

REGAAL RESOURCES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



EXPANDING
FOR A BRIGHTER TOMORROW

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Forward-looking statement

In this Annual Report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and make informed investment decisions. This report and other statements - written and oral - that we periodically make contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realized, although we believe we have been prudent in assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Corporate information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Anil Kishorepuria

Chairperson & Managing Director

Mr. Karan Kishorepuria

Whole Time Director

Mr. Dinabandhu Mohapatra

Independent Director

Mr. Sheetal Jhunjhunwala

Independent Director

Mr. Rajesh Raghunath Pednekar

Independent Director

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. Singhi & Co.

161, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata - 700026

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s. Rinku Agarwal

4E Avani Orchid, 186A, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Road, Kolkata-700041

BANKERS

ICICI Bank Ltd. 38, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Kolkata - 700001

IndusInd Bank Ltd. Ground Floor, J B House, Kolkata - 700016

Bandhan Bank Ltd. Adventz Infinity Building, Kolkata- 700091

Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. 22, Camac Street, Kankaria Estates, Kolkata - 700016

SBM Bank (India) Ltd. 3A Camac Street, CS Tower, Kolkata - 700016

Punjab National Bank Mid Corporate Center, Kolkata - 700064

Bajaj Finance Ltd. 2nd Floor, Unit No. 201-205, K.M. Trade Tower, Kaushambi - 201010

Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd.

Block No. 302, 3rd floor, 91/A/1, Avani Signature Building, Park Street Kolkata - 700016

REGISTERED OFFICE

6th Floor, D2/2, Block EP & GP, Sector - V

Kolkata - 700091, West Bengal

Tel. No: 03322293903

E-mail: info@regaal.in

Website: www.regaalresources.com

CIN NO: U15100WB2012PLC171600

FACTORY OFFICE

Bhatgaon, Galgalia Check Post

Thakurganj Block, Dist - Kishanganj,

Bihar - 855106

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER

Maheshwari Datamatics Pvt. Ltd.

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

23 R.N. Mukherjee Road 5th Floor Kolkata - 700001

Contact :033-22482248, 2243-5029

CIN: U20221WB1982PTC034886



Corporate
Overview



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“Motivation is the
catalyzing ingredient
for every successful
innovation.”

– Clayton Christensen,
economist and Harvard professor



Regaal Resources is in one of the fastest growing players in the sunrise industry in which it operates.



Products and services

- Native Starch (primary product)
- Co-Products of Maize such as Gluten, Germ, and Fibre / Enriched Fibre and corn steep liquor
- Value added products such as Corn Flour, Custard Powder, Baking Powder and Icing Sugar
- Modified starches such as Yellow Dextrin, White Dextrin and IP Grade Starch



History

Regaal Resources, incorporated in 2012 and commencing commercial production in September 2018, is a maize based specialty products manufacturer specializing in the production of high quality native starches, modified starches, value added products and co-products. Over the years, the company has become a preferred supplier to India's food, textile, paper and packaging industry amongst others industry.



Plants

RRL has its ISO certified state of the art manufacturing unit spread over 50 acres in Kishganj, Bihar which is one of the hubs of maize productions in India, while the Company is headquartered at Kolkata, West Bengal. Regaal's plant is in the midst of major maize-growing belt. The plant is not only very close to the East and North-East India markets but is also very close to Starch importing countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and the whole of South East Asia.



Milestones

2016

Ideation of having a corn wet milling plant Bihar

1



2



3



4



5



6



**2018
September**

Commencement of production at 180 MTPD

2020

Crushing capacity expanded to 275 MTPD from 180 MTPD with operational efficiency, low-cost modification and technical enhancement

**2021
December**

Expansion 1 formally completed, crushing capacity expanded to 350 MTPD

**2023
October**

Expansion 2 formally completed, crushing capacity expanded to 650 MTPD

2024

Expansion 3 to 750 MTPD and construction of 3 additional silos with individual capacity of 10,000 tons in plant, taking total silo capacity to 40,000 tons

A photograph of a large industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant, with a warm, orange-toned lighting. The scene features a complex network of large vertical and horizontal pipes, structural steel beams, and various pieces of industrial machinery. In the foreground, a large, vertical, conical-bottomed vessel is prominent. To the right, a large horizontal pipe with a valve is visible. The background shows more industrial structures and a high ceiling with skylights. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, large-scale industrial operation.

Expanding magnitude



50

acres of free hold
land for its plant,
supporting facilities
and future
expansion plans

Regaal's rapid growth demonstrates that scaling up is just a matter of time. What took its competitors decades of careful strategic expansion, Regaal accomplished in just six years. The company entered the corn starch production industry in 2016 and began commercial production by 2018. Initially starting with 15 acres of land in 2017, Regaal has since expanded to 50 acres for its plants and supporting facilities. Beginning with a production capacity of 180 TPD, the company has grown significantly, producing 750 TPD as of March 31, 2024, and is set to crush 750 TPD in 2024-25. Starting with only 56 customers in March 2019, Regaal has expanded its customer base to over 300 clients across India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam and Nepal by March 2024.

750
TPD

Production as of
31st March, 2024

300
Clients

Scaling up operations

574.19

Rs. in million

EBIDTA in 2023-24

Regaal navigated the year under review with disciplined cost management, enhanced operational efficiency, product innovation, brand development, digitalization, and sustainability initiatives. A strong focus was also placed on improving supply chain resilience through robust mitigation and adaptation strategies.

With a positive market outlook till 2030, the company is prioritizing increasing its market share both domestic and export, expanding its production facility and product offerings and focusing on R&D to launch new innovative products.

Regaal undertook plant modification initiatives, including de-bottlenecking and rebalancing its facilities, which optimized operational efficiency, increased production and achieved cost savings through the optimal use of available resources. Additionally, the company's commitment to lean manufacturing practices on the shop floor has had a direct positive impact on its bottom line.

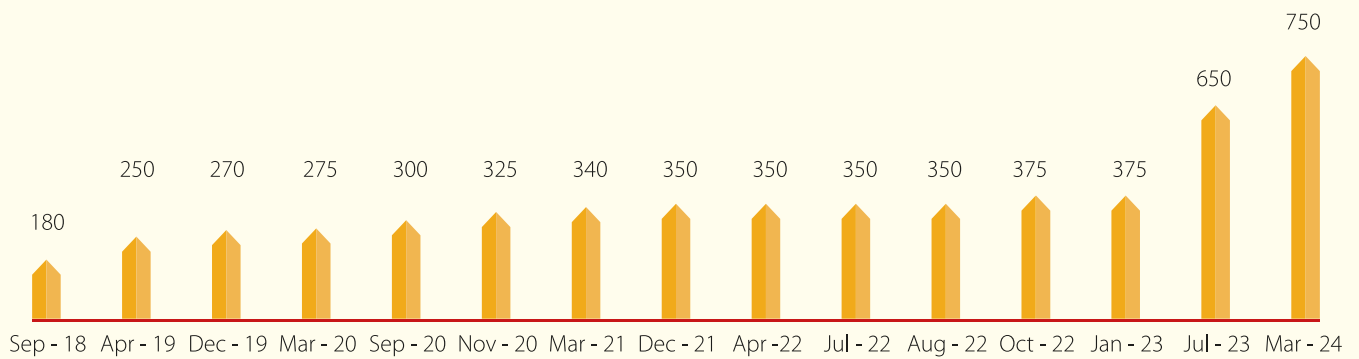
Overall, by enhancing operational efficiency and achieving a positive EBITDA margin, Regaal is poised for a promising future. Looking ahead our focus will be on continued digitization, plant automation and increasing our GMP and sustainability efforts.



Production Growth Milestone

PRODUCTION TIMELINE

Crushing (MT/Day)



Upgrading human resource practices



At Regaal, strategic alignment of various HR processes under one cohesive system has allowed the organization to eliminate redundancy, improve data accuracy, and enhance the overall employee experience.

The complete migration to a digitized HRMS cloud platform has significantly increased data privacy and prevented information breaches.

We strive to create a great employee friendly environment and performance driven culture and have been recognized with the prestigious honor of a 'Great Place to Work.'

At RRL you will find a culture where there is:

- Equal opportunity for all
- Investment in learning and development
- Adequate mentorship opportunities
- A place where employees can grow both personally and professionally to find joy and fulfilment in their work in the long term.
- We also aim to create a fun workplace and organize various employee engagement activities





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Impacting communities

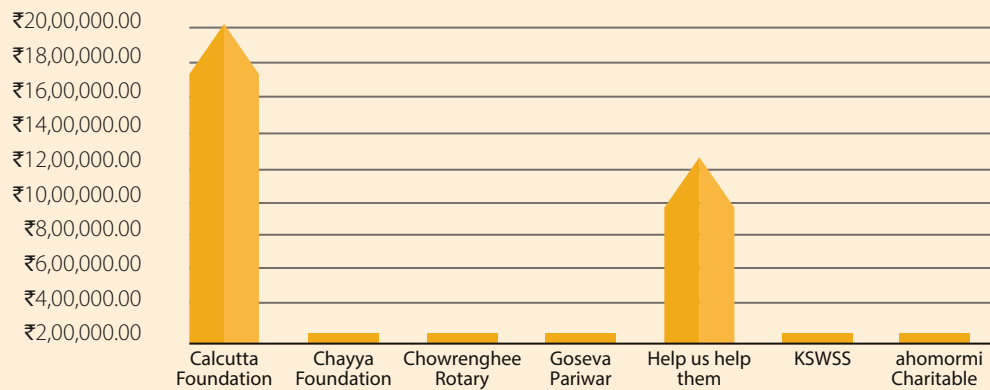
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) extends beyond the primary business goal of profit maximization; it's an organizational commitment to making a positive impact on society. CSR at Regaal Resources Limited embodies this principle by promoting social accountability both within the company and among its stakeholders.



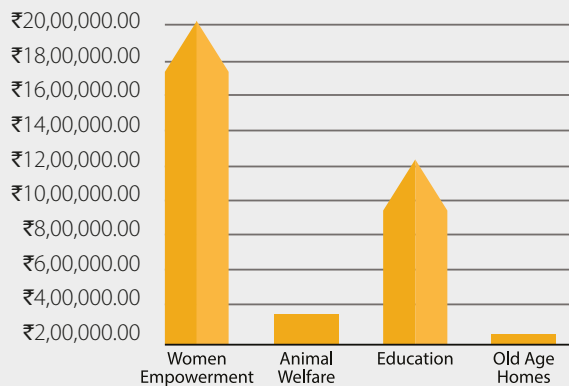
Understanding the multifaceted challenges faced by underprivileged communities, Regaal Resources Limited has started projects like APNI KUTIR for women to support them in every aspect of their journey towards their financial independence. These initiatives focus on key areas such as education, and livelihood development, addressing critical needs across the area for women.

Regaal's CSR efforts target both urban and rural areas, wherever the company operates or plans to operate. While we aim to benefit all communities through our activities, special attention is given to marginalized groups, with a particular emphasis on supporting women, girls, and economically disadvantaged populations.

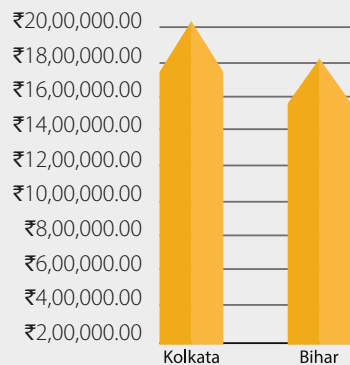
CSR Spent for FY 2023-24



Focused Area for FY 2023-24



Geographical Area for FY 2023-24





Calcutta Foundation – Apni Kutir Project



Regaal Resources, in association with the Calcutta Foundation, has initiated a CSR project called **“APNI KUTIR”** with a high commitment to empowering women in rural communities. The project is designed to address the specific needs of these women by providing them with opportunities to acquire new skills and knowledge that can significantly improve their lives. Further helping with job creation thereby helping financial independence.

The APNI KUTIR project provides a wide range of classes, including sewing, computer literacy, spoken English, and beauty care, with the aims to foster financial independence among women, hence, enabling them to contribute to their households and communities, and break the cycle of poverty

and dependence, paving the way for a brighter future for the women it supports.

The APNI KUTIR project was officially inaugurated in a grand ceremony attended by the board of Directors, including the Independent Directors of the Company, and the distinguished members of the Calcutta Foundation team. The event was marked by enthusiastic participation from all attendees, who demonstrated remarkable spirit and dedication to the noble cause. Their collective efforts ensured the successful commencement of the CSR project, reflecting a strong commitment to corporate social responsibility and community development. This project will seek to impact 800 women every year.

Chhaya Foundation



We extended our support to the Chhaya Foundation, a reputable trust registered under the organization People for the Respect & Care of Animals (PRCA). This foundation is dedicated to the welfare of animals, offering both shelter and hospital services to ensure they receive the care and protection they deserve

Sahomormi Old Age Home



We provide monthly provisions to Sahomormi Old Age Home, a distinctive care center that prioritizes a compassionate and human-centered approach to elder care. This facility is dedicated to addressing the growing challenges associated with aging, particularly for those who are dealing with physical and/or mental disorders. Through our ongoing support, we aim to contribute to the well-being and dignity of the residents, ensuring they receive the care and attention they deserve."

Katakhali Swapnopuron Welfare Society



Regaal provided comprehensive support to the children of the Katakhali Swapnopuron Welfare Society, helping them to get their fundamental right to education. In addition to our educational initiatives, we also helped with their involvement in sports, recognizing the importance of holistic development. One of the key highlights was children's enthusiastic participation in the Tata Steel Marathon sponsored by Regaal Resources Limited. The children embraced the opportunity with remarkable enthusiasm and spirit, showcasing their dedication both in the classroom and on the field.



Chowrenghee Rotary Trust



Regaal firmly believes in the transformative power of education. We are dedicated to making a meaningful impact by supporting education for underprivileged children. Hence, by partnering and contributing to such NGOs, Regaal strives to bridge the educational gap and empower young minds, to create a sustainable and lasting change, ensuring that every child, regardless of their socio-economic background, has access to quality education and the opportunity to build a brighter future.

Goseva Parivar



As part of our Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, Regaal proudly partnered with Goseva Parivar, a non-profit organization deeply committed to the protection and welfare of GoMata, the sacred and endangered cow species. Goseva Parivar's relentless efforts encompass a wide range of activities aimed at safeguarding these animals. Regaal supported Goseva Parivar by providing substantial financial contributions to continue their invaluable work, furthering our shared vision of creating a more compassionate and sustainable world.

Help Us Help Them

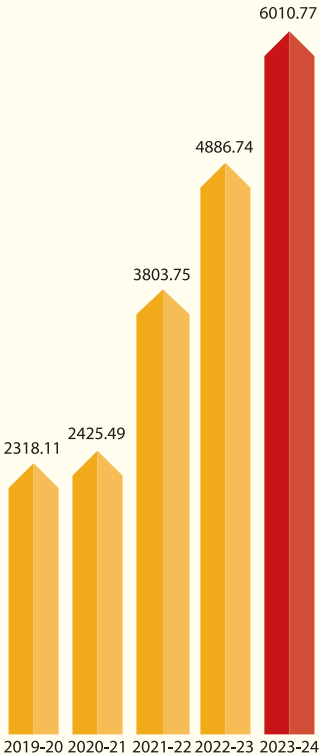


As part of our commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR), Regaal has extended financial support to Help Us Help Them, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the welfare of underprivileged children. This organization plays a crucial role in ensuring that these children have access to quality education and opportunities for holistic development by facilitating their enrolment in both mainstream and boarding schools. Through this partnership, Regaal aims to empower and uplift NGOs like Help Us Help Them, reinforcing our shared mission to promote education and create lasting positive impacts in the communities we serve.

Financial Highlights

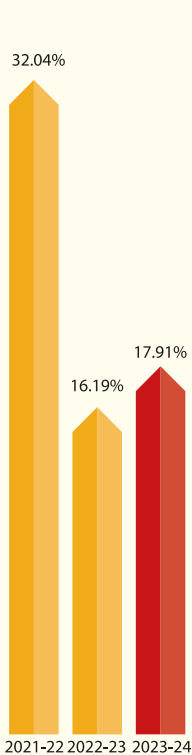


Revenue

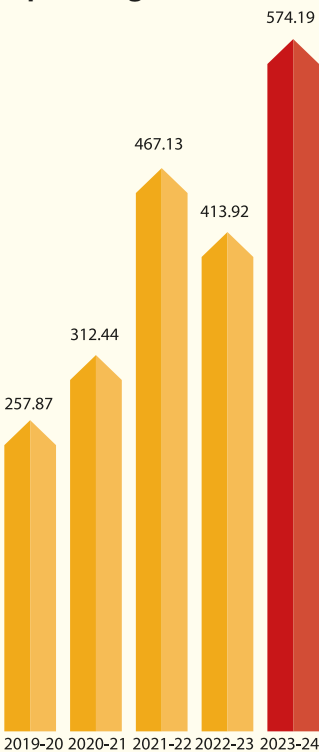


(Figures in Millions)

Return on Equity

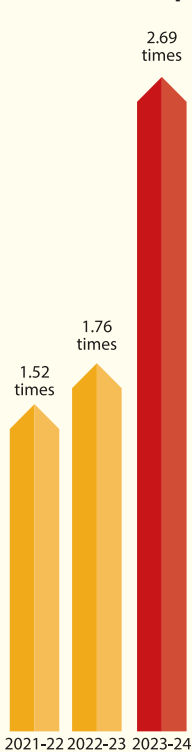


Operating EBITDA



(Figures in Millions)

Net Debt/ Equity





Why Regaal?

