by hypothecation of the respective motor vehicle financed

(b) Packing credit loan security:

Primary Security: Packing credit loans from banks are secured by hypothecation of both present and future stock of raw material, semi finished goods, finished goods, Stores and spares, packing material, stock in trade, other current assets and moveable fixed assets.

Collateral Security: Personal Guarantee by Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora, Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora & Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora and corporate guarantee by LT Foods Limited.

The details of financial and non financial assets pledged as security for current and non current borrowings are disclosed in Note 37.

(ii) Details of terms of borrowings is as under:

(a) Vehicle loans:

Name of the bank	Amount of sanction	Year of sanction	Rate of interest	Date of Maturity	Total amount of installment	Balance outstanding March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding March 31, 2022
Vehicle loans							
HDFC Bank	65.70	2021-22	8.00%	July 5, 2024	74.06	31.13	52.41
HDFC Bank	48.43	2019-20	9.50%	March 5, 2023	18.05	-	17.20
						31.13	69.61

Details of terms of repayment of vehicle loans are as under:

Financial year:

2022-23
2023-24
2024-25

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	-	38.48
	23.04	23.04
	8.09	8.09
	31.13	69.62

(b) Packing credit Loan- Loan taken from banks repayable within six months or nine months from the date as per the applicable terms of different banks and having floating interest rate. The interest rate on the above loans from banks are linked to the respective MCLR/SOFR which are floating in nature. The interest rate ranges from 7.00% to 8.20%

(iii) Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented.

Cash and cash equivalents

Current borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowings)

Non-Current borrowings

Net Debt

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	48.27	81.33
Current borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowings)	(5,995.06)	(5,772.31)
Non-Current borrowings	(3,586.63)	(3,136.76)
Net Debt	(9,533.42)	(8,827.74)

Particulars

	Cash and cash equivalents	Current Borrowings	Non-Current Borrowings	Rs. in Lakhs Total
Net debt as on April 01, 2021	48.41	(8,302.70)	(2,713.08)	(10,967.37)
Cash & Cash Equivalent Movement	32.92	-	-	32.92
Cash movement of loan :				
-Proceeds	-	(15,655.03)	(65.67)	(15,720.70)
-Repayment	-	18,223.90	13.91	18,237.81
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	(38.48)	38.48	-
Interest expense	-	(270.05)	(415.94)	(685.98)
Interest paid	-	270.05	5.54	275.60
Net debt as on March 31, 2022	81.33	(5,772.31)	(3,136.76)	(8,827.74)
Cash & Cash Equivalent Movement	(33.06)	-	-	(33.06)
Cash movement of loan :				
-Proceeds	-	(24,622.00)	-	(24,622.00)
-Repayment	-	24,422.29	-	24,422.29
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	(23.04)	23.04	-
Interest expense	-	(309.28)	(477.16)	(786.44)
Interest paid	-	309.28	4.25	313.53
Net debt as on March 31, 2023	48.27	(5,995.06)	(3,586.63)	(9,533.42)



Note 15 (b) : Other non-current financial liabilities

Non- Current

Lease liability payable beyond 12 months

Current

Lease liability payable within 12 months

Total

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		488.53	246.26
		53.44	10.07
		541.97	256.33

Note 15 (c) : Trade payables

Trade Payables: Micro and small enterprises (refer note 32)

Trade payable : Others

Trade payable to related Parties (refer note 34 and note (i) below)

Total trade payables

(i) Includes payable to companies in which Director of the Company is also a Director

Ageing as on 31 March 2023

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		43.64	103.72
		8,463.84	6,107.37
		281.11	164.18
		8,788.59	6,375.27

281.11 164.18

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME	43.64	-	-	-	-	43.64
(ii) Other	532.80	7,768.63	3.56	-	13.98	8,318.97
(iii) Disputed Due- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Due- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	576.44	7,768.63	3.56	-	13.98	8,362.61
Add: Unbilled dues						425.98
Total trade payables						8,788.59

Ageing as on 31 March 2022

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME	57.90	45.83	-	-	-	103.72
(ii) Other	468.77	5,331.49	49.25	26.72	8.78	5,885.01
(iii) Disputed Due- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Due- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	526.67	5,377.32	49.25	26.72	8.78	5,988.73
Add: Unbilled dues						386.54
Total trade payables						6,375.27

Note 15 (d) : Other current financial liabilities

Foreign exchange forward contracts

Employees benefits payable

Employee related payable

Payable to fair farming foundation

Capital creditors

Total other current financial liabilities

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		368.87	-
		114.22	89.91
		0.74	2.91
		20.81	2.15
		25.10	5.05
		529.74	100.02



Note 16(a) : Employee benefit obligations**(i) Leave obligations**

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for privileged earned leaves.

The amount of the provision of Rs. 5.47 lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs. 5.81 lakhs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leaves or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	45.51	31.84

(ii) Gratuity

The Company offers its employees defined-benefit plans in the form of a gratuity scheme (a lump sum amount). Benefits under the defined benefit plans are based on years of service and the employee's compensation (immediately before retirement). The gratuity scheme covers all regular employees. In the case of the gratuity scheme, the Company contributes to a trust administered by Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited and PNB Met Life. The Gratuity fund is approved by Income Tax Authorities. Commitments are actuarially determined at year-end. Actuarial valuation is done based on "Projected Unit Credit" method. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The Company provides for gratuity for employees with Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Term Insurance and PNB Met Life in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. For the funded plan the Company makes contributions to recognized funds in India.

