

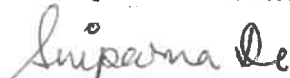
Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

	Notes	March 31, 2025 (Rs. In Lakhs)	March 31, 2024 (Rs. In Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,584.08	3,825.19
Capital work-in-progress	4	30.50	709.64
Right of use assets	5	393.87	385.63
Intangible assets	6	0.82	1.10
Financial assets			
i) Investments	7 (a)	3,004.97	3,004.97
ii) Loans	7 (b)	-	210.41
iii) Other financial asset	7 (c)	29.60	30.86
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	589.79	402.01
Other non-current assets	9	4.33	240.75
Total non-current assets		8,637.96	8,810.56
Current assets			
Inventories	10	27,064.13	22,885.84
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	7 (d)	10,366.56	5,461.83
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7 (e)	511.85	101.97
iv) Other financial assets	7 (c)	189.84	379.16
Other current assets	11	1,720.34	965.64
Total current assets		39,852.72	29,794.44
Total assets		48,490.68	38,605.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	242.42	242.42
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	13	27,010.37	23,922.67
Total equity		27,252.79	24,165.09
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Lease Liabilities	14 (b)	399.41	424.35
Provisions	15	355.61	125.15
Total non-current liabilities		755.02	549.50
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	14 (a)	1,752.05	6,696.24
ii) Lease Liabilities	14 (b)	119.49	69.54
iii) Trade payables			
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	14 (c)	676.73	217.42
b) total outstanding dues other than (iii) (a) above	14 (c)	16,158.83	5,265.71
iv) Other financial liabilities	14 (d)	381.75	150.76
Provisions	15	13.26	49.89
Current tax liabilities	17	127.08	181.31
Other current liabilities	16	1,253.68	1,259.54
Total current liabilities		20,482.87	13,890.41
Total liabilities		21,237.89	14,439.91
Total equity and liabilities		48,490.68	38,605.00

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

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

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



Sriparna De
Partner
Membership Number: 060978

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 15, 2025

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



Surinder Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574728

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2025



Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2025

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025 (Rs. In Lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Rs. In Lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	59,935.84	46,329.37
Other income	19	937.60	457.18
Total income		60,873.44	46,786.55
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	20	37,418.27	28,119.75
Purchase of stock-in-trade		2,416.05	1,272.39
Changes in inventories of semi finished goods, finished goods and traded goods	21	(1,461.89)	2,208.46
Employee benefit expense	22	2,318.38	1,862.74
Finance costs	23	407.31	517.82
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	1,210.57	1,227.27
Other expenses	25	14,073.31	8,711.91
Total expenses		56,382.00	43,920.34
Profit before tax		4,491.44	2,866.21
Income tax expense	27		
- Current tax		1,187.62	862.74
- Deferred tax	8	(86.13)	(88.71)
Total Tax expense		1,101.49	774.03
Profit for the year		3,389.95	2,092.18
Other Comprehensive Income			
<u>1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</u>			
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit plans {Gain /(Loss)}	15	(68.81)	32.45
Income tax relating to these items	8	17.32	(8.17)
<u>2. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</u>			
Profit/(Loss) on cashflow hedge reserve		(335.09)	570.32
Income tax relating to these items		84.33	(143.54)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		(302.25)	451.06
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,087.70	2,543.24
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each :	26		
Basic (Rs.)		139.84	89.82
Diluted (Rs.)		139.84	89.82

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

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

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



Sriparna De
Partner
Membership Number: 060978

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 15, 2025

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Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2025

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Statement of Standalone Cash Flow For the Year ended March 31, 2025