1

- Strong financials with very high revenue and profit growth over the last 5 years
- Industry leading EBITDA margin of 12%
- Improving Debt-Equity ratio



2

- Strong Promoters with decades of experience in starting and running businesses successfully
- Strong technical & operational team which ensures optimum performance of plant



3

- Plant located in Galgalia, centre of maize producing belt in Bihar
- Excellent incentive-based support, maize being focus area under Bihar Agri Investment Promotion Policy



4

- Adoption of maize-based products & derivatives into food & beverage applications will result in high growth of products made by RRL



5

- Proximity to major starch importing countries
- Close Proximity to north eastern & northern States, which are the major consumer of company's products



6

- Strong future top-line and bottom-line growth due to increase in corn crushing capacity
- Addition of value-added and high margin derivative products





MD's review

At Regaal, the year under review was dedicated entirely to expansion on many fronts.



We focused on several transformative initiatives:

Increased capacity from 150 TPD to 750 TPD.

Achieved over optimal capacity utilization, producing 670 TPD.

Installed a 3.3 MW turbine in October, 2023 with total capacity of producing power upto 7.1 MW

Commissioned a new ETP and RO, maintaining our status as a zero liquid discharge plant.

Launched automated packaging in 2023-24, ensuring zero foreign particle intervention.

Commissioned our warehouse with a storage capacity of 65,000 tonnes.

With a renewed emphasis on research and development, we ventured into new expansions last year:

- We ramped up production with an investment of Rs 135 cr reducing our costs by 20%
- We commissioned a micro BL Laboratory to test finished and value-added products
- Our automated packaging makes packaging faster with minimum manual intervention, using forklifts
- We also increased our number of customers
- Our funds were cheaper due to a change in banks we previously worked with. Processes became easy and turnaround time was faster and we got down our expenses from Rs 9500/tonne to Rs 7500/tonne in 2023-24.
- Increased direct sales with an increase in number of dealers as well

Despite these innovations, we experienced an increase in PAT but not as per our expectations. Here's why:

- The industry's finished material prices were not high, as a result our average realisations declined.
- The raw material prices in H1 were very challenging and this impacted our profitability deeply
- We commissioned a drier which is under installation to upscale our crushing capacities

This year presented significant challenges for the cornstarch industry as a whole. The conversion from maize to starch was undervalued compared to raw material production, which severely affected our gross margins.

At the corporate level, we moved to a new office, initiated ISO compliance processes, and welcomed our new GM (Unit Head), who brings global industry experience to our team.

Overall, it was a year of expansion and laying the groundwork for a stronger future.

Anil Kishorepuria
Chairperson & Managing Director

Board of Directors and Senior Management



Anil Kishorepuria

Chairperson & Managing Director

- Commerce Graduate from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
- 25+ years of experience in manufacturing, real estate, retail and trading industry
- Envisaged the first and largest gated residential community in Bihar by the name of Garden Heights with 318 units
- Has been instrumental in setting up the first corn refinery unit in Bihar
- Partner at SVP India, Rotarian at Rotary Club and part of All India Starch Manufacturers Association



Karan Kishorepuria

Whole Time Director

- Graduated from Northeastern University, specializing in Finance and Nutrition
- Was founding member and President at NUImpact: 1st undergrad led Impact Investing Fund in America (AUM: \$500K).
- Led venture operations at IDEA, the largest student-run venture accelerator in the world
- Prior notable work experiences at Grantham Mayo Van Otterloo, Ratnabali Capital and Goldman Sachs
- Achieved the Forbes under 30 scholarship, Huntington 100 award, BostonInno's 25 U 25 list and 100 'Best and Brightest' business students in America by Poets and Quants
- Former National level squash player, 2 x TEDx Speaker, keynote speaker given 50+ talks at schools, colleges and companies across the world.
- Believes in giving back; youngest Partner at SVP India, Youngest Steering Committee Member at Intentional Endowment Network, Part of FICCI Young National Leaders and Young Global Leaders at Northeastern University.



Dinabandhu Mahapatra

Independent Director

- Ex - CEO and Managing Director of Bank of India,
- A seasoned and committed banker, with a distinguished career spanning over three decades, during which he held various high level positions, including Executive Director of Canara Bank and Chief Executive Officer of Hong Kong and Singapore Centres of Bank of India.
- Has vast knowledge and multi - dimensional banking experience including Treasury Operations, International Banking, Priority Sector Lending, Corporate Lending, Marketing, Recovery, Human Resources.

**Sheetal Jhunjhunwala***Independent Director*

- A graduate from the Wharton School of Business
- A proven leader with an extensive track record of successfully leading teams and delivering results in the United States, South America and India.
- She is comfortable and productive in both entrepreneurial and corporate settings and has witnessed and partaken in the successful growth of small and large companies.
- She has a passion for innovation that extends across several sectors including infrastructure, electricity, energy, energy transition, software, professional services, property, water utilities and healing modalities.

**Rajesh Raghunath Pednekar***Independent Director*

- Currently practising as Vastu Consultant in India & Abroad for last 25 years.
- His clientele includes corporate and HNIs globally.
- He has also played several sports at intercollege cricket for Goa and South zone at Ranji level; was the first in Goa to score double century at age of 19 and captained the state teams at many occasions.
- He is also actively involved in Theatre and Films for last 39 years as an actor. Performed on stage in various languages like English, Hindi, Marathi & Konkani.

**Saikat Chatterjee***Chief Financial Officer*

- He has completed his bachelor's degree in science from the University of Calcutta.
- Executive Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management from the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management.
- He is also an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- A passionate and result-driven qualified professional with a demonstrated working experience of 20+ progressive years in finance and operation management with prior rich experiences in PWC and RPSG.
- He has demonstrated the ability to streamline business operations that drive growth and increase efficiency and bottom-line profit.
- He has strong qualifications in developing and implementing financial controls and processes in addition to productivity improvements and change management.
- He possesses effective and strong leadership, communication and interpersonal skills to establish rapport with all levels of staff and management.

**Tinku Kumar Gupta***Company Secretary & Compliance Officer*

- He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- He has completed his Postgraduation in M. Com (Accounts & Finance) from Calcutta University.
- Degree in LLB from Hooghly Mohsin College, the University of Burdwan.
- Degree in B.Ed from Steel city of Education, Durgapur.
- Experience in ensuring compliances with Statutory and Regulatory Requirements.
- Committed to fostering Transparency and Accountability in all Corporate Operations.



Regaal Resources Limited

CIN: U15100WB2012PLC171600

REGISTERED OFFICE: 6TH FLOOR, CONVERGENCE CONTACT CENTRE, D2/2, EP&GP BLOCK,
SECTOR-V, KOLKATA – 700091, WEST BENGAL

Tel: 033-22293903 | E-mail: info@regaal.in | Website: www.regaalresources.com

NOTICE OF 12TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Regaal Resources Limited will be held on Monday, 30th day of September, 2024 at 11:00 am at its registered office at the 6th Floor, D2/2, Block EP & GP, Sector – V, Kolkata – 700091, West Bengal to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. APPROVAL OF DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24:

To consider and adopt the Audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, together with the Report of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon, and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet as on year ended 31st March 2024 and the Profit and Loss Accounts, Cash Flows Statement for the Year ended on 31st March 2024 and Notes along with the Auditors' Report thereon be and are hereby considered, approved and adopted."

By order of the board of directors

Place: - Kolkata
Date: 6th September, 2024

Sd/-
TINKU KUMAR GUPTA
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Mem. No. – A55353

NOTES:

- a. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and, on a poll, to vote instead of himself and the Proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
- b. Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received in the enclosed Proxy Form at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.
- c. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of Members not exceeding 50 and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A Member holding more than ten percent of total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.
- d. A Corporate Member intending to send its authorized representatives to attend the Meeting in terms of Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 is requested to send to the company a certified copy of the Board Resolution authorizing such representative to attend and vote on its behalf at the Meeting.
- e. Members/ Proxies/Authorized Representatives are requested to bring the attendance slips duly filled in for attending the Meeting.

By order of the board of directors

Place: - Kolkata

Date: 6th September, 2024

Sd/-
TINKU KUMAR GUPTA
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Mem. No. – A55353

Directors Report



Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 12th Annual Report of the Company together with the Audited Financial Statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

1. COMPANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

i. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

(Rs. In Millions)

Particulars	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Net Revenue from Operation & Other Income	6,010.77	4886.74
Profit/(Loss) before Interest, Depreciation & Taxation	574.19	413.92
Less:		
a. Finance Cost	194.65	112.45
b. Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	88.27	75.53
c. Total Tax Expenses (Including Deferred Tax)	69.85	58.36
Profit after Tax	221.42	167.58
Other Comprehensive Income and other adjustments	0.56	0.46
Total Comprehensive income for the year	221.98	168.04
Earnings Per Share – Basic & Diluted	23.10	17.63

**ii. TRANSFER TO RESERVES:**

The Company has not transferred any amount to the General Reserve for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

iii. DIVIDEND:

During the year under review, after careful consideration of the company's financial position and future investment plans, the Board of Directors has decided not to recommend any dividend for the financial year 2023-24. This decision reflects the Board's commitment to maintaining a strong balance sheet and supporting the long-term growth and sustainability of the company.

iv. STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS**a. Operational Performance**

During the year under review, your Company has achieved significant milestones in operational efficiency and productivity. The company has focused on optimizing its manufacturing processes, resulting in improved production capacity and cost management.

The operational revenue of the Company was INR 6,000.23 million as compared to INR 4,879.55 million during the previous financial year. The Company has achieved EBITDA margin 9.55% in the FY 2023-24 against the same at the level of 8.47% in FY 2022-23.

The Export Sales for the FY 2023-24 was INR 428.94 million as compared to INR 334.56 million for the FY 2022-23 due to increased demand in international market.

b. Capital Project

During the year under review, the Company has invested about INR 396.04 million in the ongoing projects relating to capacity expansion.

c. Material changes and commitments:

There is no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have been occurred since the end of the year and till the date of the Report.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION:

The starch industry plays a crucial role in the global economy, with starches being used in a variety of applications across multiple sectors including food and beverages, paper, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and more. Starch, primarily derived from corn, potatoes, and cassava, is valued for its functional properties such as thickening, gelling, and stabilizing, making it an essential ingredient in many industrial processes.

In recent years, the starch industry has witnessed significant growth, driven by increasing demand for convenience foods, rising health awareness, and the expansion of the bio-based

materials market. The adoption of modified starches in various industrial applications has also contributed to this growth. Moreover, advancements in starch extraction and processing technologies have enhanced the efficiency and quality of starch products.

In the financial year 2023-24, several key changes shaped the industry. There was an increased focus on sustainability initiatives, with companies adopting environmentally friendly production methods to meet regulatory and consumer demands. Technological advancements in biotechnology and nanotechnology enhanced starch quality and functionality.

3. SHARE CAPITAL:

The Authorised and Paid up Capital of the Company as on 31st March 2023 was INR 10,25,00,000/- and INR 9,58,51,750/- respectively. During the year under review, there was no changes in the Capital Structure of the Company.

i. Issue of shares or convertible securities

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

ii. Issue of equity shares with differential rights

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

iii. Issue of sweat equity shares

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

iv. Details of employee stock option

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

v. Shares held in trust for the benefit of employees where the voting rights are not exercised directly by the employees

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

vi. Issue of debentures, bonds or any non-convertible securities

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

vii. Issue of warrants

Your Company has not issued any such shares during the year under review.

4. INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF):

During the year under review, no dividend or shares have been transferred to Investors Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) pursuant to section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. MANAGEMENT

i. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

During the financial year 2023-24, there have been significant developments in the Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

The composition of the Board of Directors remains strong with a diverse mix of expertise and experience that continues to guide the company towards achieving its strategic objectives.

During the year under review, following changes took place in the Directors and KMPs:

- Resignation of **Mr. Raj Kumar Kishorepuria (DIN – 00711760)** from the post of Executive Director of the Company due to age and fragile health condition with effect from 10/04/2023.
- Appointment of **Mr. Dinabandhu Mohapatra (DIN – 07488705)** as an independent directors of the Company with effect from 14/04/2023.
- Appointment of **Ms. Sheetal Jhunjhunwala (DIN – 00020198)** as an independent directors of the Company with effect from 14/04/2023.
- Appointment of **Mr. Rajesh R Pednekar (DIN – 10238178)** as a non-executive director of the Company with effect from 14/07/2023 and as an independent directors of the Company with effect from 29/09/2023.
- **Mr. Navneet Baheti** who has been appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the company with effect from 01/04/2023, has resigned from the position of Chief Financial Officer with effect from 29/02/2024.
- Appointment of **Mr. Saikat Chatterjee** as the new Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from 01/03/2024.
- Resignation of **Ms. Urmi Chaudhury** as Company Secretary of the Company with effect from 31/05/2024.

ii. Independent Directors

Your Company places great importance on the role of Independent Directors in maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance. Our Independent Directors bring a wealth of experience, diverse perspectives, and impartial judgment to the Board, contributing significantly to the Company's decision-making processes and strategic direction.

As of now, the Board comprises 3 (Three) Independent Directors, as detailed below:

1. Mr. Dinabandhu Mohaparta

- He is an Ex-CEO and Managing Director of Bank of India, having vast knowledge and multi – dimensional banking experience including Treasury Operations, International Banking, Priority Sector Lending, Corporate Lending, Marketing, Recovery, Human Resources.

2. Ms. Sheetal Jhunjhunwala

- A proven leader with an extensive track record of successfully leading teams and delivering results in the India, South America and United States. She has a vast experience in different sectors such as infrastructure, electricity, energy transition, software, professional services, property, water utilities and healing modalities.

3. Mr. Rajesh R Pednekar

- Mr. Rajesh Pednekar, aged 57 years is the son of Mr. Raghunath Pednekar, is a commerce graduate with vast experience of handling various business functions.

iii. Declaration by Independent Directors and statement on compliance of code of conduct

The necessary declaration with respect to independence has been received from all the Independent Directors of the Company and the Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has also complied with the Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel.

iv. Board Meetings

During the year under review, 5 Board meetings were held. The Board met regularly to discuss and review the company's performance and strategic direction. The details of the Board meetings held and attendance by Director are given below. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard.

Date of the meeting	No. of Directors attended the meeting
10/04/2023	3
23/05/2023	4
02/09/2023	5
21/12/2023	5
29/03/2024	5

**v. Committees****a. Audit Committee**

During the year under review, the Audit Committee was constituted with following members in the Board Meeting dated 23/05/2023 as per the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder as on date: -

Composition of Audit Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Dinabandhu Mohapatra	Chairperson	Independent Director
2	Sheetal Jhunjunwala	Member	Independent Director
3	Karan Kishorepuria	Member	Whole Time Director

During the Year under review, 4 Audit Committee meetings were held on 02/09/2023, 21/12/2023, 28/03/2024 and 29/03/2024. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard.

b. Nomination & Remuneration Committee

During the year under review, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee was constituted with following members by passing a Board Resolution via circulation dated 17/07/2023 as per the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder as on date: -

Composition of Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Sheetal Jhunjunwala	Chairperson	Independent Director
2	Anil Kishorepuria	Member	Managing Director
3	Dinabandhu Mohapatra	Member	Independent Director
4	Rajesh R Pednekar	Member	Independent Director

During the Year under review, 3 Nomination & Remuneration Committee meetings were held on 02/09/2023, 21/12/2023 and 28/03/2024.

c. CSR Committee

During the year under review, the CSR Committee was constituted with following members in the Board Meeting dated 23/05/2023: -

Composition of CSR Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Sheetal Jhunjunwala	Chairperson	Independent Director
2	Karan Kishorepuria	Member	Whole Time Director
3	Dinabandhu Mohapatra	Member	Independent Director

During the Year under review, 1 CSR Committee meeting was held on 02/09/2023.

d. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

During the year under review, the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was constituted with following members in the Board Meeting dated 23/05/2023: -

Composition of SR Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Dinabandhu Mohapatra	Chairperson	Independent Director
2	Sheetal Jhunjunwala	Member	Independent Director
3	Karan Kishorepuria	Member	Whole Time Director

e. Risk Management Committee

During the year under review, the Risk Management Committee was constituted with following members in the Board Meeting dated 23/05/2023: -

Composition of Risk Management Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Dinabandhu Mohapatra	Chairperson	Independent Director
2	Sheetal Jhunjunwala	Member	Independent Director
3	Anil Kishorepuria	Member	Managing Director

f. Management Committee

During the year under review, the Management Committee was constituted with following members in the Board Meeting dated 23/05/2023: -

Composition of Management Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Anil Kishorepuria	Chairperson	Managing Director
2	Karan Kishorepuria	Member	Whole Time Director

During the year under review, 10 Management Committee meetings were held on 24/05/2023, 29/06/2023, 14/09/2023, 26/09/2023, 26/10/2023, 21/11/2023, 27/12/2023, 13/03/2024, 26/03/2024 and 27/03/2024.

vi. Recommendations of Audit Committee

During the year under review, all the recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board.

vii. Board Evaluation

During the Year under review, your Company conducted a thorough evaluation of the Board of Directors and its Committees to enhance governance practices and performance. The evaluation process was guided by the company's Board-approved performance evaluation policy, which outlines rigorous criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the Board in fulfilling its strategic and oversight responsibilities. Key areas reviewed included the composition of the Board to ensure diversity of skills and experience, the dynamics among Board members to foster constructive collaboration, and adherence to corporate governance principles.

viii. Directors' Responsibility Statement

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

1. In the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2024, applicable accounting standards have been followed and there have been no material departures requiring further explanation;
2. They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the

financial year and of the profit of the Company for the period as also certified by the Statutory Auditors of the Company;

3. They have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. They confirm that there are adequate systems and controls for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
4. The annual accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 have been prepared on a going concern basis;
5. The Company being unlisted, sub clause (e) of section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to laying down internal financial controls is not applicable to the Company.

ix. Internal Financial Controls

Your Company has a system of internal control to ensure that the financial and other records are reliable, the assets and properties are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transaction are authorized, recorded and reported correctly.