Balance sheet amounts - Defined benefit plan : Gratuity

The Company has formed a trust which has taken the "Employee Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme" with Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited and PNB Met life to fund its obligation towards payment of gratuity to its employees.

ii(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss :

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	25.06	16.62
Interest cost	9.36	6.70
Interest income from plan assets	(0.76)	(0.07)
Past Service Cost	-	-
Adjustment	-	-
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	33.66	23.25

ii (b) Movement of Defined benefit obligation during the period :

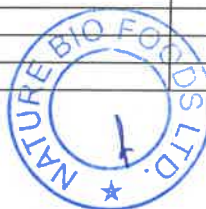
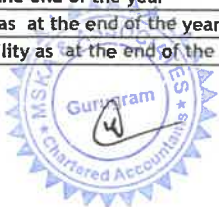
Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	129.04	101.27
Current service cost	25.06	18.22
Interest cost	9.36	6.70
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	29.14	9.83
Benefits paid	(5.36)	(6.98)
Past service cost	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	187.24	129.04

ii (c) Breakup of actuarial (gain)/loss:

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in demographic assumption	5.65	1.66
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	(2.64)	(11.60)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	26.13	19.77
Total actuarial (gain)	29.14	9.83

ii(c) Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Liability as at the start of the year	118.35	100.19
Total Charge /(Credit) recognised in profit & Loss	33.66	23.25
Total Remeasurements recognised in Other comprehensive income/loss	29.14	9.91
Adjustment	0.74	-
Actual Company Contribution	(33.15)	(15.00)
Liability as as at the end of the year	148.74	118.35
Current Liability as at the end of the year	19.26	18.02
Non current Liability as at the end of the year	129.48	100.33



ii(d) Change in fair value of assets:

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	10.70	1.08
Interest Income Plan Assets	0.76	0.07
Actual Company Contributions	33.15	15.00
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(0.76)	(0.08)
Benefits paid	(5.36)	(5.37)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	38.49	10.70

Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

ii(e) In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19, an actuarial valuation was carried out in respect of the gratuity based on the following significant assumptions:

Assumptions	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.32%	7.06%
Estimated Rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.32%	7.06%
Withdrawal rate	8.00%	15.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Rate of increase in compensation	9.00%	9.00%

The discount rate assumed is determined by reference to market yield at the Balance Sheet date on government bonds. The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

ii(f) Sensitivity analysis :

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Description	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	187.24	129.04
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	(14.14)	(7.02)
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	16.23	7.84
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	187.24	129.04
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	11.95	7.20
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	(11.85)	(7.13)

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

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

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation for next 10 years (undiscounted)

Description	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within next 12 months	19.95	18.65
Between 2-5 years	58.44	57.48
Beyond 5 years	93.53	61.65

(iii) Provident fund

Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. Contribution made by the Company during the year is Rs 67.92 lakhs (March 31, 2022: Rs 47.58 lakhs).

(iv) : Employee benefits Contribution plans

The Company has charged the following costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Contribution to provident and other funds in Note 22 - Employee benefit expenses.

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident fund	67.92	47.58
Employees' State Insurance	8.86	4.94
Total	76.78	52.52



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 16 : Provisions

	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(f) Employee benefit obligations (refer note 16 (a))				
Gratuity	19.26	129.48	18.02	100.32
Compensated absences	5.47	45.51	5.81	31.84
Total provisions	24.73	174.99	23.83	132.16

Note 17 : Other current liabilities

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	76.77	50.30
Advances from customers	2,845.97	2,491.15
Total other current liabilities	2,922.74	2,541.45

Note 17 (a) : Current tax liabilities

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for taxation [Net of Advance tax Rs. 678.15 lakhs(previous year Rs. 602.69lakhs)]	6.37	67.33
Total current tax liabilities	6.37	67.33



Note 18 : Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

- (i) Identify the contract(s) with customer;
- (ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) Determine the transaction price;
- (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- (v) Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

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

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Advance from Customers:

Description

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	2,491.15	2,698.58
Performance obligations satisfied in current year	(2,491.15)	(2,496.30)
Amount received in the current year having outstanding performance obligations	2,845.97	2,488.86
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	<u>2,845.97</u>	<u>2,491.15</u>

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

Disaggregation of revenue

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

Timing of revenue recognition

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue recognised over time	40,650.69	38,349.96
Revenue recognised at point in time	<u>40,650.69</u>	<u>38,349.96</u>

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

Description

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	
Contract liabilities related to sale of goods and services					
Advance from customers	-	2,845.97	-	-	2,491.14
Trade receivables	-	6,521.48	-	-	4,435.17

Revenue from operations

Sale of products

Export

Domestic

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Export	27,802.27	20,297.81
Domestic	12,679.59	17,972.01
Other operating revenues		
Sales of Scrap	168.83	80.14
Total revenue from operations	<u>40,650.69</u>	<u>38,349.96</u>

Details of products sold

Product sold :

Rice

Others

Total revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Rice	37,729.80	34,103.59
Others	2,920.89	4,246.36
Total revenue from operations	<u>40,650.69</u>	<u>38,349.96</u>

Pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 115, the reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price on account of adjustments made to the contract price is as follows:

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Contract price

Adjustments for:

Discounts

Refunds/Adjustment

Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Contract price	40,707.41	38,188.89	
Discounts	(33.54)	(129.64)	
Refunds/Adjustment	(23.18)	290.71	
Revenue from operations	<u>40,650.69</u>	<u>38,349.96</u>	