	Year ended March 31, 2025 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Lakhs)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,491.44	2,866.21
Adjustment for:		
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,210.57	1,227.27
Interest income	(7.33)	(34.61)
Unrealised gain on foreign currency transaction	(117.01)	(15.46)
Profit on sale of Property, plant & equipments	(1.43)	(1.02)
Provision for Employee benefits	129.65	90.07
Finance cost	407.31	517.82
Operating profit before change in operating assets & liability	6,113.20	4,650.28
Adjustment for (Increase)/decreases in operating assets		
Trade receivables	(4,790.22)	1,075.85
Inventories	(4,178.28)	1,007.49
Other current financial assets	158.41	(56.89)
Other non current financial assets	(200.20)	(5.80)
Other assets	(754.62)	(290.50)
Adjustment for increase/(decreases) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	11,354.10	(3,306.21)
Other financial liabilities	97.02	(10.10)
Other current liabilities	(5.86)	(1,663.19)
Provisions	(4.63)	(82.31)
Cash generated from operations	7,788.92	1,318.62
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	1,241.84	687.80
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,547.08	630.82
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant equipment and intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress & capital advances)	(950.77)	(1,383.42)
Sale proceeds from property, plant and equipment	8.57	51.52
Proceeds from loan made	210.41	437.71
Interest received	38.24	44.64
Proceeds from maturity of investment	-	9.01
Net cash used in investing activities	(693.55)	(840.54)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of Long term loan	(8.09)	(8.09)
Repayment/(Proceeds) of packing credit loan (net)	(4,936.10)	701.18
Payment towards lease liability	(150.08)	(102.92)
Bank Charges	(25.26)	(28.25)
Interest paid	(324.12)	(298.50)
Net cash (used)/generated from financing activities	(5,443.65)	263.42
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	409.88	53.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	101.97	48.27
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	511.85	101.97
Cash and cash equivalents comprises:		
Cash on hand	0.58	1.01
Balances with the banks:		
- in current accounts	511.27	100.96
	511.85	101.97
Non-cash financing and investing activities		
Conversion of Debt into Equity shares	-	3,714.77
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets	117.16	-

Refer Note 14(a) for reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.

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

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

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



Sriparna De
Partner
Membership Number: 060978

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 15, 2025

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



Surinder Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574728

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2025



Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2024

Nature Bio-Foods Limited
Statement of Standalone Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

a) Equity share capital

	Notes	Rs. in Lakhs
As at April 01, 2023	12	200.10
Add: Shares issued during the year		42.32
As at March 31, 2024	12	242.42
Add: Shares issued during the year		-
As at March 31, 2025	12	242.42

b) Other equity

	Notes	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Equity component of compound financial instrument	Cash Flow Hedging Reserve	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023	13	14,025.21	4.90	3,952.90	(276.02)	17,706.99
Profit for the year		2,092.18	-	-	-	2,092.18
Items of other comprehensive income for the year :-						
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit plans (net of tax)		24.28	-	-	-	24.28
Profit on cash flow hedge (net of tax)		-	-	-	426.78	426.78
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,116.46	-	-	426.78	2,543.24
Issue of equity shares		-	7,625.34	(3,952.90)	-	3,672.44
Balance as at March 31, 2024	13	16,141.67	7,630.24	-	150.76	23,922.67
Balance as at April 01, 2024		16,141.67	7,630.24	-	150.76	23,922.67
Profit for the year		3,389.95	-	-	-	3,389.95
Items of other comprehensive income for the year :-						
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit plans (net of tax)		(51.49)	-	-	-	(51.49)
Loss on cash flow hedge (net of tax)		-	-	-	(250.76)	(250.76)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,338.46	-	-	(250.76)	3,087.70
Balance as at March 31, 2025		19,480.13	7,630.24	-	(100.00)	27,010.37

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

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



Sriparna De
Partner
Membership Number: 060978

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 15, 2025

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



Surinder Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574728

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2025



Ashwani Kumar Arora
Director
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 08, 2025

Nature Bio Foods Limited
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. General Information

Nature Bio Foods Limited ('the Company') (CIN-U15134DL2005PLC143017) was incorporated on November 25, 2005 under the provisions of erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of LT Foods Limited, a listed company incorporated in India.

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

2. Material accounting policies

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

(i) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

a. Compliance with Ind AS

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

b. Historical Cost Convention

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

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

c. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non current liabilities, as the case may be.



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

d. Use of estimates

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

(ii) Segment reporting

The business activity of the Company predominantly falls within a single reportable business segment viz. manufacture and storage of rice. There are no separate reportable business segments. As part of reporting for geographical segments, the Company operates in three principal geographical areas of the world, i.e., India, America, Europe, and other countries (rest of the world). The aforesaid is in line with review of operating results by the chief operating decision maker.

(iii) Foreign currency transactions

Effective April 01, 2018, the Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment is insignificant.