The Internal Control System is supplemented by extensive program of internal audits, review by management and documented policies, guidelines and procedures. The internal control is designed to ensure that the financial and other records are reliable for preparing financial statements and other data and for maintaining accountability of assets.

All purchases and expenses are guided by formal approval mechanisms. Officials are designated for approval up to specified limits to have automatic and efficient cost control process.

**x. Frauds reported by the Auditor**

During the year under review, the auditors of your company diligently conducted their examinations and investigations, ensuring thorough scrutiny of financial records and transactions. Their rigorous efforts and expertise have resulted in the identification and prevention of any fraudulent activities within our operations. As a result, we can confidently state that no instances of fraud were detected by any of the company's auditors during this period. This outcome reflects our commitment to maintaining robust internal controls and transparency in financial reporting, safeguarding the interests of our stakeholders and ensuring the integrity of our business operations.

6. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Your Company has no Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures.

7. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

Your Company has not invited any deposits from public / shareholders in accordance with Section 73 and 74 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year ended on March 31, 2024.

8. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

Your Company has not given any loan, guarantee, or made any investment in securities exceeding sixty percent of its paid-up share capital, free reserves and securities premium account or one hundred percent of its free reserves and securities premium account, whichever is more, as prescribed under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

9. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the year under review, your Company has entered into related party transactions in compliance with the provision of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder. The detailed disclosures have been given in the Financial Statements. All the related party transactions were entered in the ordinary course of business and on an arms' length basis.

10. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Your Company is committed to its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and strives to contribute positively to the community and the environment. In accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the Company has constituted a CSR Committee and formulated a CSR Policy.

CSR Policy outlines our approach to sustainable development and social welfare. The policy focuses on areas such as education,

animal welfare, environment sustainability, and community development. The policy is available on the Company's website at www.regaalresources.com

During the year under review, the Company undertook various CSR activities in line with its policy. The details of CSR spent are set out herewith as **Annexure – A**.

11. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange and outgo as stipulated under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended from time to time), is set out herewith as **Annexure – B** to this report.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Company has duly approved Risk Management Committee to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan for the Company.

The Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the risk management plan and ensuring its effectiveness.

The Audit Committee has additional oversight in the area of financial risks and controls. The major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

13. DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM

Your Company has a Whistle Blower Policy in place which was approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting dated 23/05/2023, to address genuine grievances of Directors and employees, in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2013, aiming to safeguard their interest.

The said policy provides a formal mechanism for all the Directors and employees of the Company to approach Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Company and make protective disclosures about the unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud and violation of the Company's Code of Conduct and Business Ethics.

14. MATERIAL ORDERS OF JUDICIAL BODIES /REGULATORS

During the Year under review, no material order of any Judicial Bodies/Regulators has been received by the Company.

15. AUDITORS**a) STATUTORY AUDITORS:**

M/s. Singhi & Co (Firm Registration No. 302049E), Chartered Accountants, is the Statutory Auditors of the Company. They have furnished a Certificate to the effect that their appointment is in

accordance with the limits specified in Section 139 read with Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:

Ms. Rinku Agarwal, (CP No: 5809), Company Secretary in Practice, is appointed as Secretarial Auditor of the Company. The PCS has furnished a Certificate to the effect that her appointment is in accordance with the limits specified in Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013.

16. SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

The Secretarial Audit Report (MR – 3) has been annexed as **Annexure – C** to this report. The Secretarial Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark and is self-explanatory and thus does not require any further clarifications/ comments.

17. EXPLANATIONS IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORS' QUALIFICATIONS

The Statutory Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark and is self-explanatory and unmodified and thus does not require any further clarifications/ comments.

The Statutory Auditors have not reported any incident of fraud to the Audit Committee of the Company during the FY 2023-24.

18. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year under review, our Company was in compliance with the SS-1 and SS-2, issued by Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

19. CORPORATE INSOLVENCY RESOLUTION PROCESS INITIATED UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (IBC)

During the year under review, no CIRP has been initiated against the Company.

20. FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT ANY CORPORATE ACTION

During the year under review, none of the corporate actions failed to get implemented.

21. ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and rule 12 (1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, extract of annual return is given on the website of the company at www.regaalresources.com

22. DISCLOSURES PERTAINING TO THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT THE WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace and has adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at the Workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013, and the Rules framed thereunder. An Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) is in place for all workplaces and offices of the Company to address complaints regarding sexual harassment.

During the year under review, no complaints of harassment at the workplace were received under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013.

23. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors extends its sincere gratitude to all stakeholders for their unwavering support and confidence in the company. We would like to express our deepest appreciation to our shareholders for their continued trust and encouragement, our customers for their loyalty and patronage, our employees for their dedication and hard work, our business partners for their collaboration and support, and our regulatory authorities for their guidance and assistance.

We also acknowledge the invaluable contributions of our management team and staff, whose expertise and relentless efforts have been pivotal in achieving our strategic objectives. We are particularly grateful to the Chairperson & Managing Director, Mr. Anil Kishorepuria, for his visionary leadership and unwavering dedication. We look forward to your continued support in the forthcoming year as we strive to achieve our goals and set new benchmarks in our industry.

By the order of the Board of Directors

Place: Kishanganj
Date: 23rd July, 2024

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN - 00724328



Annexure 'A' to the Director's Report

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the idea that a company should play a positive role in the community and consider the environmental and social impact of business decisions. It is closely linked to sustainability—creating economic, social, and environmental value, and ESG, which stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance. All three focus on non-financial factors that companies, large and small, should consider when making business decisions.

In recent years, there has been a shift from CSR to social purpose. Many companies have pivoted from having a community investment strategy and a 'nice to have' mindset to adopting a holistic approach in which their mission is built into everything they do.

Our CSR policy outlines our approach to sustainable development and social welfare. The policy focuses on areas such as education, animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and community development, etc. The policy is available on the Company's website at **www.regaalresources.com**

Through its CSR policy, the company is continuously focusing on contributing to the social and economic development of communities and making a positive difference to society by promoting education among weaker sections, providing infrastructure support, initiating programs for physically and mentally challenged people, promoting healthcare, ensuring environmental sustainability, and other areas approved by the CSR committee.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

The company has constituted CSR Committee in its Board Meeting dated 23-05-2023. The composition of CSR Committee are as follows: -

Composition of CSR Committee

Sl. No.	Name	Position	Nature of Directorship
1	Ms. Sheetal Jhunjhunwala	Chairperson	Independent Director
2	Mr. Dinabandhu Mohapatra	Member	Independent Director
3	Mr. Karan Kishorepuria	Member	Whole Time Director

3. The web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company: - **www.regaalresources.com**

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report). **Not Applicable**

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in INR)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in INR)
1	2021-22	16,84,583.76	-
2	2022-23	22,61,237.17	7,23,123.43
3	2023-24	15,38,113.74	13,18,059.01

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): **INR 24,06,73,898.99**

7.

(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): **INR 48,13,477.98**

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: **NIL**

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: **INR 13,18,059.01**

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): **INR 34,95,418.97**

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in INR)	Amount Unspent (in INR)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No).	Location of the project.		Project duration.	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.).	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/ No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District.						Name	CSR Registration number.
1.	APNI KUTIR	Clause ii	No	Bihar, Kishanganj		3 Years		20,11,928.97	-	No	Calcutta Foundation	CSR00002758
	Total							20,11,928.97				



(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in Rs.)	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
1.	Providing facilities for senior citizens	Clause iii	Yes	West Bengal, Kolkata		83,990	No	Saho Mormi Charitable Trust	CSR00017076
2.	Animal welfare	Clause iv	Yes	West Bengal, Kolkata		1,00,000	No	People For The Respect And Care Of Animals	CSR00010980
3.	Animal welfare	Clause iv	Yes	West Bengal, Kolkata		1,00,000	No	Goseva Parivar	CSR00002272
4.	Promotion of education	Clause ii	Yes	West Bengal, Kolkata		99,500	No	Katakhali Swapn opuron Welfare Society	CSR00000352
5.	Promotion of education	Clause ii	Yes	West Bengal, Kolkata		10,00,000	No	Help Us Help Them	CSR00002874
6.	Promotion of education	Clause ii	Yes	West Bengal, Kolkata		1,00,000	No	Chawr enghee Rotary Trust	CSR00014476
	Total					14,83,490.00			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: **NIL**

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: **NA**

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): **INR 34,95,418.97**

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: **NIL**

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: NIL

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs.).	Date of transfer.	
1.	NIL						
2.							
3.							
	Total						

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): NIL

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed / Ongoing.
1.	NIL							
2.								
3.								
	Total							

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year: **Not Applicable**

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5). **Not Applicable**

By the order of the Board of Directors

Place: Kishanganj
Date: 23rd July, 2024

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Chairperson & Managing Director
DIN - 00724328



Annexure 'B' to the Director's Report

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Conservation of Energy

(a) Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy/water resources:

The company continues with its on-going process to conserve / save energy by installing / optimizing some key equipment where feasible, after necessary technical appraisal and energy audit and inter-alia comprise:

- Re-cycling and using its treated process water in two of its units resulting in reduction of power load withdrawal of ground water with due conservation of water resources.
- Installation of Energy efficient LED & solar lights in all units for energy conservation.
- Installation of automatic Power Factor Control panels at frequent fluctuating load areas for maintaining power quality & minimizing associated losses.
- Rain water harvesting at plant.
- Provision of day light installations at all workplaces.
- Recovering of all steam condensate from all dryers and steam equipment which goes to the boiler.
- Trimming of impellers in all pumps to reduce motor running load

(b) Steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

Company is considering various steps for utilizing alternate sources of energy like generating power from Bio Mass Fuel. The company is already producing Bio Mass Fuel from its effluent waste, which is being used for drying some of its products and partly for generating steam thereby replacing use of furnace oil and coal and reducing carbon foot print.

(c) Total Capital Investment in energy conservation equipment:

During the year under review, your Company has made capital investment of INR 6.218 million in energy conservation equipment.

Technology Absorption

The company has not entered into any technical collaboration agreement. It has not acquired any technical know-how from any foreign source so far.

Expenditure on R&D

No such expenditure has been spent so far.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

PARTICULARS	2023-24		2022-23	
	INR	USD	INR	USD
Export Sales	33,02,82,195.00	40,22,795.00	19,92,81,600.00	14,25,183.48
Amount Realized against current sales	23,77,18,363.00	28,79,790.00	18,35,25,501.92	12,48,117.23
Amount Realized against last year sales	1,46,20,200.66	1,78,967.75	96,69,028.16	1,16,650.00
Payment against Import of Capital Assets	64,70,184.76	78,674.43	4,38,45,719.02	5,41,232.24

By the order of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Anil Kishorepuria

Chairperson & Managing Director

DIN - 00724328

Place: Kishanganj

Date: 23rd July, 2024

Annexure 'C' to the Director's Report

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31/03/2024

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31/03/2024

To,

The Members,

REGAAL RESOURCES LIMITED

(Previously Known as REGAAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED)

6th Floor, D2/2, Block-EP & GP, Sector-V

Kolkata-700091, West Bengal.

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Regaal Resources Limited** (Previously Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited) (hereinafter called "the company") having **CIN: U15100WB2012PLC171600**. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Regaal Resources Limited (Previously Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited) books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I/We hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Regaal Resources Limited (Previously Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited) ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024, according to the provisions of:

- i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- iii. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

The Company is not listed on any Stock Exchange in India hence the following Acts, Regulations, Guidelines etc. was not applicable to the Company:

- iv. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations,

During the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024, the Company has complied with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standard (SS-1 and SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and it was noted that the Company has complied with the same to the extent possible.



Corporate
Overview



Statutory
Reports



Financial
Statements

The company is an unlisted public company and is not guided by any listing agreement.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the audit period were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance or a shorter notice consent is obtained from

all the directors, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that

There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that no specific event/action having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance to the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc. referred to above.

For CS Rinku Agarwal
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Rinku Agarwal - Proprietor
COP No.5809
Peer Review Certificate No. 5829/2024

Mem No. 17209
UDIN: A017209F000810980

Place: - Kolkata
Date: 23/07/2024

Note : This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure-1 hereto and forms an integral part of this report

To,
The Members,
REGAAL RESOURCES LIMITED
(Previously Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited)
6th Floor, D2/2, Block-EP & GP, Sector-V
Kolkata-700091, West Bengal.

My secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on the audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on random test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in the secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I Followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the company.
4. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and others applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards etc, is the responsibility of the management of the company. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on random test basis.
5. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulation and happening of events etc.
6. The list of laws applicable to the company as per the secretarial Audit report is as confirmed by the management of the company. The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance nor a confirmation that the list is exhaustive.
7. The secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

For CS Rinku Agarwal
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Rinku Agarwal - Proprietor
COP No.5809
Peer Review Certificate No. 5829/2024

Mem No. 17209
UDIN: A017209F000810980

Place: - Kolkata
Date: 23/07/2024



Annexure 'D' to the Director's Report

FORM NO. AOC -2

[Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and
Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	"Refer notes No. 45 of the notes to the accounts"
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	
f)	Date of approval by the Board	
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	"Refer notes No. 45 of the notes to the accounts"
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	
e)	Date of approval by the Board	
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	

By the order of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Anil Kishorepuria

Chairperson & Managing Director

DIN - 00724328

Place: Kishanganj

Date: 23rd July, 2024

Management Discussion and Analysis Report



Global economy outlook

The baseline forecast is for the world economy to continue growing at 3.2 percent during 2024 and 2025, at the same pace as in 2023. A slight acceleration for advanced economies—where growth is expected to rise from 1.6 percent in 2023 to 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025—will be offset by a modest slowdown in emerging market and developing economies from 4.3 percent in 2023 to 4.2 percent in both 2024 and 2025.

The forecast for global growth five years from now—at 3.1 percent—is at its lowest in decades. Global inflation is forecast to decline steadily, from 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025, with advanced economies returning to their inflation targets sooner than emerging market and developing economies. Core inflation is generally projected to decline more gradually.

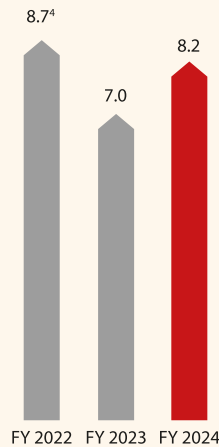
Indian economy outlook

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) raised its growth projection for India's GDP in the current fiscal year 2024/25 to 6.8%, and forecast a 6.5% expansion next year. The latest FY25 forecast is a 0.3 percentage point upward revision from January's projection, the IMF said in its World Economic Outlook April 2024.

The country's remarkable growth rate of 8.4% in the third quarter of the fiscal year 2024 surpassed all expectations, as market analysts had penciled in a slower growth this quarter, between 6.6% and 7.2%. The projected growth for the quarter was between 7.1% and 7.4% (as published in January 2024-Deloitte Report). With substantial revisions to the data from the past three quarters of the fiscal year, India's GDP growth already touched 8.2% year over year (YoY) in these quarters.



GDP growth (in%)



Source: PIB

Outlook

The outlook for India's economy appears optimistic and encouraging. With inflation rates decreasing, economic activity is expected to recover, driving overall growth. The Government of India is actively implementing policies and programs focused on holistic development, with a goal of transforming the nation into a developed economy by FY 2047. This positive growth trend fuels confidence in the Indian economy. Additionally, the normal rainfall forecast by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for the June to September period is likely to enhance the country's agricultural production.

The Global Starch Industry

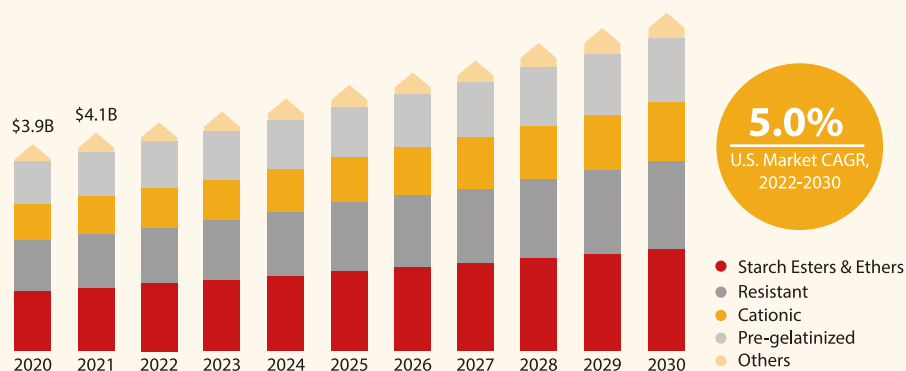
Introduction

The global starch industry is a dynamic sector that plays a crucial role in various applications, ranging from food and beverages to pharmaceuticals and industrial processes. Starches, derived from natural starches through physical, chemical, or enzymatic methods, offer enhanced properties that meet the demands of modern industries. This essay explores the key trends, challenges, and future outlook of the global starch industry.