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 19 : Other income and other gains/(losses)	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Other income		
Export incentives	267.48	332.25
Interest income from financial assets (at amortised cost) :		
(i) Deposits with banks	0.51	0.96
(ii) Others (refer note (i) below)	271.42	301.23
Profit on sale of PPE	13.38	-
Insurance Claim Received	-	106.87
Interest on income tax refund	25.46	-
Miscellaneous income	9.26	19.51
Total other income	587.51	760.82

Note (i): Others include interest on inter corporate advance to Ecopure Specialities limited

(b) Other gains

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	Net gain/(loss) on foreign currency transaction and translations	241.86
Total other gain	241.86	179.94
Total (a+b)	829.37	940.77



(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 20 : Cost of materials consumed	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Cost of raw material consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	10,606.71	8,291.85
Add : Purchases during the year	28,281.16	24,079.80
	38,887.87	32,371.65
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	13,008.11	10,606.71
Cost of raw material consumed during the year (a)	25,879.76	21,764.94
b) Cost of packing material consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	565.85	569.96
Add : Purchases during the year	987.80	987.33
	1,553.65	1,557.29
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	410.34	565.85
Cost of packing material consumed during the year (b)	1,143.31	991.44
Cost of material consumed during the year (a+b)	27,023.07	22,756.38

Note 21 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and traded goods

	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Semi Finished Goods	5,627.59	4,710.54
Finished Goods	1,496.54	3,974.67
Traded Goods	805.82	1,905.64
Total inventories at the beginning of the year	7,929.95	10,590.85
Inventories at the end of the year		
Semi Finished Goods	7,610.83	5,627.59
Finished Goods	1,151.36	1,496.54
Traded Goods	1,399.48	805.82
Total inventories at the end of the year	10,161.67	7,929.95
Net (increase)/decrease	(2,231.72)	2,660.90



(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 22 : Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,381.03	1,258.84
Gratuity (refer note 16(a))	33.66	23.25
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 16(a))	76.78	52.52
Leave compensation	15.54	7.92
Staff welfare expenses	122.26	73.16
Total Employee benefit expense	1,629.27	1,415.69

Note 23 : Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Interest expense on :		
(i) Borrowings (net of subvention interest income of Rs 215 lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs 300.02 lakhs))	313.53	275.99
(ii) Interest on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	472.91	410.41
(iii) Others	53.96	30.23
(b) Bank charges	22.10	29.02
Total finance costs	862.50	745.25

Note 24 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	1,084.56	822.96
(ii) Amortization of Right to use asset (refer note 5)	84.05	21.82
(iii) Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	0.35	1.31
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,168.96	846.09



(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 25 : Other expenses	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Milling charges and other process charges	108.27	431.96
Rent	150.65	286.15
Consumption of stores and spares parts	750.04	558.18
Power and fuel	462.38	303.58
Labour Charges	230.22	164.91
Insurance charges	155.37	136.84
Rates and taxes	130.81	86.70
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 25 (a) below)	16.25	16.25
Telephone and communication charges	29.65	25.91
Legal and professional charges	354.01	211.66
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and machinery	22.62	7.14
-Buildings	34.33	77.53
-Others	183.69	208.62
Conveyance	48.14	40.05
Tour and travelling expenses	426.07	204.44
Donations	-	-
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note (25 (b) below)	40.50	49.25
Freight, Clearing & Forwarding	4,480.83	2,474.55
Testing, inspection and certification	717.85	901.52
Business promotion	91.75	120.53
Brokerage and commission	17.75	60.35
Commission guarantee (refer note 34)	89.95	87.11
Loss on retirement/ sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1.47
Miscellaneous expenses	135.13	207.53
Total other expenses	8,676.26	6,662.23

Notes 25 (a) : Auditors' remuneration comprises:

As auditor:

-Statutory audit fees	12.50	12.50
In other capacities		
-Others	3.75	3.75
Total	16.25	16.25

Note 25 (b) : Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure

In accordance with the provision of section 135 of the Act , the Board of Directors of the Company has constituted a CSR Committee. The details for CSR activities are as follows:

Contribution to Fair Farming Foundation	40.50	49.25
Others	-	-
	40.50	49.25

i) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	40.14	47.35
ii) Amount spent during the year on the following :		
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(b) On purpose other than (a) above	40.50	49.25
iii) Amount unspent during the year and deposited in a scheduled bank	-	-
iv) Amount spent during the year pertaining to previous year	-	-
v) Shortfall at the end of year	-	-
vi) Reason of shortfall	NA	NA
Vii) Detail of related party transaction in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	-	-

Total	40.50	49.25
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Nature of CSR activities : Contribution to Fair Farming Foundation which is an innovative learning organization created to improve the quality of life of underprivileged section & engaged in a broad range of development interventions in different states of India.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 26 : Earnings per share (EPS)

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders (Rs. in Lakhs)	1,272.94	1,325.21
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year	20,01,000	20,01,000
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares during the year (refer note (ii) below)	25,98,738	25,98,738
Basic earnings per share (in rupees) (a/c) [refer note (i) below]	48.98	50.99
Diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a/c)	48.98	50.99

Note (i): In 2018-19 CCCPS issued are considered to be potential equity shares. They have been considered in the determination of diluted EPS as well as basic EPS from their date of issue as they are mandatorily convertible into equity shares. Details relating to CCCPS issued during the year are set out in note 14(a)(i).