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

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

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

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

(iv) Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of goods:

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

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

In order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent, the Company assesses whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the rendering of logistics services. Revenue from rendering of logistic services provided to its customer after the transfer of control of underlying goods is recognized on net basis i.e. after deducting the amount contractually payable to transporters out of the total consideration received and is recognized once the facilitation of such service is done as the Company does not assume any performance obligation.

Satisfaction of performance obligations:

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

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

Payment terms:

The sale of goods is typically made under credit payment terms differing from customer to customer and ranges between 30 to 60 days. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 60 days, which is consistent with market practice.

(v) Income Tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation.



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

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

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

(vi) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

Right of use assets and lease liabilities

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the



Nature Bio Foods Limited
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

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

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

(vii) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

(viii) Investments in subsidiaries:

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

(ix) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(x) Trade receivables

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

(xi) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, semi-finished, traded and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, semi-finished, traded and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. The cost of finished goods and semi-finished comprises direct materials, direct labour, and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on the basis of the 'Weighted average method'. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision for inventory obsolescence is made based on the best estimates of management. Stores and spares having useful life of more than twelve months are capitalized as tangible assets under "Property, plant and equipment" and are depreciated prospectively over their remaining useful lives in accordance with Ind AS 16.

(xii) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

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

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

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

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost** - a financial instrument is measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
 - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

iii. Financial assets at fair value

- Investments in equity instruments other than above - All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).
Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- Derivative assets - All derivative assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

The Company also classifies financial liabilities from supplier finance arrangements as trade payables if they are of the same nature and has terms comparable to regular trade payables. This applies when the arrangement is part of the normal operating cycle and has similar security levels. The related cash flows are included in operating activities in the standalone statement of cash flows.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

- **Other financial assets:**

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

(xiii) Derivatives and hedging activities

a) Hedge accounting policy

Initial and subsequent measurement

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

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

When hedge accounting is applied:

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

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

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

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

b) Embedded Derivatives

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

(xiv) Derecognition Financial Instruments

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

(xv) Property, plant and equipment



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

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

Estimated useful life as given below:

Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Buildings	1 to 60 years
Plant and Machinery	1 to 30 years
Office Equipment	2 to 6 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Vehicles	5 to 8 years
Computers	1 to 5 years
Lab Equipments	10 to 15 years

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

De-recognition

An item of Property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(xvi) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets being Computer software are stated at their cost of acquisition net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on as written down basis over their estimated useful lives which has been considered as 3 years.

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

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

(xvii) Capital Work in Progress

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

(xviii) Trade and other payables

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

(xix) Borrowings

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

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

(xx) Borrowing cost

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

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

(xxi) Compound Financial Instruments

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

(xxii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are disclosed when there is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

(xxiii) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined Contribution plan

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

Defined benefit plans

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

Other Employee Benefits

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

Other short-term benefits

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

(xxiv) Earnings per share (EPS)

a. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

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

b. Diluted earnings per share

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

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

(xxv) Fair value measurement

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

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

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



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

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

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

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

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

(xxvi) Cash flow statement

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

(xxvii) Rounding off

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

3. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

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

- a) **Defined benefit obligation (DBO)** - Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.
- b) **Impairment of Investments** - The Company estimates the value in use of the investments based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rates and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Further details of the Company's impairment review and key assumptions are set out in note 7(a) of accompanying financial statements.



Nature Bio Foods Limited

Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025

- c) **Recognition of deferred tax assets** - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.
- d) **Contingent liabilities** - The Company is the subject of legal proceedings and tax issues covering a range of matters, which are pending in various jurisdictions. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is difficult to predict the final outcome of such matters. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, which are subject to many uncertainties, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law. In the normal course of business, management consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigation and taxes. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.
- e) **Inventory** - The valuation of finished rice requires significant management judgment, particularly in estimating overhead absorption rates, rice yield from paddy, and the composition of closing inventory between purchased and manufactured rice. Additionally, the net realisable value of inventories, including by-products, is determined based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, taking into account current market conditions and estimated costs to sell



Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

								(Rs. In Lakhs)
Description	Building (Refer note vi below)	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Lab Equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 2023	3,602.24	3,811.11	160.10	395.81	448.73	145.01	23.48	8,586.48
Additions during the year	192.50	391.92	5.14	13.44	78.13	-	-	681.13
Disposals during the year	-	(55.15)	-	-	(20.73)	-	-	(75.88)
As at March 31, 2024	3,794.74	4,147.88	165.24	409.25	506.13	145.01	23.48	9,191.73
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2023	1,884.39	1,452.97	130.49	276.53	356.06	119.86	17.82	4,238.12
Depreciation charge during the year	378.66	651.74	8.64	39.86	74.89	-	-	1,153.79
Disposals during the year	-	(7.17)	-	-	(18.20)	-	-	(25.37)
As at March 31, 2024	2,263.05	2,097.54	139.13	316.39	412.75	119.86	17.82	5,366.54
Net carrying amount	1,531.69	2,050.34	26.11	92.86	93.38	25.15	5.66	3,825.19
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 2024	3,794.74	4,147.88	165.24	409.25	506.13	145.01	23.48	9,191.73
Additions during the year	701.33	581.01	281.49	97.01	175.11	31.45	-	1,867.40
Disposals during the year	(1.92)	(2.08)	-	(12.48)	-	-	-	(16.48)
As at March 31, 2025	4,494.15	4,726.81	446.73	493.78	681.24	176.46	23.48	11,042.65
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2024	2,263.05	2,097.54	139.13	316.39	412.75	119.86	17.82	5,366.54
Depreciation charge during the year	320.08	588.55	48.80	38.65	81.78	22.44	1.07	1,101.37
Disposals during the year	(1.82)	(1.08)	-	(6.44)	-	-	-	(9.34)
As at March 31, 2025	2,581.31	2,685.01	187.93	348.60	494.53	142.30	18.89	6,458.57
Net carrying amount	1,912.84	2,041.80	258.80	145.18	186.71	34.16	4.59	4,584.08

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress

		(Rs. In Lakhs)
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
30.50	709.64	

Movement in capital work in progress:

As at April 01, 2023

Add: Additions during the year

Less: Capitalization during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Add: Additions during the year

Less: Capitalization during the year

As at 31 March 31, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)
8.00
709.64
(8.00)
709.64
30.50
(709.64)
30.50

Note: Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of plant and machinery.

Ageing of Capital work in progress is as below:

As at March 31, 2025

					(Rs. In Lakhs)
Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project in Progress	30.50	-	-	-	30.50
Project temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024

					(Rs. In Lakhs)
Amount in CWIP for a period of					Total
CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project in Progress	709.64	-	-	-	709.64
Project temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

(iv) Deletions during the year include assets transferred to Subsidiary Company amounting to Rs. 0.81 lakhs as stated in Note 34.

(v) Additions during the year include assets transferred from Subsidiary Company to Rs 25.96 lakhs as stated in Note 34.

(vi) Building Includes leasehold development of structures (Temporary & Permanent) constructed on leasehold land and being amortised over the lower of construction life or life of leasehold land. Net carrying amounts to Rs. 1,233.70 lakhs (Rs. 1485.54 lakhs March 31, 2024)

(vii) During the year, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment, Right of use asset and intangible assets during the current and previous year.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5 : Right of use assets

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use-assets:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	385.63	458.75
Additions	117.16	-
Amortisation	(108.92)	(73.12)
Net Carrying Value	393.87	385.63

Carrying amount of Right of use of assets:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Land	168.85	210.29
Building	225.02	175.34
Total	393.87	385.63

a. Nature of Company's leasing activities by type of Right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

	Land	Building
Number of Right-of-use assets leased	1	5
Range of remaining lease term	1 to 307 months	1 to 39 months
Average of remaining lease term	307 months	28.2 months
No. of lease with extension option	-	-
No. of lease with purchase option	-	-
No. of lease with variable payments linked to an index	-	-
No. of lease with termination option	1	5

The following is the movement in lease liability during the year :

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning	493.89	541.97
Additions	117.16	-
Interest on lease liabilities	57.93	54.84
Payment of lease liability	(150.08)	(102.92)
Balance at the end	518.90	493.89

The following is the breakup of Current and Non Current lease liabilities :

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current lease liabilities (Refer note 14 (b))	119.49	69.54
Non Current lease liabilities (Refer note 14 (b))	399.41	424.35