The global industrial starch market has shown steady growth, with a notable increase of USD 1.5 billion in FY 2023. The United States and China remain the top producers of starch worldwide. Additionally, the rising demand for biodegradable plastics, driven by sustainability efforts, has boosted the global demand for starch. The widespread cultivation of corn ensures a reliable supply of raw materials for the industry. Industrial starch, sourced from rice, wheat, potatoes, tapioca, and maize, is a key component in this market. As of FY 2023, the global industrial starch market is valued at USD 57.9 billion and is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.4% from 2023 to 2028. North America, in particular, has played a significant role in driving this market's expansion.

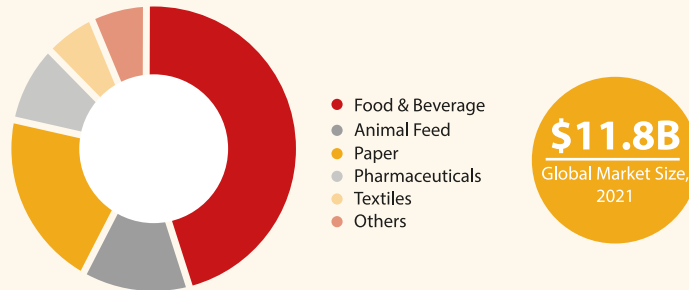
U.S. Starch Market

Size, by Product, 2020-2030 (USD Billion)



Global Starch Market

Share, by end-use, 2021 (%)



\$11.8B

Global Market Size,
2021

Trends in the Starch Industry

1. Growing Demand in Food and Beverages

Starches are increasingly used in the food and beverage industry due to their versatile functional properties. They serve as thickeners, stabilizers, and texturizers, contributing to improved product consistency and quality. The rise in convenience foods, processed snacks, and low-fat or gluten-free products has spurred demand for starches. Additionally, the shift towards clean-label products has led to an increased preference for natural and minimally processed starches.

2. Expansion in Emerging Markets

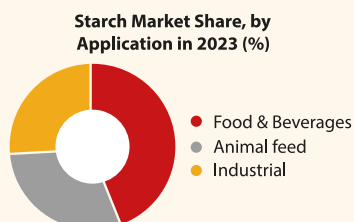
Emerging markets, particularly in Asia-Pacific and Latin America, are experiencing rapid growth in the starch sector. Economic development, urbanization, and rising disposable incomes in these regions are driving demand for processed foods and beverages. Companies are expanding their operations and investing in local production facilities to tap into these growing markets.



Asia Pacific Market
Accounted largest share in
the Starch Market



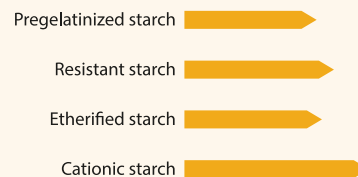
3.1% CAGR
Starch Market to
grow at a CAGR of 3.1%
during 2024-2030



Starch Market Size

2023 **2030**
USD 13.49 **USD 16.71**

Starch Market, by Type in 2023 (Bn)





3. Innovation and Technological Advancements

The industry is witnessing significant innovation driven by advancements in technology and research. New modification techniques are being developed to enhance the performance of starches in various applications. For example, advancements in enzymatic modification and green technologies are contributing to the development of more sustainable and functional starches.

4. Sustainability and Eco-Friendly Practices

There is a growing emphasis on sustainability in the starch industry. Companies are adopting eco-friendly practices, such as reducing energy consumption and waste generation, and sourcing raw materials from sustainable sources. Additionally, the development of biodegradable and compostable starch-based materials is gaining traction as part of the broader trend towards reducing plastic pollution.

Challenges Facing the Starch Industry

1. Raw Material Fluctuations

The starch industry is highly dependent on the availability and cost of raw materials, primarily corn, potatoes, and tapioca. Fluctuations in the prices of these raw materials, driven by factors such as weather conditions, agricultural policies, and global demand, can impact the production costs and profitability of starch manufacturers.

2. Regulatory Compliance

The industry faces stringent regulatory requirements concerning the safety and labeling of starches. Different countries have varying regulations regarding the use of starches in food and non-food applications. Compliance with these regulations requires continuous monitoring and adaptation, which can be challenging for global manufacturers.

3. Competition and Market Saturation

The starch market is highly competitive, with numerous players operating on a global scale. Market saturation in developed regions and the presence of established players can pose challenges for new entrants. Companies need to focus on innovation, quality, and customer service to maintain a competitive edge.

4. Health and Safety Concerns

As consumers become more health-conscious, there is increasing scrutiny on the health implications of starches. While starches are generally considered safe, concerns about their impact on health and nutrition can affect consumer perception and demand. Manufacturers need to address these concerns through transparency and by providing clear information about the benefits and safety of their products.

Future Outlook

The future of the global starch industry appears promising, driven by several key factors:

1. Continued Innovation

Ongoing research and development efforts are expected to lead to the creation of new and improved starches with enhanced functionalities. Innovations in modification techniques and the development of specialty starches will likely drive growth in various applications.

2. Increased Focus on Sustainability

The industry is likely to continue its focus on sustainability, with increased adoption of eco-friendly practices and the development of sustainable products. This includes exploring alternative raw materials and improving the environmental footprint of production processes.



3. Expansion in Emerging Markets

The growth trajectory in emerging markets is expected to continue, providing opportunities for companies to expand their presence and capture new market share. Tailoring products to meet the specific needs and preferences of these regions will be crucial for success.

4. Regulatory and Health Adaptations

Adapting to evolving regulatory standards and addressing health concerns through transparent communication and product innovation will be essential for maintaining consumer trust and compliance.

Conclusion

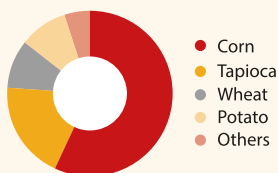
The global starch industry is a vital and evolving sector with a broad range of applications across various industries. While facing challenges related to raw material costs, regulatory compliance, and market competition, the industry is poised for growth driven by innovation, sustainability, and expanding market opportunities. As companies navigate these dynamics, they will play a critical role in shaping the future of starches and their applications worldwide.



The Indian Starch Industry: An Overview

The Indian starch industry plays a crucial role in the country's agricultural and industrial landscape, serving as a vital ingredient across various sectors such as food and beverages, textiles, pharmaceuticals, paper, and packaging. Starches, derived from raw starch through physical, enzymatic, or chemical processes, offer enhanced properties that make them suitable for a wide range of applications. The industry has seen significant growth in recent years, driven by technological advancements, rising consumer demand, and increasing applications in diverse industries.

**India Starch Market Share
Distribution (%) By Source, 2022**



Industry Background and Evolution

Starch extraction in India primarily revolves around staple crops such as corn, potato, rice, and cassava. Traditionally, native starches were used in various applications; however, their limitations in terms of stability, viscosity, and functionality led to the development of starches. The process of modifying starch alters its physical and chemical properties, making it more versatile and functional for industrial applications.

The Indian starch industry has evolved from small-scale, cottage-based operations to a more organized sector with large-scale production facilities. This evolution has been propelled by advancements in processing technology, increased awareness among consumers, and the growing demand from industries seeking cost-effective and sustainable raw materials.

Market Dynamics and Growth Drivers

Starch and its derivatives are widely used across multiple industries, including chemicals, agriculture, medicine, and cosmetics. In 2023, the Indian starch market surpassed 4 million tons, and it is projected to expand at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.31% from 2023 to 2032, reaching a market size of 11.1 million tons by 2032.

The starch industry in India has experienced robust growth, with several factors contributing to this upward trajectory:

1. Expanding Food and Beverage Sector:

The largest consumer of starch in India is the food and beverage industry. Starches are used as thickeners, stabilizers, emulsifiers, and texturizing agents in various food products such as soups, sauces, dairy products, confectioneries, and bakery items. The growing demand for processed and convenience foods, driven by changing lifestyles and increasing urbanization, has significantly boosted the consumption of starch in this sector.

2. Rising Demand in Non-Food Industries:

Beyond the food industry, starch finds extensive use in non-food sectors. In the textile industry, it is used in sizing and finishing processes to improve the strength and appearance of fabrics. The paper and packaging industry employs starch as a coating and binding agent to enhance the strength, smoothness, and printability of paper products. Additionally, the pharmaceutical industry uses starch in tablet formulations as a binder and disintegrant.

3. Technological Advancements:

The Indian starch industry has benefited from continuous advancements in technology, enabling the production of high-quality starches with specific functional properties tailored to industry needs. Innovations in enzymatic and chemical modification processes have led to the development of a wide range of starch products with improved performance characteristics, such as enhanced viscosity, stability, and resistance to extreme conditions.

4. Government Support and Policy Initiatives:

The Indian government has recognized the importance of the starch industry as a value-added segment of the agricultural sector. Policies promoting the growth of agro-based industries, coupled with incentives for setting up starch processing units, have encouraged investments in the industry. Furthermore, the emphasis on sustainability and the use of renewable resources has led to an increased focus on the production of starch from indigenous crops, reducing the dependency on imports.

Challenges Facing the Industry

Despite its growth prospects, the Indian starch industry faces several challenges that could hinder its development:

1

Raw Material Supply:

The availability and quality of raw materials, particularly corn and cassava, are critical to the production of starch. Fluctuations in crop yields due to climatic conditions, pest infestations, and variations in agricultural practices can affect the supply chain and impact production costs.

2

High Production Costs:

The modification process involves significant energy and resource inputs, which can increase production costs. Additionally, the need for specialized equipment and adherence to stringent quality standards further adds to the overall cost of production. This poses a challenge, especially for smaller players in the industry who may struggle to compete with larger, more established companies.

3

Competition from Substitutes:

The starch industry faces competition from other hydrocolloids and synthetic additives used in similar applications. For example, in the food industry, gums and pectins can serve as alternatives to starch, potentially limiting its market share.

4

Regulatory Compliance:

Compliance with food safety regulations, environmental standards, and other industry-specific guidelines is essential for the starch industry. Ensuring that products meet the necessary quality and safety standards while maintaining cost-effectiveness is a challenge that requires continuous investment in research and development.





Future Outlook and Opportunities

The future of the Indian starch industry looks promising, with several trends and opportunities likely to shape its growth trajectory:

1

Rising Health Consciousness:

With increasing health consciousness among consumers, there is a growing demand for clean-label and natural ingredients in food products. Starches derived from non-GMO sources and produced using environmentally friendly processes are expected to gain traction in the market.

Export Potential:

India has the potential to become a major exporter of starches, particularly to markets in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. With the right investments in infrastructure, technology, and quality control, Indian manufacturers can tap into the growing global demand for starch products.

2

3

Innovation in Product Development:

The development of new and innovative starch products with enhanced functional properties, such as resistance to high temperatures, freeze-thaw stability, and improved emulsification, will open up new avenues for the industry. Collaborations between industry players and research institutions can drive innovation and lead to the creation of value-added products.

Sustainability and Environmental Considerations:

As sustainability becomes a key concern for consumers and industries alike, the focus on eco-friendly and biodegradable products is expected to increase. Starches, being derived from renewable resources, are well-positioned to meet this demand. The industry can explore opportunities in the development of sustainable packaging materials and bio-based alternatives to synthetic polymers.

4

Conclusion

The Indian starch industry is on a growth trajectory, driven by rising demand across multiple sectors, technological advancements, and supportive government policies. While challenges such as raw material supply, production costs, and regulatory compliance exist, the industry's ability to innovate and adapt to changing market dynamics will determine its future success. As the industry continues to evolve, it will play a pivotal role in supporting the growth of various downstream industries, contributing to the overall economic development of the country.

Growth in End Users of the Corn Starch Industry

The corn starch industry plays a pivotal role in various sectors due to its versatile applications. As a key ingredient derived from corn, corn starch is utilized across multiple industries including food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and industrial processes. Recent years have witnessed significant growth in the end users of corn starch, driven by evolving consumer preferences, technological advancements, and expanding market opportunities. This essay explores the growth in end users of the corn starch industry, highlighting key trends and their implications.

Key Trends Driving Growth in End Users





Conclusion

The growth in end users of the corn starch industry reflects broader trends in consumer preferences, technological advancements, and market opportunities. From the food and beverage sector to pharmaceuticals, textiles, and biodegradable products, the diverse applications of corn starch are driving significant expansion in demand. This growth presents both opportunities and challenges for the industry, necessitating ongoing innovation, sustainability efforts, and strategic management. As the corn starch industry continues to evolve, understanding and adapting to the needs of various end users will be essential for achieving long-term success and maintaining a competitive advantage in the global market.



Performance of the company

During the past year, our Company has reached notable milestones in operational efficiency and productivity. We have concentrated on optimizing our manufacturing processes, which has led to enhanced production capacity and better cost management.

For the fiscal year 2023-24, the Company reported an operational revenue of INR 6,000.23 million, a significant increase from INR 4,879.55 million in the previous year. The EBITDA margin improved to 9.55% in FY 2023-24, up from 8.47% in FY 2022-23.

Export sales for FY 2023-24 totaled INR 428.94 million, compared to INR 334.56 million in FY 2022-23, reflecting a rise in demand from the international market.

Introduction

Risk management is a critical component for companies in the corn starch industry, given the sector's inherent vulnerabilities to various external and internal risks. Corn starch, a key ingredient in numerous products from food and beverages to industrial applications, necessitates meticulous planning and strategic management to mitigate risks effectively.

Key Risks in the Corn Starch Industry

1

Raw Material Supply Risks

The corn starch industry is highly dependent on the availability and cost of corn, its primary raw material. Factors such as adverse weather conditions, pest infestations, and fluctuations in crop yields can significantly impact the supply of corn. Additionally, geopolitical issues and trade policies can affect the import and export of corn, further complicating supply chain stability.

2

Price Volatility

The prices of corn and other raw materials can be volatile due to market conditions, including changes in global demand and supply, currency fluctuations, and trade tariffs. Price volatility can lead to increased production costs and reduced profit margins, making it essential for companies to develop strategies to manage these fluctuations effectively.

3

Regulatory and Compliance Risks

The corn starch industry is subject to stringent regulatory requirements, including food safety standards, environmental regulations, and labour laws. Compliance with these regulations is critical to avoid legal penalties, reputational damage, and operational disruptions. Companies must stay abreast of regulatory changes and ensure adherence to local and international standards.

4

Operational Risks

Operational risks encompass various aspects, including equipment malfunctions, production inefficiencies, and supply chain disruptions. Downtime or inefficiencies in production can impact output and quality, leading to financial losses and customer dissatisfaction. Effective maintenance schedules, quality control measures, and contingency planning are essential to manage these risks.

5

Market Risks

The corn starch industry faces market risks related to demand fluctuations, competition, and changing consumer preferences. Shifts in consumer trends, such as the growing demand for natural and organic products, can impact the demand for conventional corn starch. Additionally, competition from alternative starches and new entrants can affect market share and pricing strategies.

6

Environmental Risks

Environmental risks include the impact of production processes on natural resources, such as water and energy, and the management of waste and emissions. Companies must address these risks to comply with environmental regulations and meet sustainability goals. Failure to manage environmental risks can result in legal penalties and damage to the company's reputation.



Risk Management Strategies

Diversification of Supply Sources

To mitigate raw material supply risks, we have diversified our sources of corn and other critical inputs. Establishing relationships with multiple suppliers and exploring alternative sourcing options has reduced our dependence on a single source and also enhanced supply chain resilience.

1

Compliance and Regulatory Monitoring

Effective risk management involves proactive compliance with regulatory requirements. At Regaal, we should implement robust compliance programs, conduct regular audits, and stay informed about changes in regulations. Engaging with industry associations and regulatory bodies also provides us valuable insights and support.

2

Operational Excellence

Investing in advanced technology and maintaining high standards of operational efficiency are crucial for managing operational risks. At Regaal, we implement preventive maintenance programs, optimize production processes and develop contingency plans to help minimize disruptions and maintain consistent quality.

3

Market Research and Adaptation

At Regaal, we conduct regular market research to understand changing consumer preferences and market dynamics. We continually adapt product offerings and marketing strategies to align with market trends to help us remain competitive and responsive to shifts in demand.

4

Sustainability Initiatives

Addressing environmental risks through sustainability initiatives is essential for long-term success. We invest in energy-efficient technologies, reduce waste and implement water conservation measures. By committing to sustainability, we have also managed to enhance our reputation and meet regulatory requirements while contributing to environmental preservation.

5



Conclusion

Risk management is a fundamental aspect of the corn starch industry, encompassing a wide range of challenges from raw material supply and price volatility to regulatory compliance and environmental impacts. By adopting comprehensive risk management strategies, companies can mitigate these risks, enhance operational efficiency, and achieve long-term success. The ability to adapt to changing market conditions, embrace sustainability, and maintain regulatory compliance will be crucial for navigating the complexities of the corn starch industry and securing a competitive advantage in the global marketplace.

Internal control systems and their adequacy

The Company's internal financial controls are commensurate with the nature of its business; the size, and complexity of its operations and such internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements are adequate. The controls were tested during the year and no reportable material weaknesses either in their design or operation were observed. To maintain independence and objectivity in its function, the Internal Auditor reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board.

Further, your Company's Internal Financial Controls (IFC) has been reviewed and all necessary steps have been taken to strengthen financial reporting and overall risk management procedures. Detailed procedural manuals are in place to ensure that all the assets are safeguarded, protected against loss, proper prevention & detection of frauds & error, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and all transactions are authorized, recorded and reported correctly.