(ii) Weighted average number of shares :

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Weighted average number of equity shares	20,01,000	20,01,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earning per share:		
- Cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares	5,97,738	5,97,738
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares during the year	25,98,738	25,98,738

Note 27 : Income tax expenses

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense :

Current tax

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current tax on profits for the year	683.41	670.02
Tax related to earlier years	-	-
Total current tax expense	683.41	670.02

Deferred tax (refer note 8)

Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	95.12	(25.28)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	(187.66)	(41.00)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(92.54)	(66.28)
Income tax expense	590.87	603.74

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Profit before income taxes	1,863.81	1,928.94
Tax at the India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	469.08	485.48

Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:

Corporate social responsibility expense	10.19	12.40
Interest on CCCPS	119.02	103.29
Fee, Interest & penalties paid	1.23	0.12
Profit on sale of FA	(3.37)	-
Disallowance in LY u/s 40(a)	(14.02)	-
Depreciation for separate consideration	10.50	-
Others	(1.77)	2.45

Total income tax expense

590.87	603.74
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Note 28 : Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	9.01	-	3,004.97	9.01	-	1,505.01
Other Financial assets	0.99	-	154.97	377.76	-	438.81
Loans	-	-	648.13	-	-	3,765.35
Trade receivables	-	-	6,521.48	-	-	4,435.17
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	48.27	-	-	81.33
Total financial assets	10.00	-	10,377.82	386.77	-	10,225.67
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	9,581.69	-	-	8,909.08
Lease Liability	-	-	541.97	-	-	256.33
Other financial liabilities	368.87	-	160.87	-	-	100.02
Trade payables	-	-	8,788.59	-	-	6,375.26
Total financial liabilities	368.87	-	19,073.12	-	-	15,640.69

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices, for example listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted prices.

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

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

There are no transfers among levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Asset and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Investments	7 (a)	-	9.01	-	-	9.01	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	7 (c)	-	-	-	-	376.77	-
Derivative component of compound financial instrument	7 (c)	-	0.99	-	-	0.99	-
Financial Liability							
Foreign exchange forward contracts	15 (d)	-	368.87	-	-	-	-

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

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

(ii) The fair value of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value (NAV) as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at the Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

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

- Asset approach - Net assets value method
- Income approach - Discounted cash flows ("DCF") method
- Market approach - Enterprise value/Sales multiple method

Derivative financial assets/liabilities:

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties and financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings.

Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs.

The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates etc.



(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Asset and liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Investments	7 (a)	-	-	3,004.97	-	-	1,505.01
Other financial assets (other than mentioned in Level II above)	7 (b)	-	-	154.97	-	-	438.81
Loans	7 (b)	-	-	648.13	-	-	3,765.35
Trade receivables	7 (d)	-	-	6,521.48	-	-	4,435.17
Cash and cash equivalents	7 (e)	-	-	48.27	-	-	81.33
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	15 (a)	-	-	9,581.69	-	-	8,909.08
Lease Liability	15 (b)	-	-	541.97	-	-	256.33
Other financial liability (other than mentioned in Level II above)	15 (d)	-	-	160.87	-	-	100.02
Trade payables	15 (c)	-	-	8,788.59	-	-	6,375.26

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, bank deposits, interest accrued, export incentives, loans, employee related payable are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value for borrowings was calculated based on cash flow discounted using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities except for derivative instrument which have been accounted for based on level 2 inputs, that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortized cost	- Ageing analysis - Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, robust trade credit controls including credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Trade payables and other liabilities	- Rolling cash flow forecast	Regular review of working capital resulting in effective and efficient working capital management.
Market risk- interest rates	Current borrowings at variable rates	- Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflects the market factors
Market risk- foreign exchange risk	Future commercial transactions Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupee (INR)	- Cash flow forecasting - Sensitivity analysis	Foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign currency risk exposures

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade receivables

There is no significant increase in credit risk since previous year. The Company believes that credit risk is low at the reporting date as the terms of trade are generally in advance / cash payment. In certain circumstances credit is extended to customers, taking into account market conditions, general economic scenario etc. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within the credit period when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the Company operate and other micro economic factors. Interest is generally not charged and / or paid on customer balances.

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The customer balances are written-off as bad debts, when legal remedies available to the Company are exhausted and / or it becomes certain that said balances will not be recovered. The Company has used practical expedient in computing allowance for doubtful receivables based on the ageing of the customer's balances, specific credit circumstances and Company's historical and forward looking information. The Company's primary customers are foreign customers (including related parties) with advance payment or Cash against documents or payment within 30-60 days depending upon the terms with customers. All the customers (including Domestic) are monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default and impairment.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company provides for expected credit losses on loans and advances other than trade receivables by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since this category includes loans and receivables of varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the company can draw to apply consistently to entire population For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provides for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Carrying Value	Less than 6 Months			More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		Less than 6 Months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year			
As at March 31, 2023							
Borrowings (refer note 15 (a))	9,581.69	5,983.32	11.74	3,586.63			
Trade payables (refer note 15 (c))	8,788.59	8,788.59					9,581.69
Other financial liabilities (refer note 15 (b) & (d))	529.74	529.74					8,788.59
Lease liability (refer note 5)	541.97	51.08	51.08	1,098.75			529.74
Total	19,441.99	15,352.73	62.82	4,685.38			20,100.93
As at March 31, 2022							
Borrowings (refer note 15 (a))	8,909.08	5,752.67	19.64	3,136.77			
Trade payables (refer note 15 (c))	6,375.27	4,359.79	2,015.48				8,909.08
Other financial liabilities (refer note 15 (b) & (d))	100.02	94.72	5.30				6,375.27
Lease liability (refer note 5)	256.33	19.52	19.52	446.51			100.02
Total	15,640.70	10,226.70	2,059.94	3,583.28			15,869.92