The Internal Auditor monitors and evaluates the efficiency and adequacy of Internal Financial control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the Internal Auditor reports directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of

the Board, all the significant audit observations and follow up actions thereon. Both Statutory and internal auditor have quarterly sessions with the Audit committee. The Internal audit reports are placed before the Audit committee on quarterly basis and all findings and observation, if any are recorded thereon. The said observation and comments, if any of the Audit Committee are placed before the board. The Internal Auditor is a permanent invitee to the Audit Committee Meetings. The Audit Committee advises on various risk mitigation exercises on a regular basis.

The audit committee also reviews reports submitted by the management and audit reports submitted by internal auditors and statutory auditors on periodic basis. Suggestions for improvement are considered and the audit committee follows up on corrective action. The audit committee also meets company's statutory auditors to ascertain, inter alia, their views on the adequacy of internal control systems and keeps the board of directors informed of its major observations, if any, periodically.

Your Board is of the opinion that the Internal Financial Controls, affecting the Financial Statements of your Company are adequate and are operating effectively.

Material developments in human resources / industrial relations

Regaal Resources considers employees as its most valued asset, who are at the core of the business. Human capital is the most important business driver. A strong people culture is the soul of the organization and biggest competitive advantage for a sustainable growth.

As an organization, all employees, at every level, is part of the organization's growth strategy and are empowered to take business decisions. The Company takes care of them much beyond salary, pay and perks; ensures that they get best-in-class learning and career advancement opportunities. The key pillars of the core philosophy are talent care and development, empowerment and decision making at all levels, innovation, agility and digital transformation.

The Company understands that internal selection and succession is very critical for the long-term sustenance of the business as it ensures business continuity, preserves corporate culture, enhances knowledge capital and fuels the ambitions of the company's talent, leading to better retention. Internal talent is groomed for next level responsibilities.

Information & technology

The Company continues to invest in automation and latest technology in its business operations, in order to improve efficiencies and drive down costs.

Cautionary statement

This statement made in this section describes the Company's objectives, projections, expectation and estimations which may be 'forward looking statements' within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events. The Company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realised by the Company. Actual result could differ materially from those expressed in the statement or implied due to the influence of external factors which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend, modify or revise any forward-looking statements based on any subsequent developments.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

Regaal Resources Limited

(Formerly Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited)

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Regaal Resources Limited (Formerly Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement,

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative

materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**"- a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2 (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;



Corporate
Overview



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- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.
- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Note 42 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.(a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries and
- (c) Based on our audit procedures that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under paragraph 2(h) (iv)(a) &(b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company has not proposed any dividend for the financial year 2023-2024.
- vi. Based on our examination, which includes test check, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except for the period 1 April 2023 to 11 May 2023 where audit trail feature was not enabled. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instances of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.
- As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 302049E

Sd/-

(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)

Partner

Membership Number: 052112

UDIN: 24052112BKFHGU6233

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj

Dated: July 23, 2024

“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of the Company of even date)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>i. In the respect of matters specified in clause (i) of paragraphs 3 the Order:</p> <p>a(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.</p> <p>(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.</p> <p>b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.</p> <p>c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.</p> <p>d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> | <p>e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.</p> <p>ii. In the respect of matters specified in clause (ii) of paragraphs 3 the Order:</p> <p>(a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedures of such verification by management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory (i.e in raw material inventory), were noted on physical verification of inventories, and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.</p> <p>(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:</p> |
|---|---|

(Rs in Millions)

Quarter ended	Name of the Bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference*
Mar-24	Working Capital Lenders**	Trade Receivable	1,267.35	1,330.14	(62.79)
		Trade Payable	547.03	229.21	317.81
		Inventories	570.78	548.21	22.57
Total			2,385.16	2,107.56	-
Dec-23	Working Capital Lenders**	Trade Receivable	1,088.30	1,088.55	(0.25)
		Trade Payable	865.13	408.58	456.55
		Inventories	816.83	816.83	-
Total			2,770.26	2,313.96	
Sept-23	Working Capital Lenders**	Trade Receivable	645.59	633.38	12.21
		Trade Payable	658.79	3.71	655.08
		Inventories	627.94	627.94	-
Total			1,932.32	1,265.03	
June-23	Working Capital Lenders**	Trade Receivable	609.62	595.64	13.98
		Trade Payable	428.78	1.74	427.04
		Inventories	315.32	257.57	57.75
Total			1,353.72	854.96	



*As stated in Note 53.3 to the Financial Statements, the Quarterly statements submitted to banks were prepared and filed before the completion of all financial statement closure activities including accounting standard related adjustments / reclassifications & regrouping as applicable, which led to these differences between the final books of accounts and the quarterly statements submitted to banks based on provisional books of accounts.

Further, in terms of sanction letter of SBM Bank dated Aug 17, 2023, advances made to suppliers of raw materials and stores & spares are to be considered in calculation of drawing power and hence the company has deducted such advances while reporting trade payable which has resulted in difference between trade payable as per return submitted with bank and as per books of accounts.

** Working Capital Lenders are represented by Bandhan Bank, ICICI Bank, SBM Bank and Kotak Bank.

iii. The Company has, during the year, made investments in two mutual fund schemes. Further, during the year, the Company has not provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest, based on the information and explanations provided by the Company.
- (c) During the year, the Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability

Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii) (c) to 3(iii) (f), is not applicable to the Company.

- iv. There are no loans, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable. The provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made have been complied with by the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable.
- vi. Maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed for the company by the central government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the company.
- vii. In the respect of matters specified in clause (vii) of paragraphs 3 the Order:

- a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

As informed, the provisions of sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of excise and value added tax are currently not applicable to the Company.

- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2024 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. In Millions)	Year	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	23.29	AY 2020-21	Centralised Processing Center, Income Tax Dept., Bangalore

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. In the respect of matters specified in clause (ix) of paragraphs 3 the Order:

- a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

- e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. In the respect of matters specified in clause (x) of paragraphs 3 the Order:

- a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. In the respect of matters specified in clause (xi) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
 - a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by using Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a)(b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In the respect of matters specified in clause (xiv) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
 - a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. In the respect of matters specified in clause (xvi) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
 - a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - d) As represented by the Management, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Note 54 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The Company has during the year spent the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility as required under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements and accordingly requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 302049E

Sd/-

(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)

Partner

Membership Number: 052112

UDIN: 24052112BKFHGU6233

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj

Dated: July 23, 2024



Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Regaal Resources Limited (Formerly Known as Regaal Resources Private Limited) (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 302049E

Sd/-

(Giridhari Lal Choudhary)

Partner

Membership Number: 052112

UDIN: 24052112BKFHGU6233

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj

Dated: July 23, 2024

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(Rs in Millions)

	Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	ASSETS			
1	Non-Current Assets			
a	Property, Plant and Equipment	5	3,004.23	1,752.74
b	Right of Use Asset	5 (a)	45.45	81.38
c	Capital Work-In-Progress	6	396.04	441.22
d	Intangible Assets	7	0.35	0.15
			3,446.07	2,275.49
e	Financial Assets			
i.	Investments	8	8.60	4.09
ii.	Other Financial Assets	9	16.14	14.19
f	Other Non-Current Assets	10	35.96	174.73
			60.70	193.01
	Current Assets			
a	Inventories	11	570.78	305.12
b	Financial Assets			
i.	Investments	8	11.19	-
ii.	Trade Receivables	12	1,267.35	719.37
iii.	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	197.76	0.92
iv.	Other Financial Assets	14	58.36	115.77
c	Current Tax Assets	15	3.17	0.52
d	Other Current Assets	16	244.33	105.00
			2,352.94	1,246.70
	TOTAL ASSETS		5,859.71	3,715.20
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
a.	Equity Share Capital	17	95.85	95.85
b.	Other Equity	18	1,251.22	1,029.24
			1,347.07	1,125.09
	Liabilities			
	Non-Current Liabilities			
a	Financial Liabilities			
i.	Borrowings	19	2,512.32	1,252.03
ii.	Lease Liabilities	20	48.21	85.22
b	Provisions	21	18.62	13.26
c	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	127.32	85.81
			2,706.47	1,436.32
	Current Liabilities			
a	Financial Liabilities			
i.	Borrowings	23	1,059.81	637.29
ii.	Lease Liabilities	24	3.83	1.18
iii.	Trade Payables	25		
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		14.00	8.71
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		533.03	398.51
iv.	Other Financial Liabilities	26	174.10	71.41
b	Other Current Liabilities	27	19.60	30.53
c	Provisions	28	0.42	0.32
d	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	29	1.38	5.84
			1,806.17	1,153.79
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		5,859.71	3,715.20
	Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements	2		
	Material Accounting Policy	3		
	Significant judgement and key estimates	4		
	Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

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

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.302049E)

Sd/-
Giridhari Lal Choudhary
Partner
(Membership No.052112)

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj
Dated: 23/07/2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Regaal Resources Limited

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Managing Director
DIN: 00724328

Sd/-
Saikat Chatterjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AFHPC3834Q

Sd/-
Karan Kishorepuria
Whole Time Director
DIN - 09228702

Sd/-
Tinku Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.- A55353

Corporate
OverviewStatutory
ReportsFinancial
Statements

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs in Millions)

	Particulars	Note No	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
(i)	INCOME			
	Revenue from Operations	30	6,000.23	4,879.55
	Other Income	31	10.54	7.19
	Total Income		6,010.77	4,886.74
(ii)	EXPENSES			
	Cost of materials consumed	32	3,270.28	2,926.81
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	33	1,321.83	581.32
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade	34	(270.88)	(27.17)
	Employee Benefits Expense	35	203.72	175.10
	Finance Costs	36	194.65	112.45
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	37	88.27	75.53
	Other Expenses	38	911.63	816.76
	Total Expenses		5,719.50	4,660.80
(iii)	Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (i - ii)		291.27	225.94
(iv)	Exceptional Items		-	-
(v)	Profit /(Loss) before Tax (iii - iv)		291.27	225.94
(vi)	Tax Expense:	39		
	Current Tax		28.53	37.74
	Deferred Tax		41.32	20.62
	Total Tax Expenses		69.85	58.36
(vii)	Profit / (Loss) after Tax (v - vi)		221.42	167.58
(viii)	Other Comprehensive Income:			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		0.75	0.62
	b) Income tax relating to above items		(0.19)	(0.16)
	Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)	40	0.56	0.46
(ix)	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (vii + viii)		221.98	168.04
	Earnings per Equity Shares of par value of Rs. 10 each	41		
	Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)		23.10	17.63
	Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)		23.10	17.63
	Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statements	2		
	Material Accounting Policies	3		
	Significant Judgement & Key Estimate	4		
	Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

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

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.302049E)

Sd/-
Giridhari Lal Choudhary
Partner
(Membership No.052112)

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj
Dated: 23/07/2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Regaal Resources Limited

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Managing Director
DIN: 00724328

Sd/-
Saikat Chatterjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AFHPC3834Q

Sd/-
Karan Kishorepuria
Whole Time Director
DIN - 09228702

Sd/-
Tinku Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.- A55353

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Rs in Millions)

	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	291.27	225.94
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation / Amortisation	88.27	75.53
	Finance Cost	194.65	112.45
	Interest Income	(0.24)	(0.25)
	Change in fair value of financial assets through FVTPL	(0.78)	0.13
	Allowance for expected credit loss	1.57	2.04
	Bad and doubtful debt written off	0.27	0.46
	(Profit)/Loss on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment(net)	(0.32)	-
	Unrealised Foreign Exchange Difference	(1.15)	(0.08)
	Liability Written Back	(1.33)	(2.44)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	572.21	413.78
	Movement in Working Capital :		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(548.67)	(376.41)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(265.66)	219.76
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(83.84)	(75.96)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	141.14	247.46
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(4.68)	9.84
	Cash Generated from Operations	(189.50)	438.47
	Direct Taxes Paid	(35.64)	(92.18)
	Net Cash Flow generated from Operating Activities	(225.14)	346.29
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of property, plant & equipment (Includes Capital Advances)	(1,049.74)	(694.05)
	Proceed from the sale of property, plant & equipment	1.34	0.02
	Investment in mutual fund	(14.92)	-
	Interest Income	0.24	0.25
	Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Investing Activities	(1,063.08)	(693.78)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Proceeds from non current borrowings from Banks and NBFC	790.42	369.12
	Repayment of non current borrowings from Banks and NBFC	(455.78)	(97.28)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of non current borrowings from Related parties and Others (net)	1,030.61	(7.80)
	Proceeds/(Repayment) of current borrowings(net)	317.55	190.34
	Issue of equity shares(including Share Premium)	-	40.46
	Repayment of lease liabilities	(3.49)	(4.78)
	Interest paid on leasing arrangement	(5.16)	(4.58)
	Dividend Paid	-	(28.76)
	Interest paid	(189.09)	(109.16)
	Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Financing Activities	1,485.06	347.56



(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent (A+B+C)	196.84	0.07
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	0.92	0.85
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year (Refer Note 13)	197.76	0.92

Changes in Liabilities arising from financing activities :

Particulars	As at 1st April 2023	Cash Flows inflow/ (outflow)	Non-Cash Changes	Interest Paid	As at 31st March 2024
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long term borrowing)	1,889.32	1,682.81	189.09	(189.09)	3,572.13
Lease Liabilities (refer note- 5(a))	86.40	(3.48)	(25.72)	(5.16)	52.04

Particulars	As at 1st April 2022	Cash Flows inflow/ (outflow)	Non-Cash Changes	Interest Paid	As at 31st March 2023
Borrowings (includes current maturities of long term borrowing)	1,434.94	454.38	109.16	(109.16)	1,889.32
Lease Liabilities (refer note- 5(a))	9.89	(4.78)	85.87	(4.58)	86.40

Notes:

- a) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
b) The composition of Cash & Cash Equivalent has been determined based on the Accounting Policy Note No. 3.2.
c) Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
d) Figures for the previous year have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary.

Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements 2

Material Accounting Policy 3

Significant judgement and key estimates 4

Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.302049E)

Sd/-
Giridhari Lal Choudhary
Partner
(Membership No.052112)

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj
Dated: 23/07/2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Regaal Resources Limited

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Managing Director
DIN: 00724328

Sd/-
Saikat Chatterjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AFHPC3834Q

Sd/-
Karan Kishorepuria
Whole Time Director
DIN - 09228702

Sd/-
Tinku Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.- A55353

Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Rs . Millions	No. of Shares	Rs . Millions
Balance at beginning of year	95,85,175	95.85	91,50,175	91.50
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-	4,35,000	4.35
Balance at end of the year	95,85,175.00	95.85	95,85,175	95.85

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total
	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Securities Premium		
Balance as at 31st March 2022	151.59	400.00	302.26	-	853.85
Profit for the year	167.58	-	-	-	167.58
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	0.46	0.46
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	167.58	-	-	0.46	168.04
Transfer of Remeasurements of defined benefit plans to Retained Earnings	0.46	-	-	(0.46)	-
On Issue of Shares	-	-	36.11	-	36.11
Dividend Paid	(28.76)	-	-	-	(28.76)
	(28.30)	-	36.11	(0.46)	7.35
Balance as at 31st March 2023	290.87	400.00	338.37	-	1,029.24
Profit for the year	221.42	-	-	-	221.42
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	0.56	0.56
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	221.42	-	-	0.56	221.98
Transfer of Remeasurements of defined benefit plans to Retained Earnings	0.56	-	-	(0.56)	-
On Issue of Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-
	0.56	-	-	(0.56)	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	512.85	400.00	338.37	-	1,251.22

Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statement 2
Material Accounting Policies 3
Significant Judgement & Key Estimate 4
Accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.302049E)

Sd/-
Giridhari Lal Choudhary
Partner
(Membership No.052112)

Place: **Galgolia, Kishanganj**
Dated: **23/07/2024**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Regaal Resources Limited

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Managing Director
DIN: 00724328

Sd/-
Saikat Chatterjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AFHPC3834Q

Sd/-
Karan Kishorepuria
Whole Time Director
DIN - 09228702

Sd/-
Tinku Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.- A55353



Notes to Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Regaal Resources Limited ("the Company") was originally incorporated as a Private Limited Company domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, on 2nd January, 2012, having its registered office at G.K. TOWER, 19 Camac Street, Kolkata - 700017. With effect from 30th March, 2022, it was converted into a Public Limited Company, i.e. Regaal Resources Limited and further, with effect from 16th April, 2022, it's registered office was shifted to 6th Floor, D2/2, Block-EP & GP, 6th Floor, Sector V, Kolkata- 700091. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of Starch and its derivatives.

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st of March, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 23rd July, 2024.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The Company maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for the followings:

- Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities are measured at Fair value/ Amortized cost (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Freehold Land – Fair value considered on transition to Ind AS.
- Defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Millions (with two places of decimal) unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Critical Accounting Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/ materialized.

2.5 Operating Cycle for current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All the other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

2.6 Measurement of Fair Values

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

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.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability

Notes to Financial Statements

is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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 categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the input that is material 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 material to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable and
- **Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is material to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

External valuers are involved for valuation of material assets & liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the company considering the requirements of Ind AS and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

3.1 INVENTORIES

- Raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, material and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.
- Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue

authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition.

- Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and direct labour and a proportion of manufacturing overhead based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments, net of bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. Bank overdrafts are shown within short term borrowings in the balance sheet.

3.3 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 for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit & loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.3.1 Current Tax:

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

3.3.2 Deferred Tax

- Deferred Tax assets and liabilities is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



Notes to Financial Statements

- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognized for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.
- Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.
- Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

3.4.1 Recognition and Measurement:

- Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any), except for freehold land which are carried at historical cost.
- Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
- If material parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
- Profit or loss arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to fair value of its freehold land and use that fair value as deemed cost of such freehold land.

3.4.2 Subsequent Measurement:

- Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred 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 derecognized when replaced.
- Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any Unamortized part of the previously recognized expenses of similar nature is derecognized.

3.4.3 Depreciation and Amortization:

- Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight line method in terms of life span of assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or as reassessed by the Company based on the technical evaluation.
- Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).
- Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.4.4 Disposal of Assets

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

3.4.5 Capital Work in Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on

Notes to Financial Statements

amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production.

3.5 LEASES

3.5.1 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

3.5.2 Company as lessor

- **Finance Lease**

Leases which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified and accounted for as finance lease. Lease rental receipts are apportioned between the finance income and capital repayment based on the implicit rate of return. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

- **Operating Lease**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where scheduled increase in rent compensates the Company with expected inflationary costs.

3.5.3 Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Buildings and Plant & Machinery. The Company assesses whether a contract is or 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:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and;
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding

lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured 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. The lease liability is subsequently re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

A lease liability is re-measured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The re-measurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised 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, if any. 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.

3.6 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is



Notes to Financial Statements

recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to material reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

3.7 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

3.7.1 Short Term Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

3.7.2 Other Long Term Employee Benefits

The liabilities for leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months are measured as the present value of the expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation. Remeasurements as the result of experience adjustment and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

3.7.3 Post-Employment Benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- **Defined Contribution Plan**
Defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund etc. are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred and paid to Authority.
- **Defined Benefit Plans**
The liability or asset recognized in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognized for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. 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. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognized in other comprehensive income. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

3.8 BORROWING COSTS

- Borrowing Costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs also includes foreign exchange difference to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.
- Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of that asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale.
- Transaction costs in respect of long term borrowing are amortized over the tenure of respective loans using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.9 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognized at their fair value, where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

The grant relating to the acquisition/ construction of an item of property, plant and equipment, the same is presented by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset.

3.10 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.

3.10.1 Financial Assets

- **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**
All financial assets are initially recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured at

Notes to Financial Statements

fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component are measured at transaction price.

- **Classification and Subsequent Measurement:**

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

- o Measured at Amortized Cost;
- o Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
- o Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- o Equity Instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

- o **Measured at Amortized Cost:** A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, cash and bank balances, loans and other financial assets of the company.

- o **Measured at FVTOCI:** A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently

measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in investment income.

- o **Measured at FVTPL:** FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Equity instruments which are, held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

- o **Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI:** For equity instruments, which has not been classified as FVTPL as above, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment.

- **Derecognition:**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets:**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS – 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes impairment loss for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction using expected credit loss model, which involves use of a provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased materially since initial recognition.



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3.10.2 Financial Liabilities

- **Recognition and Initial Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

- **Subsequent Measurement:**

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

- **Financial Guarantee Contracts:**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirement of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

- **Derecognition:**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

3.10.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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 or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

3.11 Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders

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

3.12 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose 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 group of assets (Cash Generating Units – CGU).

An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

3.13 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

3.13.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

3.13.2 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the

Notes to Financial Statements

existence of contingent liabilities in Other Notes to Financial Statements.

3.13.3 Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.14 Intangible Assets

3.14.1 Recognition and Measurement

Intangible asset are stated at cost on initial recognition and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

3.14.2 Amortization

- Software's are amortized over a period of three years.
- The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. If the expected useful life of the assets is materially different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

3.15 Operating Segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker of the Company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly is identified as the chief operating decision maker.

The Company has identified one reportable segment i.e., Manufacturing of Starch and its derivatives based on the information reviewed by the CODM.

3.16 Recent accounting pronouncement

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new Accounting Standards or amendments to the existing Accounting Standards. Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to the existing standards vide notification dated 31st March 2023 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

New Standards / Amendments applied during the year in respect of Company's Financial Statements:

- (a) **Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements:** The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their material accounting

policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements.

(b) **Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors:**

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

- (c) **Ind AS 12 Income Taxes:** The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

- (d) **Other Ind AS Amendments:** There are also consequential or editorial amendments in Ind AS 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 115.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to materially affect the current or future periods.

4 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Estimates and judgments 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. Information about Material judgements and Key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most material effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:** The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, material judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.



Notes to Financial Statements

- **Right-of-use assets and lease liability:** The Company has exercised judgement in determining the lease term as the noncancellable term of the lease, together with the impact of options to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. Where the rate implicit in the lease is not readily available, an incremental borrowing rate is applied. This incremental borrowing rate reflects the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar nature and value to the right of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Determination of the incremental borrowing rate requires estimation.
- **Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):** Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.
- **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'.

The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

- **Impairment of Financial Assets:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortized cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication of impairment. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- **Allowances for Doubtful Debts:** The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.
- **Fair value measurement of financial Instruments:** When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The input to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Notes to Financial Statements

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

5.1 Reconciliation of beginning and ending balances by classes of assets

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installations	Computer & Accessories	Furniture and Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
Cost or valuation									
Balance as at 31st March 2022	163.16	487.17	910.06	74.26	8.06	2.65	15.22	2.42	1,663.00
Additions	79.72	38.76	88.68	17.57	4.54	48.91	7.32	2.37	287.87
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
Balance as at 31st March 2023	242.88	525.93	998.74	91.83	12.60	51.56	22.50	4.79	1,950.83
Additions	50.97	313.50	929.51	33.95	2.11	-	5.17	0.39	1,335.60
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.49	-	2.49
Balance as at 31st March 2024	293.85	839.43	1,928.25	125.78	14.71	51.56	25.18	5.18	3,283.94
Depreciation									
Balance as at 31st March 2022	-	32.77	71.59	15.56	4.67	0.90	3.58	1.13	130.20
Depreciation Charge for the year	-	16.42	35.80	7.85	2.28	2.54	2.42	0.60	67.91
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	49.19	107.39	23.41	6.95	3.44	5.98	1.73	198.09
Depreciation Charge for the year	-	18.27	44.02	9.32	2.86	4.91	2.97	0.74	83.09
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	1.47
Balance as at 31st March 2024	-	67.46	151.41	32.73	9.81	8.35	7.48	2.47	279.71
Net Book Value									
Balance as at 31st March 2024	293.85	771.97	1,776.84	93.05	4.90	43.21	17.70	2.71	3,004.23
Balance as at 31st March 2023	242.88	476.74	891.35	68.42	5.65	48.12	16.52	3.06	1,752.74

5.2 Refer note no. 19 and 23 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as securities by the Company .

5.3 Title deeds of immovable property are held in name of the company.



Notes to Financial Statements

5 (a) Leases

- 1 The Company has lease contracts for certain buildings used in its operations. The Company also has certain leases of godowns and other equipments with lease term of twelve months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

2 The carrying amount of right-of-use assets (Buildings) recognised and its movements during the year are disclosed below:

i) Right-of-Use Assets:

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	Buildings As at 31st March, 2024	Buildings As at 31st March, 2023
Cost		
Opening Balance	103.99	22.71
Additions	-	81.29
Disposals/Derecognition	30.88	-
Closing Balance	73.11	103.99
Depreciation		
Opening Balance	22.61	15.14
Charge for the year	5.05	7.48
Closing Balance	27.66	22.61
Net Book Value	45.45	81.38

ii) Lease Liabilities :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	86.41	9.89
Liability created during the year	-	81.29
Finance cost incurred during the year	5.16	4.58
Derecognised during the year	(30.88)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(8.65)	(9.36)
Closing Balance	52.04	86.41

iii) The following is the break up of Current and Non-Current Lease Liabilities

Lease Liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current lease liabilities	3.83	1.18
Non- Current lease liabilities	48.21	85.22
Total	52.04	86.40

- 3 The maturity analysis of lease liability have been shown under maturity analysis of Lease Liabilities under Liquidity risk Note 50.2.1 .The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

- 4 The effective Discount rate of lease liabilities is 10% p.a.

Notes to Financial Statements

5 The table below provides details of amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss :

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Depreciation on Right-of-Use assets	5.05	7.48
Interest expense on Lease liabilities	5.16	4.58
Rental Expenses (excluding taxes) recorded for short term leases	7.06	16.48
Total	17.27	28.54

6 The Company has total cash outflow of leases of Rs. 8.65 Millions for the year ended March 31st ,2024 and Rs. 9.36 Millions for year ended 31st March ,2023

7 Rental expense recorded for short-term leases or cancellable in nature amounts to Rs. 7.06 Millions and Rs. 16.48 Millions for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 respectively. (Refer Note - 38).

6 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	441.22	105.10
Add: Additions during the year	1,219.07	518.27
Less: Capitalized during the year	(1,264.25)	(182.15)
Closing Balance	396.04	441.22

6.1 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024				
	Less than 1year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	372.83	23.21	-	-	396.04
Total	372.83	23.21	-	-	396.04

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023				
	Less than 1year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	430.29	10.93	-	-	441.22
Total	430.29	10.93	-	-	441.22

ii) There are no projects as on each reporting period where activity had been suspended.

iii) There were no projects which has exceeded their original plan cost on each reporting date.

iv) Capital work in progress includes pre- operative expenses and Trail run expenses (pending allocation) as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	44.29	7.59
Finance Cost	95.32	21.21
Salary and Wages	24.39	10.89
Power and Fuel	8.30	6.37
Trail run expenses (Raw Material - Rs. 26.23 Millions and Coal- Rs. 15.81 Millions)	42.04	-
Others	12.82	5.75
Less: Allocated during the year	(217.31)	(7.52)
Closing Balance	9.85	44.29



Notes to Financial Statements

7 Intangible Assets

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	Computer Software
Cost or valuation	
Balance as at 31st March 2022	0.52
Additions	0.02
Disposals	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	0.54
Additions	0.33
Disposals	
Balance as at 31st March 2024	0.87
Depreciation	
Balance as at 31st March 2022	0.25
Depreciation Charge for the year	0.14
Disposals	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	0.39
Depreciation Charge for the year	0.13
Disposals	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	0.52
Net Book Value	
Balance as at 31st March 2024	0.35
Balance as at 31st March 2023	0.15

8 Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Unquoted				
At Fair Value through Profit & Loss				
Investment in Mutual Fund linked with Keymen Insurance Policy	8.60	-	4.09	-
1,32,810.68 units(Previous year-95,229.34 units)				
At Fair Value through Profit & Loss				
Investment in Mutual Fund - Unquoted				
Axis Short Term Fund - 42,621.52 units(Previous year-Nil units)	-	1.19	-	-
Bandhan Bond Short Term -1,93,696.83 units(Previous year-Nil units)	-	10.00	-	-
Investments Total	8.60	11.19	4.09	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	8.60	11.19	4.09	-

9 Other Non Current Financial Asset

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
Security Deposits	16.14	14.19
Other Non Current Financial Asset Total	16.14	14.19

Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

10 Other Non Current Asset

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
Capital Advances	35.96	174.73
Other Non Current Asset Total	35.96	174.73

11 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(At lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw Materials	141.99	161.52
Finished Goods	60.80	55.60
Stores & spares	86.07	78.37
Packing Materials	14.50	7.89
Stock in Trade	266.84	-
Scrap and Other Items	0.58	1.74
Inventories Total	570.78	305.12

11.1 The above includes good-in-transit as under

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Raw Materials	-	3.00
Finished Goods	27.50	17.40
Stores & spares	-	5.05
	27.50	25.45

11.2 Refer note no. 19 and 23 for information on inventories pledged as securities by the Company.

12 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Trade Receivables Considered Good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables Considered Good - Unsecured	1,271.42	721.87
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	29.50	29.50
Total	1,300.92	751.37
Less: Allowances for Credit Losses (including against credit impaired)	33.57	32.00
Trade Receivables Total	1,267.35	719.37

12.1 Expected credit loss allowances (including against Credit Impaired)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Opening Balance	32.00	29.96
Movement in Allowance for expected credit loss	1.57	2.04
Closing Balance	33.57	32.00



Notes to Financial Statements

12.2 Refer note no. 19 and 23 for information on trade receivables pledged as securities by the Company.

12.3 No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

12.4 Trade receivables ageing schedule:

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	Outstanding from date of transaction as on March 31, 2024					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2024						
Undisputed						
Considered good	1,262.38	0.13	3.75	4.06	1.10	1,271.42
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	19.00	19.00
Disputed						
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	10.50	10.50
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	(0.94)	(2.03)	(30.60)	(33.57)
Total	1,262.38	0.13	2.81	2.03	-	1,267.35

Particulars	Outstanding from date of transaction as on March 31, 2023					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2023						
Undisputed						
Considered good	708.81	4.31	7.65	1.03	0.07	721.87
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	19.00	19.00
Disputed						
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	10.50	10.50
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	(1.91)	(0.52)	(29.57)	(32.00)
Total	708.81	4.31	5.74	0.51	-	719.37

12.5 There are no unbilled revenue as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

13 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balances with banks in Current Account/ Cash Credit Account	47.63	0.15
Cheques on hand	150.00	-
Cash on hand	0.13	0.77
Cash & Cash Equivalents Total	197.76	0.92

Notes to Financial Statements

14 Other Current Financial Asset

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
Security Deposit	4.42	11.95
Subsidy Receivable	51.42	103.45
Insurance Claim and Other Receivables	2.52	0.37
Other Current Financial Asset Total	58.36	115.77

15 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Advance Tax (net of Provisions)	3.17	0.52
Current Tax Asset Total	3.17	0.52

16 Other Current Asset

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)		
Advances to Suppliers & Service Providers	204.16	78.94
Advances to others	-	0.29
Advances to employees	2.20	4.58
Balances with Government & Statutory Authorities	13.39	3.84
Prepaid Expenses #	24.58	17.35
Other Current Asset Total	244.33	105.00

includes Rs.13.29 Million (31st March 2023: Rs. 11.14 million) towards expenses against proposed Initial Public Offer

17 Equity Share Capital

17.1 Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
1,02,50,000 (31st March, 2023: 1,02,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	102.50	102.50
	102.50	102.50

17.2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
95,85,175 (31st March, 2023: 95,85,175) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	95.85	95.85
	95.85	95.85

17.3 Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	95,85,175	95.85	91,50,175	91.50
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	4,35,000	4.35
Shares Bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the end of the year	95,85,175	95.85	95,85,175	95.85



Notes to Financial Statements

17.4 Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual general Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding.

17.5 Details of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid				
Anil Kishorepuria	35,34,567	36.88%	35,34,567	36.88%
Shruti Kishorepuria	38,05,203	39.70%	38,05,203	39.70%
BFL Pvt Ltd	12,66,150	13.21%	12,66,150	13.21%
SRM Pvt Ltd	7,86,130	8.20%	7,86,130	8.20%

17.6 Details of Shares held by Promoters in the Company

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	No. of Shares	% Holding	% Change during the year	No. of Shares	% Holding	% Change during the year
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid						
Anil Kishorepuria	35,34,567	36.88%	0.00%	35,34,567	36.88%	0.00%
Shruti Kishorepuria	38,05,203	39.70%	0.00%	38,05,203	39.70%	12.91%
Karan Kishorepuria	1,20,000	1.25%	0.00%	1,20,000	1.25%	0.00%
BFL Pvt Ltd	12,66,150	13.21%	0.00%			

17.7 No equity shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

17.8 No bonus shares have been issued during the year.

17.9 No securities convertible into equity shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

17.10 No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.

18 Other Equity

18.1 Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	290.87	151.59
Profit/(loss) for the year	221.42	167.58
Less: Dividend Paid*	-	(28.76)
Add/ (Less): Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	0.56	0.46
Balance as at the end of the year	512.85	290.87

* No Dividend has been proposed for the F.Y 2023-24. Dividend of Rs. 3 per Equity Share for F.Y 2021-22 was declared and paid by the company during the year ended March 31st, 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements

18.2 Securities Premium Account

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	338.37	302.26
Add: On issue of shares	-	36.11
Balance as at the end of the year	338.37	338.37

18.3 General Reserve

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	400.00	400.00
Add: Transferred from Retained Earnings	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	400.00	400.00

18.4 Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add/(Less): Change during the year (Net of tax)	0.56	0.46
Add/(Less): Transferred to Retained Earnings	(0.56)	(0.46)
Balance as at the end of the year	-	-
Other Equity Total	1,251.22	1,029.24

Nature/ Purpose of each reserve

- Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profits and Losses and also includes fair value adjustments on transition to Ind AS.
- Securities Premium Account: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium as per the provision of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- General Reserves: General Reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General Reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other Comprehensive income.
- Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) : Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) represent the balance in equity for items to be accounted under OCI and comprises of the following:
 - Remeasurement of defined benefit plans: The actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit obligations have been recognised in OCI and thereafter transferred to Retained Earnings.