(C) Market risk

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



(f) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to US Dollar (USD), Euro (EUR) and Singapore Dollar (SGD). Foreign exchange risk arises from recognized assets and liabilities denominated in currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). To minimize the foreign exchange risk arising from operating activities, the Company enters the foreign exchange forward contracts. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The Company's Indian Rupee exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period is expressed as follows:

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

Currency	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Trade payable				
Euro (EUR)	0.56	49.81	0.81	68.83
United States Dollar (USD)	1.05	86.28	2.31	175.07
Trade receivable				
Euro (EUR)	48.24	4,322.41	16.59	1,403.74
United States Dollar (USD)	23.40	1,923.95	3.03	229.34

The following exchange rates have been applied for measurement of balances denominated in foreign currency.

Particulars	Year end spot rate	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Euro (EUR)	89.61	84.66
United States Dollar (USD)	82.22	75.81

(e) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position

As at March 31, 2023

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Average strike price	Change in fair value of hedging instrument Asset/ (Liabilities) (In Rs lakhs)	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness (In Rs lakhs)
	Assets (In Rs lakhs)	Liabilities (In Rs lakhs)	Assets (In Rs lakhs)	Liabilities (In Rs lakhs)					
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign currency risk									
(f) A - Foreign exchange forward contracts - USD	8,427.38	-	3.75	-	10 April 2023 - 29 Feb 2024	1:1	83.07	3.75	3.75
(f) B - Foreign exchange forward contracts - EURO	11,035.15	-	-	372.62	28 April 2023 - 29 Feb 2024	1:1	88.36	(372.62)	(372.62)

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Type of hedge and risks	Change in the value of hedging instrument in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit or loss Gain/(Loss)	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of reclassification and hedge ineffectiveness
Cash flow hedge				
Foreign currency risk				
(f) Foreign exchange forward contracts	(745.64)	-	(242.79)	Revenue and other income



Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2022

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Average strike price	Change in fair value of hedging instrument Asset/ (Liabilities) (In Rs lakhs)	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness (In Rs lakhs)
	Assets (In Rs lakhs)	Liabilities (In Rs lakhs)	Assets (In Rs lakhs)	Liabilities (In Rs lakhs)					
Cash flow hedge Foreign currency risk (f) A Foreign exchange forward contracts - USD	6,158.49	-	30.42	-	08 April 2022 - 30 Nov 2022	1:1	77.12	30.42	30.42
(f) B Foreign exchange forward contracts - EURO	11,162.73	-	346.36	-	14 April 2022 - 31 Jan 2023	1:1	89.88	346.36	346.36
For the year ended March 31, 2022									
Type of hedge and risks	Change in the value of hedging instrument in other comprehensive income (In Rs lakhs)		Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit or loss Gain/(Loss) (In Rs lakhs)		Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss (In Rs lakhs)		Line item affected in statement of profit and loss because of reclassification and hedge ineffectiveness (In Rs lakhs)		
Cash flow hedge Foreign currency risk (f) Foreign exchange forward contracts	(162.92)						Revenue and other income		

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

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

Movements in cash flow hedging reserve

Particulars	(In Rs lakhs)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	281.96	403.87
Add: Changes in fair value of forward contracts	(988.44)	(690.83)
Less: Amount reclassified to profit or loss- Loss/(Profit)	242.79	527.91
Less: Tax impact to above (net)	187.66	41.00
Change during the year	(557.98)	(121.91)
Closing Balance	(276.02)	281.96

The Company hedges its foreign currency exchange risk by acquiring forward contracts for foreseeable forecasted future transactions, which is represented by foreign currency expected to be collected through sale against confirmed export orders available with the Company. The Company has formalised its policy for hedging and implemented hedge accounting for forward contracts, which includes evaluation of hedge effectiveness of forward contracts at the time of acquisition and at each reporting date. The ineffective portion attributable to fair value of these forward contracts has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and effective portion has been recorded in cash flow hedge reserve through other comprehensive income. During the year, the Company has recognised Loss of Rs. 745.64 lacs in cash flow hedge reserve, through other comprehensive income, being effective portion of fair value of forward contracts outstanding as at March 31, 2023. The fair value is computed as difference between mark to market valuation as at March 31, 2023 and fair value as at date of acquisition of such forward contracts, whichever is later.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(b) Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjust their translation at the period end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the Rs. against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profits or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs in Lakhs)		As at March 31, 2022 (Rs in Lakhs)	
	1% Weakening*	1% Strengthening*	1% Weakening*	1% Strengthening*
Euro (EUR)	(31.97)	31.97	(9.99)	9.99
United States Dollar (USD)	(13.75)	13.75	(0.41)	0.41

* Holding all other variables constant.