Notes to Financial Statements

19 Non Current Borrowings

(Rs in Millions)

	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Non-Current Portion	Current Maturities	Non-Current Portion	Current Maturities
Secured:				
Term Loan from Banks				
Rupee Term Loan	799.55	240.95	673.49	158.08
Vehicle Loan	7.41	3.97	7.96	2.98
Term Loan from Others				
Rupee Term Loan	132.98	32.50	-	-
Term Loan from Others				
Equipment loan	107.14	42.86	125.00	25.00
Unsecured:				
Rupee Term Loan :				
From NBFC		0.02	1.43	15.41
From Bank	-	-	9.52	13.86
Loans from Related Parties	1,460.24	-	270.37	-
Loans from Body Corporate	5.00	-	164.26	-
Less: Current maturities shown under Current Borrowings (Refer Note 23)	-	(320.30)	-	(215.33)
Non Current Borrowings Total	2,512.32	-	1,252.03	-

19.1 Terms of repayment and nature of security:

a Secured Term Loan from Banks

Rupee Term Loan

- Term loan from ICICI Bank of Rs. 66.51 Millions (Previous year: Rs. 82.54 millions) is due for repayment from period ending 30-04-2024 in 14 quarterly installments with floating interest rate of repo rate + 3.75%
- Term loan from ICICI Bank of Rs. 59.56 Millions (Previous Year: Rs. 72.96 millions) is due for repayment from period ending 30-04-2024 in 14 quarterly installments with floating interest rate of repo rate + 3.75%
- Term loan from ICICI Bank of Rs. 120.48 Millions (Previous Year: Rs. 93.17 millions) is due for repayment from period ending 30-04-2024 in 20 quarterly installments with floating interest rate of repo rate + 3.75%
- Term loan of Rs. 184.86 Millions (Previous Year: Rs. 225.38 millions) from Indusind Bank is due for repayment from period ending 30.04.2024 in 14 quarterly installments with 7% fixed rate of interest for first three years with a landing rate at 8.5% linked to overnight Mibor (floating basis).
- Term Loan of Rs. 125.00 Millions (Previous Year: Nil) taken from Indusind Bank is due for repayment from period ending 30.04.2024 in 40 equal monthly installments with 7.15% fixed rate of interest for first three years with a landing rate at 9.9% linked to overnight Mibor (floating basis)

(vi) Term Loan of Rs. 200.00 Millions (Previous Year: Nil) taken from Indusind Bank is due for repayment from quarter ending 30.09.2024 in 20 equal installments with 7.15% fixed rate of interest for first three years with a landing rate at 9.9% linked to overnight Mibor (floating basis)

(vii) Term loan from Bandhan Bank of Rs. 290 Millions (Previous Year:Rs. 362 millions) is due from repayment for quarter ending 30-04-2024 in 16 installments with floating rate of repo+3.75%. The above loans are secured by pari-passu charge of Galgalia starch land, building, Plant & machinery and other movable and immovable fixed assets of the company (both present and future) and first charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets of the company (both present and future) on pari-passu basis. Further secured by equitable/registered mortgage of commercial properties belonging to Jiwan sagar Towers pvt ltd at Bhagalpur on pari-passu basis & mortgage of Office building at Siliguri city center, in the name of company and corporate guarantee of M/s Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd and personal guarantee of a director and spouse as well as one relative of the director

b Secured Term Loan from Others

- Term Loan from Bajaj Finance Limited of Rs. 150 Millions (Previous Year:Rs. 150 millions) is due for repayment from quarter ending 30.04.2024 in 14 equal installments, with a floating interest of 9.25% p.a.. The loan is secured by pari-passu charge of Galgalia starch land, building, Plant & machinery and other movable and immovable fixed assets of the company (both

Notes to Financial Statements

present and future) and first charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets of the company (both present and future) on pari-passu basis. Further secured by equitable/registered mortgage of commercial properties belonging to Jiwan sagar Towers pvt ltd at Bhagalpur on pari-passu basis & mortgage of Office building at Siliguri city center, in the name of company and corporate guarantee of M/s Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd and personal guarantee of one director and spouse of the same..
(ii) Term Loan from Tata Capital Ltd of Rs. 167.92 Millions (Previous Year: Nil) is due for repayment from period ending 30.04.2024 in 62 equal monthly installments, with a floating interest of Rs. 10.50% p.a.. The Loan is secured by First and exclusive charge by way of mortgage on commercial space in Lower Ground and Upper ground Floor of Jiwansagar Tower 1, Bhagalpur admeasuring 11008 sq.st. builtup area standing in the name of Jiwansagar

Towers Private Limited having clear and marketable title having present market value of Rs.20.42 crores. Also commercial warehouse in Galgalia and 6th and 7th floor of Convergence contact center standing in name of Sriyash Infrastructure LLP are provided as collateral. Personal guarantee of 2 directors and spouse of one director has also been provided"

c Vehicle Loan from Banks

Vehicle loans from various banks are secured against hypothecation of vehicles purchased there against. The loans are repayable on monthly instalments as per the terms of loans which are ranging upto 60 months. The interest rates are ranging from 7.35% p.a. to 10% p.a.

d Loans from Related Parties and Other Bodies Corporate

The interest rates are varying from 7.50% p.a. to 12.80% p.a.

20 Non Current Lease Liabilities

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Lease Liabilities	48.21	85.22
Non Current Lease Liabilities Total	48.21	85.22

21 Long Term Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	14.90	10.39
Leave	3.72	2.87
Long Term Provisions Total	18.62	13.26

22 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Arising on account of :		
Temporary differences in carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets between books of account and for tax purposes	140.89	97.74
Others	2.31	2.47
Sub-total	143.20	100.21
Less: Deferred Tax Assets		
Arising on account of :		
Expenses allowable on payment, write off, etc.	5.77	5.08
Allowance for expected credit loss	8.45	8.05
Others	1.66	1.27
Sub-total	15.88	14.40
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net) Total	127.32	85.81



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

22.1 Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities/ (Assets) during the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March 2023.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Opening Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	85.81	65.03
Add : Deferred tax during the year routed through Profit and Loss	41.32	20.62
Add : Deferred tax during the year routed through Other comprehensive income	0.19	0.16
Closing Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	127.32	85.81

23 Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Secured:		
Cash Credit/Working Capital Demand Loan from Banks	739.51	421.96
Current Maturity of Secured Long Term Borrowings(Refer Note 19)	320.28	186.06
Current Maturity of Unsecured Long Term Borrowings(Refer Note 19)	0.02	29.27
Current Borrowings Total	1,059.81	637.29

23.1 Terms and nature of security

Cash Credit from Banks

The cash credit is secured by first charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets including stocks,book debts and bills and other chargeable current assets of the company(both present and future) on pari passu basis and first pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of the company(both present and future) ,equitable mortgage of commercial building at Siliguri of the company, registered mortgage of 1st, 4th & 5th floor of commercial building of M/s Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd situated at Tower-I, registered mortgage of ground & 2nd floor of commercial building of M/s Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd situated at Tower-II, registered mortgage of commercial building and other immovable property of M/s Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd situated at Entire Tower-III along with corporate guarantee of M/s Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd and personal guarantee of a director and two relatives of director of the company. Cash Credit borrowings including Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) carry interest in the range of 9% p.a. to 10% p.a.

24 Current Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Lease Liabilities	3.83	1.18
Current Lease Liabilities Total	3.83	1.18

25 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises (Refer Note 25.2)	14.00	8.71
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises#	533.03	398.51
Trade Payables Total	547.03	407.22

#including acceptance Rs. 409.79 million (Previous Year Rs.193.95 million)

Notes to Financial Statements

25.1 Trade Payables ageing schedule

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024				
	Outstanding for following periods from date of transactions				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	14.00	-	-	-	14.00
Others	530.50	0.87	1.41	0.25	533.03
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	544.50	0.87	1.41	0.25	547.03

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023				
	Outstanding for following periods from date of transactions				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	8.71	-	-	-	8.71
Others	394.72	2.76	0.96	0.07	398.51
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	403.43	2.76	0.96	0.07	407.22

25.2 Disclosure as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to the extent ascertained, and as per notification number GSR 679 (E) dated 4th September, 2015

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
i. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each financial year.	14.00	8.71
ii. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iii. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	0.01
v. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

The above details has been determined to the extent such suppliers have been identified on the basis of information provided by the suppliers.



Notes to Financial Statements

26 Other Current Financial Liabilities

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	2.21	1.73
Interest Accrued and due on Borrowings	3.89	3.97
Trade Deposits and Security Deposits	0.64	0.79
Payable to Employees	22.08	21.89
Liability against Capital goods	145.28	43.03
Other Current Financial Liabilities Total	174.10	71.41

#including acceptance Rs. 100.99 million (Previous Year Rs.21.72 million)

27 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Advances from Customers	2.29	1.76
Statutory Liabilities	17.31	28.77
Other Current Liabilities Total	19.60	30.53

28 Short Term Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	0.35	0.27
Leave	0.07	0.05
Short Term Provisions Total	0.42	0.32

29 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	1.38	5.84
Current Tax Liabilities (Net) Total	1.38	5.84

30 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Sale Of Products	5,906.63	4,749.34
Other Operating Revenue		
Sales of Other Items	60.89	54.66
Export Incentive	3.54	0.67
Reimbursement of GST as Subsidy	29.17	74.88
Revenue from Operations Total	6,000.23	4,879.55

Notes to Financial Statements

30.1 Disaggregation of revenue

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
a. Type of Goods & Services		
Starch	3,506.83	2,876.52
Others	2,399.80	1,872.82
	5,906.63	4,749.34
b. Geographical Region		
India	5,477.69	4,414.78
Overseas	428.94	334.56
	5,906.63	4,749.34
c. Type of Sales		
Manufactured	4,826.94	4,155.25
Traded	1,079.69	594.09
	5,906.63	4,749.34

30.2 Reconciliation of Revenue from Sales of Products with Contract Price

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Contract Price(Net of Return)	5,980.61	4,813.96
Less: Discounts and Incentives	73.98	64.62
Revenue from Sales of Goods	5,906.63	4,749.34

30.3 Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers Receivables, which are included in 'Trade receivables'

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Trade Receivable	1,267.35	719.37
Contract Liabilities-Advance from customer	2.29	1.76
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	1.41	6.14



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

31 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest income	0.24	0.25
Others		
Rent Income	1.24	0.31
Insurance Claim Received	0.06	2.20
Gain/(Loss) on restatement on Investments measured at FVTPL	0.78	(0.13)
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions/Translations	6.55	2.12
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	0.32	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	1.33	2.44
Miscellaneous Income	0.02	-
Other Income Total	10.54	7.19

32 Cost of Materials consumed

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Opening Stock (including goods-in-transit)	161.52	450.62
Add: Purchases	3,276.98	2,637.70
	3,438.50	3,088.33
Less: Material consumed in trial Run	26.23	-
Less: Closing Stock	141.99	161.52
Cost of Raw Materials consumed	3,270.28	2,926.81

33 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	1,321.83	581.32
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade Total	1,321.83	581.32

34 Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, work in progress and stock in trade

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	55.60	30.17
Scrap and Other Items	1.74	-
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	60.80	55.60
Stock In Trade	266.84	-
Scrap and Other Items	0.58	1.74
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, work in progress and stock in trade Total	(270.88)	(27.17)

Notes to Financial Statements

35 Employee Benefits Expenses

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Salaries & Wages	176.27	157.75
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	4.63	4.14
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 44)	6.12	4.65
Staff Welfare Expenses	16.70	8.56
Employee Benefits Expenses Total	203.72	175.10

36 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest Expenses on Borrowing	294.44	165.86
Interest Expenses on Lease Liabilities	5.16	4.58
Interest on Income Tax	3.94	4.09
Other Borrowing Costs	24.37	26.41
Less: Interest Subsidy from Government	(37.94)	(67.28)
Less: Interest and Other Borrowing Cost Capitalised	(95.32)	(21.21)
Finance Cost Total	194.65	112.45

37 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Depreciation on Tangible Assets (Note No 5)	83.09	67.91
Depreciation on ROU Assets	5.05	7.48
Amortisation on Intangible Assets (Note No 7)	0.13	0.14
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses Total	88.27	75.53



Notes to Financial Statements

38 Other Expenses

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Stores and Spares Consumed	34.10	19.93
Packing Material Consumed	55.27	47.93
Labour Charges	52.54	42.11
Power and Fuel (Net of Subsidy received from Government Rs.1.65 million,PY- Rs. 2.14 Millions)	471.70	447.47
Freight and Forwarding Charges	190.18	140.95
Rent and Hire Charges	7.06	16.48
Repairs and Maintenance:		
Plant & Machinery	12.24	24.08
Building	2.30	-
Other	10.90	8.65
Insurance	5.86	5.42
Rates and Taxes	4.95	2.19
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	9.71	11.95
Payment to Auditors(Refer Note 38.1)	1.43	1.20
Legal and Professional Charges	14.55	8.44
Commission	9.58	7.44
Advertisement and Publicity	0.05	0.83
Business Promotion Expenses	4.10	3.24
Donation	0.80	0.88
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (Refer Note 52)	3.50	3.31
Bad and Doubtful Debt Written Off	0.27	0.46
Provision for Doubtful Debt	1.57	2.04
Security & Housekeeping	8.10	6.15
Miscellaneous Expenses	10.87	15.61
Other Expenses Total	911.63	816.76

38.1 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
For Statutory Audit	1.20	1.20
For Other Services	0.02	-
Out of Pocket expenses	0.21	-
	1.43	1.20

39 Tax Expense

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Current Tax	37.75	37.74
Deferred Tax	41.32	20.62
Adjustments for tax related to earlier years	(9.22)	-
Tax Expense Total	69.85	58.36

Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

39.1 Reconciliation of estimated Income tax expense at Indian statutory Income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Profit from before income tax expense	291.27	225.94
Income Tax rate*	0.25	0.25
Estimated Income Tax Expense	73.31	56.86
Non deductible expenses for tax purposes	2.48	1.02
Other items	3.28	0.48
Adjustments for tax related to earlier years	(9.22)	-
Income tax expense in Statement of Profit & Loss	69.85	58.36

*Applicable Income Tax rate for Financial Year ending 2024 and 2023 was 25.168%.

40 Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	0.75	0.62
Less: Tax expense on the above	(0.19)	(0.16)
Other Comprehensive Income Total	0.56	0.46

41 Earning per Share

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Profit attributed to the Equity shareholders of the Company	221.42	167.58
Weighted average number of equity shares	95,85,175	95,05,326
Basic earning per share (Rs.)	23.10	17.63
Diluted earning per share (Rs.)	23.10	17.63

41.1 The Company does not have any outstanding equity instruments which are dilutive.

42 Contingent Liabilities

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
i.	- Goods and Service Tax	-	1.62
ii.	- Income tax	23.29	23.29
	Guarantee		
i.	Guarantees to Financial Institutions against credit facilities extended to third parties	232.14	-
	Total	255.43	24.91

These cases are pending at various forums with the respective authorities. Outflow, if any, arising out of the claims would depend upon the outcome of the decision of the appellate authorities and the company's right for future appears before judiciary.

The company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities.



Notes to Financial Statements

43 Commitments

(Rs in Millions)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
i.	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account (net of advances)	71.03	208.28

44 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard - 19 'Employee Benefits'

44.1 Defined Contribution Plan:

a Provident Fund Contribution

Provident Fund as per the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

b The amount recognized as an expense for the Defined Contribution Plans are as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
i.	Provident Fund	4.53	4.14

44.2 Defined Benefit Plan:

The company has one type of defined benefit plan:

a Gratuity Plan

Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity as per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date.

b Risk Exposure

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

INTEREST RATE RISK	The Defined Benefit Obligation calculation uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bonds yield fall, the defined benefit obligation will increase.
SALARY GROWTH RISK	The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of plan participants will increase the plan liabilities.
DEMOGRAPHIC RISK	This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of variables that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these variables on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depend upon the combination of factors drawing weightage from salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria.

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

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and its components:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.66	6.76
Current Service Cost	5.40	4.16
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	0.72	0.49
Actuarial Gain and Losses arising from		
Changes in demographic assumptions	(0.38)	0.19
Changes in financial assumptions	0.77	-
Experience Adjustment	(1.13)	(0.82)
Benefits Paid	(0.78)	(0.12)
Balance at the end of the year	15.26	10.66

Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

d Amount recognized in Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Present value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	15.26	10.66
Net Liability recognized in the Balance sheet	15.26	10.66

e Expenses recognized in statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Current Service Cost	5.40	4.16
Interest Cost on defined benefit obligation	0.72	0.49
Expenses recognized in statement of Profit or Loss	6.12	4.65

f Remeasurements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Actuarial (gain)/ Loss on defined benefit obligation experience adjustments	(1.13)	(0.82)
Actuarial (gain)/ Loss on defined benefit obligation due to financial assumption changes	0.77	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	(0.38)	0.19
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses recognized in OCI	(0.75)	(0.63)

g Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Discount Rate	7%	7%
Salary Escalation Rate	10%	10%
Average expected future service	21 Years	21 Years
Retirement/Superannuation Age	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality Rate	IIAM (2012-15) Table Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Table Ultimate
Attrition Rate	26%	5%

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

i At 31st March 2024, 31st March 2023 the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 21 years and 21 years respectively. The distribution of the timing of benefits payment i.e., the maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

Expected benefits payment for the year ending on	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Not later than 1 year	0.36	0.28
Later than 1 year and nor later than 5 years	0.91	0.55
More than 5 years	69.73	53.26

j Sensitivity Analysis

Method for Sensitivity Analysis : The sensitivity results below determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of the year Define Benefit Obligation. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or Opposite directions, while the sensitivity to such changes can vary over time :



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(1.33)	(0.94)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	1.50	1.06
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	1.26	0.90
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(1.13)	(0.81)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Attrition Rate	(0.11)	(0.06)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Attrition Rate	0.11	0.06
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Mortality Rate	(0.01)	(0.01)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Mortality Rate	0.01	0.01

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

45 Related Party Disclosures pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard - 24

45.1 Names of related parties and description of relationship

a) Key Management Personnels (KMP)

Raj Kumar Kishorepuria - Executive Director (Resigned w.e.f. 10th April 2023)

Anil Kishorepuria - Managing Director (Director up to 30th Sep, 2022 and MD w.e.f. 1st October 2022)

Karan Kishorepuria - Whole Time Director (Executive Director upto 2nd March 2023 and Whole time Director w.e.f. 1st February 2023)

Navneet Baheti - CFO (Resigned w.e.f. 29th February 2024)

Chaitee Baral - Company Secretary (Resigned w.e.f. from 20th June, 2022)

Urmi Chaudhury - Company Secretary (w.e.f. 20th June 2022)

Rajendra Acharya - GM - Factory Operations (w.e.f. 6th February 2023)

Saikat Chatterjee - CFO (w.e.f. 1st March 2024)

Tinku Kumar Gupta - Company Secretary (w.e.f. 23rd July 2024)

b) Relatives of KMP

Sajjan Kishorepuria - Brother of Raj Kumar Kishorepuria

Shiv Kumar Kishorepuria - Brother of Raj Kumar Kishorepuria

Shruti Kishorepuria - Wife of Anil Kishorepuria

Krishnav Kishorepuria - Son of Anil Kishorepuria

Bijay Kumar Kishorepuria - Brother of Raj Kumar Kishorepuria

c) Enterprises in which Directors and KMPs / relatives have Significant influence / Control

AGL Glass Pvt Ltd

BFL Private Limited

Contessa Commercial Co. Pvt Ltd

Inservia Innovation Pvt Ltd

Jiwansagar Promotors Pvt Ltd

Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd

Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd

Sagar Business Pvt Ltd

SCI India Ltd.