(D) Interest rate risk
Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At March 31, 2023 the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. The Company's investments are in fixed deposits bearing fixed interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Variable rate borrowing		5,972.02		5,733.83
Fixed rate borrowing		31.13		69.62
Total borrowings		6,003.15		5,803.45

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the interest rate strengthens 50 basis points. For a 50 basis points weakening of the interest rate, there would be a comparable impact on the profits or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs in Lakhs)		As at March 31, 2022 (Rs in Lakhs)	
	50bp Weakening*	50bp Strengthening*	50bp Weakening*	50bp Strengthening*
-Impact due to change by 50 basis points	(22.34)	22.34	(21.45)	21.45

*Holding all other variable constant

Sensitivity

In case of fixed rate borrowings a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Assets

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



Note 30 : Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are :

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

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

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

The Company monitors capital on the basis of adjusted net debt to equity ratio

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total Borrowings	10,123.66	9,165.42
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	48.27	81.33
Net debt	10,075.39	9,084.09
Total Equity	17,907.09	17,213.93
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.56	0.53

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the Indusind bank's borrowing facilities, the Company was required to comply with the following financial covenants

- (a) Current Ratio equal to or more than 1.10X
- (b) IBD/EBITDA Not to be above 4.5x
- (c) Interest Coverage equal to or more than 0.5x

The Company has complied with these covenants through out the reporting period.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	In times	In times
(a) Current Ratio	1.72	NA
(b) IBD/EBITDA	3.41	NA
(c) Interest Coverage	3.34	NA



Note 31 : Contingent Liabilities**Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:**

Income tax demands (refer note (i),(ii),(iii) & (iv) below)

Total

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
10.72	10.72
10.72	10.72

It is not possible for the company to estimate the timings or amount of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above, pending resolution of the proceedings.

Notes:

(i) For the assessment year 2010-11 the Income tax department (Department) has added back Rs 2,442,523 on account of various reasons to the total income of the Company. The department has issued notice of demand u/s 156 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on March 28, 2013 demanding Rs 514,888. The Company had contested the above before CIT(Appeals) and the Ld. CIT(Appeals) has dismissed the appeal vide order dated May 19, 2016. The Company had contested the above order before Hon'ble ITAT. No provision is necessary in this regard since the Company has been advised that it has a good case and chances of case decided against the Company is not probable. Aforesaid demand is including interest upto March 28, 2013 but excluding interest from April 1, 2013 onwards and penalty.

(ii) For the assessment year 2013-14 the department has issued notice of Penalty u/s 271 (1) (c) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 demanding Rs 100,185. The Company had contested the above before CIT(Appeals). No provision is necessary in this regard since the Company has been advised that it has a good case and chances of case decided against the Company is not probable.

(iii) For the assessment year 2014-15 the department has issued notice of Penalty u/s 271 (1) (c) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 demanding Rs 8498. The Company had contested the above before CIT(Appeals). No provision is necessary in this regard since the Company has been advised that it has a good case and chances of case decided against the Company is not probable.

(iv) For the assessment year 2018-19 the department has issued assessment order u/s 143 (3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 added back amount of Rs 1,320,720 and has demanded amount of Rs. 448,913. The Company has decided to file rectification under section 154 of Income tax act, 1961 & no provision is necessary in this regard since the Company has been advised that it has a good case and chances of case decided against the Company is not probable.

Note 32: Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

According to the information available with the Management, on the basis of intimation received from suppliers, regarding their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the Company has amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the said Act as follows:

Particulars

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each		
- Principal amount remaining unpaid	43.64	103.72
- Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(ii) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
(iii) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond the respective due date.	-	3.16
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	0.11
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.44	0.44

Note 33: Commitments**(a) Capital commitments**

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Property Plant and equipment (net of advance nil , March 31, 2022 - Rs.19.57 Lakhs)

Total

March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)
126.23	63.60
126.23	63.60



Note 34 : Related party disclosures

A. Name of the related parties and nature of relationship

(i) Related Parties where Control exists	Name of Entity
Nature of Relationship Holding Company	LT Foods Limited

(ii) Other Related Parties with whom there were transactions during the year	Name of Entity
Nature of Relationship Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Daawat Foods Limited LT Foods Americas Inc. LT Foods Europe BV LT Foods DMCC

Wholly owned subsidiary Companies	Nature Bio Foods BV Ecopure Specialities Limited
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Step down Subsidiary	Nature Bio Foods Inc
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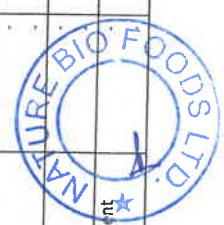
Post-employment benefits plan Trust	Nature Bio Foods Limited Employees Gratuity Assurance Scheme
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(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Name of Person
Nature of Relationship Key Management Personnel	Mr. Anmol Arora, Whole Time Director Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Jai Sheel Oberoi, Whole Time Director & CEO Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora, Director & Chairman Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Director Mr. Surender Kumar Tuteja, Director Ms. Ambika Sharma, Director Mr. Jason Kardachi, Director (w.e.f December 07, 2022) Mr. Mitchell Mansfield, Director (w.e.f February 24, 2023)