Sriyash Infrastructure LLP

SRM Private Ltd

Notes to Financial Statements

45.2 Summary of transactions with the related parties

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Unsecured Loan Taken by Company		
Anil Kishorepuria	18.00	92.10
BFL Private Limited	1,457.08	586.90
Jiwansagar Promotors Pvt Ltd	-	1.70
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	-	0.01
Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd	94.20	17.26
Shruti Kishorepuria	-	6.84
SRM Pvt. Ltd.	367.33	128.03
Unsecured Loan Repaid by Company (inclusive of interest paid)		
Anil Kishorepuria	35.49	77.63
BFL Private Limited	795.78	459.44
Bijay Kumar Kishorepuria	0.14	1.33
Contessa Commercial Co P Ltd	-	1.11
Jiwan Sagar Promotors Pvt. Ltd.	0.06	3.14
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	-	43.02
Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd	17.08	25.47
Raj Kumar Kishorepuria	0.35	4.72
Sajjan Kumar Kishorepuria	0.14	1.45
Shiv Kumar Kishorepuria	0.14	1.36
Shruti Kishorepuria	-	9.03
SRM Pvt. Ltd.	34.88	110.09
AGL Glass Pvt Ltd	52.17	-
Interest paid on Unsecured Loan		
Anil Kishorepuria	0.45	2.28
BFL Private Limited	23.75	4.13
Bijay Kumar Kishorepuria	-	0.36
Jiwan Sagar Promotors Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.06
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	-	0.82
Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd	5.21	0.23
Raj Kumar Kishorepuria	-	0.29
Sajjan Kumar Kishorepuria	-	0.36
Shiv Kumar Kishorepuria	-	0.36
Shruti Kishorepuria	-	0.06
SRM Pvt. Ltd.	12.42	1.38
AGL Glass Pvt Ltd	16.18	-



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Rent Paid		
Jiwan Sagar Promoters Pvt. Ltd.	-	1.16
Sriyash Infrastructures LLP	8.65	10.09
Purchase of Capital Items		
Inservia Innovations Pvt Ltd	-	0.15
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	-	4.88
Purchase of Land		
Anil Kishorepuria	-	63.21
Purchase of Goods		
Jiwan Sagar Promoters Pvt. Ltd.	11.20	0.52
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	-	23.54
Purchase of Trading Items		
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	36.63	-
SCI India Ltd.	38.19	-
Sales of Goods		
BFL Private Limited	-	0.08
SCI India Ltd	0.85	-
Remuneration		
Anil Kishorepuria	24.00	24.00
Karan Kishorepuria	4.80	4.80
Navneet Baheti	6.88	4.20
Raj Kumar Kishorepuria	-	1.78
Shruti Kishorepuria	7.20	7.20
Chaitee Baral	-	0.09
Urmi Chaudhary	1.51	0.95
Rajendra Acharya	6.67	-
Saikat Chatterjee	0.33	-
Advance given by Company		
Jiwansagar Times Pvt Ltd	-	0.02
Sponsorship Fees		
Krishnav Kishorepuria	6.43	5.98
Payment for Services		
Jiwansaagar Realty Pvt Ltd	-	0.35
Sriyash Infrastructure LLP	-	0.02
SRM Pvt Ltd	-	0.08
BFL Private Limited	0.27	-
Equity Shares Issued (including Securities Premium)		
Shruti Kishorepuria	-	40.46

Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

45.3 Summary of Outstanding balances with the related parties

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Unsecured Loan Outstanding		
Anil Kishorepuria	-	17.08
BFL Private Limited	889.93	207.26
Bijay Kumar Kishorepuria	-	4.84
Jiwan Sagar Promotors Pvt. Ltd.	-	0.06
Jiwansagar Towers Pvt Ltd	82.01	0.21
Raj Kumar Kishorepuria	-	1.37
Sajjan Kumar Kishorepuria	-	4.69
Shiv Kumar Kishorepuria	-	4.82
SRM Pvt. Ltd.	373.67	30.04
AGL Glass Pvt Ltd	14.56	-
Creditors- Outstanding Balance		
Sriyash Infrastructures LLP	0.35	0.54

45.4 Key Management Personnel compensation

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Short-term employee benefits	51.39	43.01
Post-employment benefits *	-	-
Total	51.39	43.01

* Post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits is being disclosed based on actual payment made on retirement/resignation of services, but does not includes provision made on actuarial basis as the same is available for all the employees together.

45.5 Major terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out in the normal course of business at arm's length prices.

46 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal financial reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance based on only one segment i.e. Manufacturing of Starch and its derivatives

The Company derives approx. (31 March 2024 : Nil) and (31 March 2023 : 14.36%) of its revenue from a Single Customer, of the revenue from external customers at the end of the year.

47 Fair Value Measurement

Categories of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities as at 31st March 2024, 31st March 2023 :



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets						
Investment	19.79	-	-	4.09	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,267.35	-	-	719.37
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	197.76	-	-	0.92
Other Financial Assets	-	-	74.50	-	-	129.96
Total	19.79	-	1,539.61	4.09	-	850.25
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	3,572.13	-	-	1,889.32
Lease Liability	-	-	52.04	-	-	86.40
Trade Payables	-	-	547.03	-	-	407.22
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	174.10	-	-	71.41
Total	-	-	4,345.30	-	-	2,454.35

48 Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

48.1 The following is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	1,267.35	1,267.35	719.37	719.37
Cash and Cash Equivalents	197.76	197.76	0.92	0.92
Other Financial Assets	74.50	74.50	129.96	129.96
Total Financial Assets	1,539.61	1,539.61	850.25	850.25
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	3,572.13	3,572.13	1,889.32	1,889.32
Lease Liability	52.04	52.04	86.40	86.40
Trade Payables	547.03	547.03	407.22	407.22
Other Financial Liabilities	174.10	174.10	71.41	71.41
Total Financial Liabilities	4,345.30	4,345.30	2,454.35	2,454.35

Notes to Financial Statements

48.2 The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, current borrowings, current loans and other financial assets & liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

48.3 The management considers that the carrying amounts of Financial assets and Financial liabilities recognised at nominal cost/amortised cost in the Financial statements approximate their fair values.

48.4 Non current borrowings has been contracted at floating rates of interest, which are reset at short intervals. Fair value of floating

interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying value subject to adjustments made for transaction cost.

49 Fair Value Hierarchy

The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels of fair value measurement as prescribed under the Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement".

49.1 Assets and Liabilities measured at Fair Value - recurring fair value measurements

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investment	19.79	-	-	4.09	-	-
Total	19.79	-	-	4.09	-	-

49.2 During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

49.3 Explanation to the Fair Value hierarchy

The Company measures Financial instruments, such as, unquoted 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. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The valuation of unquoted shares and preference shares have been made based on level 3 inputs as per the hierarchy mentioned in the Accounting Policies.

50 Financial Risk Management

Financial management of the Company has been receiving attention of the top management of the Company. The management considers finance as the lifeline of the business and therefore, financial management is carried out meticulously on the basis of detailed management information systems and reports at periodical intervals extending from daily reports to long-term plans. Importance is laid on liquidity and working capital management with a view to reduce over-dependence on borrowings and reduction in interest cost. Various kinds of financial risks and their mitigation plans are as follows:

50.1 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). On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses an expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss.

a Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. Based on historical trend, industry practice and the business environment in which the company operates, an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date for trade receivables. Based on above, the company has made provision for doubtful debts of Rs. 1.57 Millions, Rs. 2.04 Millions for the year ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March, 2023 respectively.

b Other Financial Assets

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalent, deposits with the banks/ financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

50.2 Liquidity Risk

The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium/ long term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

51.2.1 Maturity Analysis for financial liabilities

a The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024				
	On Demand	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	739.51	320.30	2,506.86	5.46	3,572.13
Lease Liability	-	3.83	19.56	28.65	52.04
Trade payables	-	547.03	-	-	547.03
Other financial liabilities	-	174.10	-	-	174.10
Total	739.51	1,045.26	2,526.42	34.11	4,345.30

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023				
	On Demand	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	421.96	215.33	1,252.03	-	1,889.32
Lease Liability	-	1.18	18.09	67.13	86.40
Trade payables	-	407.22	-	-	407.22
Other financial liabilities	-	71.41	-	-	71.41
Total	421.96	695.14	1,270.12	67.13	2,454.35

b It is not expected that cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts. When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined with reference to conditions existing at the reporting date.

50.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of Foreign Exchange Risk and Interest Rate Risk.

50.3.1 Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company has a treasury department which monitors the foreign exchange fluctuations on the continuous basis and advises the management of any material adverse effect on the Company.

a Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	101.65	14.76
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	-	-
Net Exposure	101.65	14.76

Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

b Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Sensitivity Analysis	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024		For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	
		Impact On		Impact On	
		Profit Before Tax	Other Equity	Profit Before Tax	Other Equity
USD Sensitivity (Increase)	5%	5.08	3.80	0.74	0.55
USD Sensitivity (Decrease)	5%	(5.08)	(3.80)	(0.74)	(0.55)

50.3.2 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to company's borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company do not have any significant interest rate risk on its current borrowing due to their short tenure.

a Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Financial Liability		
Fixed Rate Instruments	1,465.26	474.85
Variable Rate Instruments	2,106.87	1,414.47
	3,572.13	1,889.32

b Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Sensitivity Analysis	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024		For the Year ended 31st March, 2023	
		Impact On		Impact On	
		Profit Before Tax	Other Equity	Profit Before Tax	Other Equity
Interest Rate (Increase)	1%	(10.53)	(7.88)	(7.07)	(5.29)
Interest Rate (Decrease)	1%	10.53	7.88	7.07	5.29

51 Capital Management

The Company objective to manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity/internal accruals and borrowings, both short term and long term. Net debt to equity ratio is used to monitor capital.



Notes to Financial Statements

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Share capital	95.85	95.85
Other equity	1,251.22	1,029.24
Equity (A)	1,347.07	1,125.09
Cash and cash equivalents	197.76	0.92
Total fund (B)	197.76	0.92
Long Term Borrowing	2,512.32	1,252.03
Short Term Borrowing	1,059.81	637.29
Total debt (C)	3,572.13	1,889.32
Net debt (D=(C-B))	3,374.37	1,888.40
Total capital (equity + net debt)	4,721.44	3,013.49
Net debt to equity ratio (E=D/A)	2.50	1.68

52 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company meeting the applicable threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The details of CSR are as under.

52.1

	Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
a	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	4.81	4.04
b	Amount spent during the year:		
	(i) Construction / acquisition of any assets		
	- In Cash	-	3.31
	- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
	Total	-	3.31
	(ii) Purposes other than above		
	- In Cash	3.5	-
	- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
	Total	3.5	-
c	Shortfall /(Excess) at the end of the year	(0.22)	(1.53)
d	Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
e	Reason of shortfall	NA	NA
f	Nature of CSR activities	Animal welfare, Promotion of education and Providing facilities for senior citizens.	Promoting Education, Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition.
g	Details of related party transactions	Nil	Nil
h	Provision Made	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements

52.2 Details of Excess CSR Expenditure

(Rs in Millions)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
Excess balance at the beginning of the year	1.53	2.26
Less: Amount required to be spent during the year	4.81	4.04
Add: Amount spent during the year	3.50	3.31
Excess balance at the end of the year	0.22	1.53

53 Other Statutory Disclosure

53.1 Based on the registered sale deed/ conveyance deed (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), the title deeds, comprising the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company.

53.2 The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made there under.

53.3 The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from a bank on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with such bank are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company, except for the differences as stated below.

The Quarterly statements submitted to banks were prepared and filed before the completion of all financial statement closure activities including accounting standard related adjustments / reclassifications & regrouping as applicable, which led to these differences between the final books of accounts and the quarterly statements submitted to banks based on provisional books of accounts.

Reconciliation of quarterly statements submitted to banks with books of accounts of the Company

Reporting Periods	Banks	Particulars	Amount as per Financial Statement	Amount as per quarterly returns submitted FFR	Amount of Difference
March'24	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	1,267.35	1,330.14	(62.79)
		Trade Payables**	547.03	229.21	317.81
		Inventories	570.78	548.21	22.57
Dec'23	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	1,088.30	1,088.55	(0.25)
		Trade Payables**	865.13	408.58	456.55
		Inventories	816.83	816.83	-
Sept'23	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	645.59	633.38	12.21
		Trade Payables**	658.79	3.71	655.08
		Inventories	627.94	627.94	0.00
June'23	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	609.62	595.64	13.98
		Trade Payables**	428.78	1.74	427.04
		Inventories	315.32	257.57	57.75
March'23	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	719.37	723.36	(3.99)
		Trade Payables	407.22	202.63	204.59
		Inventories	305.12	242.71	62.41
Dec'22	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	422.12	398.07	24.05
		Trade Payables	437.60	300.85	136.75
		Inventories	620.41	556.34	64.07
Sept'22	Working Capital Lenders*	Trade Receivables	473.62	425.79	47.83
		Trade Payables	351.23	240.14	111.09
		Inventories	728.78	466.30	262.48
June'22	State bank of india	Trade Receivables	384.64	374.77	9.87
		Trade Payables	251.71	105.88	145.84
		Inventories	677.70	337.09	340.61

*Working Capital Lenders are represented by Bandhan Bank, ICICI Bank, SBM Bank, Indusind Bank and Kotak Bank



Notes to Financial Statements

** In terms of sanction letter of SBM Bank dated Aug 17, 2023, advances made to suppliers of raw materials and stores & spares are to be considered in calculation of drawing power and hence the company has deducted such advances while reporting trade payable which has resulted in difference between trade payable as per return submitted with bank and as per books of accounts.

The Quarterly statements submitted to banks were prepared and filed before the completion of all financial statement closure activities including accounting standard related adjustments / reclassifications & regrouping as applicable, which led to these differences between the final books of accounts and the quarterly statements submitted to banks based on provisional books of accounts.

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

53.5 There has no any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

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

53.7 The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the previous 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)

53.8 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.

53.9 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.

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

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

54 Analytical Ratios

(Rs in Millions)

Sl. No.	Ratio	Ratio as on 31-03-2024	Ratio as on 31-03-2023	% change	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
a	Current Ratio (in times)	1.30	1.08	20.56%	
b	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	2.69	1.76	53.21%	Due to increase in borrowings
c	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)*	0.88	1.85	-52.54%	Due to Increase in borrowing portfolio, repayment of loans increased
d	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	17.91%	16.19%	10.66%	
e	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	13.70	11.76	16.52%	
f	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	6.04	9.17	-34.10%	Due to turnover increased, trade receivables also rose.
g	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	11.55	14.55	-20.67%	
h	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	18.76	21.67	-13.41%	
i	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	3.69%	3.43%	7.45%	
j	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	9.53%	10.62%	-10.25%	
k	Return on investment **				

*Debt Service Coverage Ratio ratio for FY 23-24 mentioned above includes the foreclosure payment of certain loans. Had the said foreclosure payment is not considered , the DSCR ratio would be 1.19 times.

** Not Relevant as the company does not have material investments

Notes to Financial Statements

- 55** The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
- 56** Figures have been reclassified/regrouped to confirm the presentation requirements under IND AS and the requirements laid down in Division-II of the Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.302049E)

Sd/-
Giridhari Lal Choudhary
Partner
(Membership No.052112)

Place: Galgalia, Kishanganj
Dated: 23/07/2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Regaal Resources Limited

Sd/-
Anil Kishorepuria
Managing Director
DIN: 00724328

Sd/-
Saikat Chatterjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AFHPC3834Q

Sd/-
Karan Kishorepuria
Whole Time Director
DIN - 09228702

Sd/-
Tinku Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No.- A55353



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CIN NO: U15100WB2012PLC171600