B. The nature and volume of transactions during the year with the above related parties are as follows:

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries					Wholly owned subsidiary Companies		Step down Subsidiary	Post-employment benefits plan Trusts	KMP	Total
		Daawat Foods Limited					Nature Bio Foods BV	Ecopure Specialities Limited				
		LT Foods Americas Inc.	LT Foods Europe BV	LT Foods DMCC	601.39 (605.82)	7,498.42 (1,638.17)						
Transactions during the year:												
Sale of goods	12.05 (8.64)				601.39 (605.82)		12,715.66 (8,511.90)	6,013.63 (10,958.06)	346.11 (484.80)	-	27,187.27 (22,226.91)	
Purchase of goods	-				-		-	1,106.38 (1,270.27)	-	-	1,106.38 (1,270.27)	
Purchase of fixed assets	-				-		-	236.43 (206.17)	-	-	236.43 (206.17)	
Rent paid	-	18.15 (16.50)			-		-	-	-	-	18.15 (16.50)	
Sale of PPE (including ROU)	-				-		-	6.26 (65.02)	-	-	6.26 (65.02)	
Rent Received	-				-		-	1.20 (1.20)	-	-	1.20 (1.20)	
Interest Income	-				-		-	271.42 (301.23)	-	-	271.42 (301.23)	
Support Service	110.48				-		-	-	-	-	110.48	
QC Support Service	-				-		-	146.43	-	-	146.43	
Procurement Support Service	-				-		-	200.00	-	-	200.00	
Testing Charges	87.78 (122.72)				-		-	-	-	-	87.78 (122.72)	
Transportation Charges	5.94 (14.29)				-		-	-	-	-	5.94 (14.29)	
Processing charges paid	37.13 (88.59)	0.19 (85.27)			-		-	-	-	-	37.32 (173.86)	
Corporate guarantee commission	89.95 (87.11)				-		-	-	-	-	89.95 (87.11)	
Reimbursement of expenses paid	16.61 (15.05)	5.61 (3.86)	29.68 (30.57)	8.60 (25.39)	33.07 (1.58)	11.95	-	-	1.60	-	107.12 (76.45)	
Reimbursement of expenses received	64.31	152.70 (127.57)					130.91 (105.58)	193.71 (231.99)	17.22 (1.02)	-	556.85 (594.71)	
Remuneration paid to KMP	-						-	-	-	-	100.59 (107.16)	
Investment in equity shares	-						-	1,499.96	-	-	1,499.96	
Director's sitting fee	-						-	-	-	9.80 (6.80)	9.80 (6.80)	
Employer's Contribution to Post-employment benefit trust	-						-	-	-	33.15 (15.00)	33.15 (15.00)	



C. Balance outstanding as at year end:

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries				Wholly owned subsidiary Companies		Step down Subsidiary	Post-employment benefits plan Trusts	KMP	Total
		Daawat Foods Limited	LT Foods Americas Inc.	LT Foods Europe BV	LT Foods DMCC	Nature Bio Foods BV	Ecopure Specialities Limited				
								NBF Inc.			
Balance outstanding as at year end:											
Trade receivable	-	1,646.38	-	-	-	4,321.95 (989.83)	258.33 (106.13)	-	-	6,226.66 (3,535.92)	
Trade payables	243.91 (138.79)	-	35.47 (25.39)	(1.79) 1.72	-	(2,438.17)	-	-	-	281.11 (164.18)	
Other current assets & Other financial assets	-	50.52 (57.66)	-	-	-	40.95 (271.11)	-	-	-	91.47 (328.77)	
Advance from Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Non Current Financial Asset	-	(166.96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(166.96)	
Guarantees issued by	-	-	-	-	-	648.13 (3,765.35)	-	-	-	648.13 (3,765.35)	

Refer (Note (i) below)

Note (i) : Joint Guarantee issued by KMP & LT Foods amounting to Rs. 5,972.02 lakhs (Rs 5,733.83 lakhs as at March 31, 2022)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Short term employee benefits	100.16	106.73
Post-employment benefits	0.43	0.43
Long term employee benefits	8.66	8.80
Total	109.25	115.96

Figures in brackets represents previous year's comparatives

Note: 1. All outstanding balances are unsecured and are payable/receivable in cash.

2. The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.



Note 35 : Segment Reporting

The Company's reporting segments are identified based on activities/products, risk and reward structure, organization structure and internal reporting systems. The operating segments are presented in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM). For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments as follows:

- (i) Rice
- (ii) Soybean
- (iii) Others - Comprises of pulses, oilseeds, dry fruits, spices etc.

The Company has identified its Whole Time Directors as CODM who assesses the financial performance and makes strategic decisions. The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108.

(a) Summary of Segment Information:

Particulars	RICE		SOYABEAN		OTHERS		UNALLOCABLE		TOTAL	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
REVENUE										
Revenue from external customers	37,729.80	34,103.59	-	-	2,752.06	4,166.23	-	-	40,481.86	38,269.82
Other Operating Revenue	37,729.80	34,103.59	-	-	2,752.06	4,166.23	168.83	80.14	168.83	80.14
Total Segment Revenue	75,459.60	68,207.18	-	-	5,504.12	8,332.46	168.83	80.14	40,650.69	38,349.96
Other Income	246.97	447.35	-	111.77	33.88	53.16	548.52	328.47	829.37	940.77
Total Segment Income	75,706.57	68,654.53	-	111.77	2,788.00	4,219.39	717.35	408.61	41,480.06	39,290.72
RESULTS										
Segment Result	4,098.45	3,773.61	-	111.77	484.86	548.13	(1,857.00)	(1,759.33)	2,726.31	2,674.18
Less: Finance Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	862.50	745.25	862.50	745.25
Segment Profit before taxation	4,098.45	3,773.61	-	111.77	484.86	548.13	(1,857.00)	(1,759.33)	2,726.31	2,674.18
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590.87	603.73
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,098.45	3,773.61	-	111.77	484.86	548.13	(1,857.00)	(1,759.33)	2,726.31	2,674.18
Segment Assets	33,176.16	26,837.20	-	10.97	2,455.44	1,727.67	4,846.31	7,043.55	35,631.59	28,575.84
Unallocated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,846.31	7,043.55
Total Assets	33,176.16	26,837.20	-	10.97	2,455.44	1,727.67	4,846.31	7,043.55	40,477.90	35,619.39
Segment Liabilities	10,967.83	9,127.79	-	-	42.49	-	-	-	11,010.32	9,127.79
Unallocated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,467.58	26,491.60	29,467.58	26,491.60
Total Liabilities	10,967.83	9,127.79	-	-	42.49	-	29,467.58	26,491.60	40,477.90	35,619.39
Capital Expenditure	1,230.22	1,537.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,230.22	1,537.05
Unallocable Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.8	98.9	32.84	98.85
Depreciation/Amortization	1,118.67	762.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263.06	1,635.90
Unallocable Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.29	83.81	1,118.67	762.37
Segment Revenue based on the locations of the customers :										
America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168.96	846.08
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,044.51	2,825.12
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,630.13	16,940.45
Other than America, Europe & India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,848.42	18,052.15
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,650.69	38,349.96

Notes :

- (i) Unallocated expenses includes legal & professional expenses, travelling expenses, rates & taxes and business promotion expenses & other non allocable expenses which are not attributable directly to each of the segment.
- (ii) Unallocated assets include corporate assets, cash and bank balances, investments, loans, other financial assets and other non-allocable assets.
- (iii) Unallocated liabilities include corporate liabilities, bank borrowings and other non-allocable liabilities.

(b) Revenue from major customers:

The revenues of Rs. 26,727.22 lakhs (March 31, 2022 Rs. 23,028.33 lakhs) are derived from three individual customers (including related parties).

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 36: Disclosure of Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars	Ratio as on March 31, 2023	Ratio as on 31-Mar-22	Variation	Remarks
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Numerator Current Assets= Inventories + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets + Bank Balance + Loans + Other Financial Assets Denominator Current Liability= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liabilities+ Current tax (Liabilities) + Lease Liabilities+ Provisions + Other Current Liability	1.72	1.69	1.61%	
(b)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Credit Purchases	4.19	4.81	-12.91%	
(c)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue from Operations	3.47	3.92	-11.60%	
(d)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	0.03	0.03	-9.38%	
(e)	Return on Capital employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT = Earnings before interest and taxes	0.12	0.13	-4.62%	
(f)	Return on investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	0.07	0.08	-7.66%	
(g)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing + short term borrowing + Non-current and current lease liabilities	0.57	0.55	3.29%	
(h)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	9.89	11.21	-11.81%	
(i)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profit after taxes	0.07	0.08	-7.66%	
(j)	Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of Material Consumed + Purchases of Stock in Trade + Changes in Inventory	1.26	1.42	-11.33%	
(k)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Revenue from Operations	7.42	9.43	-21.32%	

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



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 37 : Assets pledged as security

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

Particulars	Notes	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current			
Financial assets			
Trade receivable	7 (d)	6,521.48	4,435.17
Cash and cash equivalents	7 (e)	48.27	81.33
Other Financial Assets	7 (c)	130.92	775.71
Non-Financial assets			
Inventory	11	23,893.34	19,382.02
Other Current Assets			
Total current assets pledged as security	A	30,594.01	24,674.22
Non-current assets			
Property Plant and equipment	4	4,357.07	4,198.51
Total non-current assets pledged as security	B	4,357.07	4,198.51
Total assets pledged as security	(A+B)	34,951.09	28,872.74

Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 38 : New and amended standards issued but not effective

The 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 standalone 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 Ind AS 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 Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements.



Note 39: Transfer Pricing

As per the international transfer pricing norms introduced in India with effect from April 1, 2001 and the domestic transfer pricing norms introduced with effect from April 1, 2012, the Company is required to use certain specified methods in computing arm's length price of international and domestic transactions between company and its associated enterprises and maintain prescribed information and documents relating to such transactions. The appropriate method to be adopted will depend on the nature of transactions/ class of transactions, class of associated persons, functions performed and other factors, which have been prescribed. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study for the current financial period. However, in the opinion of the Management the same would not have a material impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments for the transfer pricing implications, if any.

Note 40 : The company has a working capital limit of Rs 9,900 Lakhs. For said facility, the management files returns/ statements, including information about inventory, debtors (with their ageing) and creditors, with such banks on monthly basis. The management also files revised returns/ statements, including similar information as at quarter-end and for the quarter then ended, with such banks on quarterly basis after reconciling the data with quarter-end accounts. The revised returns/ statements filed with such banks, are in agreement with the unaudited books of accounts of the Company on aggregate basis.

Note 41: There are numerous interpretive issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated February 28, 2019 on provident fund on which the Company has obtained legal advice specifically on the retrospective applicability of the same. The Company has started recognising such expenditure/liability on account of enhanced provident fund contributions prospectively. Pending further clarification on the applicability of such ruling and on basis of the legal opinion so obtained, the management is of the view that such ruling is applicable prospectively.

Note 42: The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India and subsequently on November 13, 2020 draft rules were published and invited for stakeholders' suggestions. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Note 43: Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

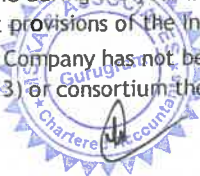
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

Note 44: Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

Note 45: Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or, b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or , b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (vi) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

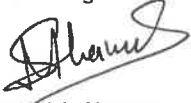
(vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(Viii) There is no any approved Scheme of Arrangements approved by Competent Authority in terms of sections of 230 to 237 of the companies act 2013

Note 46: Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification.

Note 47: Approval of financial statements - The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12th May 2023.

For M S K A & Associates Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105047W



Monish Sharma
Partner

Membership Number: 505381

Place: Gurugram

Date : 18 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nature Bio foods Limited



Jai Sheel Oberoi
Director & CEO
DIN No. 06919497

Place: Delhi

Date : 12 May 2023



Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director

DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram

Date : 12 May 2023