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 29.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Amortisation expense of Right-of-use assets	108.92	73.12
Interest on lease liabilities	57.93	54.84
Total	166.85	127.96



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 6 : Intangible assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Year ended March 31, 2024		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	13.30	13.30
Additions during the year	0.74	0.74
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	14.04	14.04
Opening accumulated amortisation	12.58	12.58
Amortisation charge during the year	0.36	0.36
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	12.94	12.94
Closing net carrying amount	1.10	1.10
Year ended March 31, 2025		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	14.04	14.04
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	14.04	14.05
Opening accumulated amortisation	12.94	12.94
Amortisation charge during the year	0.28	0.28
Disposals during the year	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	13.22	13.22
Closing net carrying amount	0.82	0.82

Note :

- (i) Details of amortisation expense are stated in Note 24 on Depreciation and amortisation expense.
- (ii) There is no intangible asset under development.



Note 7 : Financial Assets

7 (a) Non-current investments	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid up)		
Subsidiaries:		
47,50,918 (March 31, 2024: 47,50,918) equity shares of Ecopure Specialities Limited, India	3,004.96	3,004.96
10 (March 31, 2024 : 10) equity shares of Nature Bio Foods BV, Netherland	0.01	0.01
Total	3,004.97	3,004.97

7 (b) Loans	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loan to Subsidiary	-	210.41
Total Loans	-	210.41
Break-up of security details		
Loans considered good- Secured	-	-
Loans considered good- Unsecured	-	210.41
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans- credit impaired	-	-
Total	-	210.41

(i) No loans are due from director, Promoters or other officer of the company either severally or jointly with any other persons other than disclosed above.

(ii) Further, no loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, director or member other than disclosed above.

(iii) Loan given to Ecopure Specialties Limited has been fully recovered on August 28, 2024.

7 (c) Other Financial assets	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Security deposits	-	26.60	-	27.86
Derivative assets	-	-	201.46	-
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.11	-	0.01	-
Interest accrued and due on advance to related Party (refer note no 34)	-	-	30.91	-
Export incentive recoverable	139.73	-	146.78	-
Bank deposits*	50.00	3.00	-	3.00
Total	189.84	29.60	379.16	30.86

* Current Bank Deposits represents deposits with maturity of less than 12 months from reporting date.

Non Current Bank Deposits represents deposits, with maturity of more than 12 months from reporting date, which is under lien.



Note 7 (d) : Trade receivables

Trade receivables*
Receivables from related parties (refer note 34)
Total Receivables

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
350.94	678.58
10,015.62	4,783.25
10,366.56	5,461.83

Break-up of Trade Receivables

Trade receivables considered good - Secured
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk
Trade receivables - credit impaired
Total
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables
Total Trade receivables

10,366.56	5,461.83
-	-
-	-
10,366.56	5,461.83
-	-
10,366.56	5,461.83

* Includes receivables from companies in which Director of the Company is also a Director

184.53 56.83

Ageing as on March 31, 2025		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						(Rs. In Lakhs)
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	3,275.32	7,074.26	16.99	-	-	-	10,366.56	
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	3,275.32	7,074.26	16.99	-	-	-	10,366.56	

Ageing as on March 31, 2024		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						(Rs. In Lakhs)
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	4,266.82	1,061.54	62.30	71.17	-	-	5,461.83	
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables (Disputed + Undisputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	4,266.82	1,061.54	62.30	71.17	-	-	5,461.83	

Note 7 (e): Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash on hand
Balances with banks
- in current accounts
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
0.58	1.01
511.27	100.96
511.85	101.97

Notes:

- (i) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.
(ii) Cash in hand includes foreign currency amounting to Rs. 0.23 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 0.38 lakhs).



Note 8 : Deferred tax assets

On temporary difference between the book base and tax base

Deferred tax asset arising on account of :

Provision for employees benefits

Property, plant and equipment

Lease Assets

Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts

Deferred tax liability arising on account of :

Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts

Net deferred tax assets*

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

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars

Deferred tax assets arising on account of:

Property, plant and equipment

Provision for employees benefits

Lease Assets

Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss on forward contracts

Particulars

Deferred tax assets arising on account of:

Property, plant and equipment

Provision for employees benefits

Lease Assets

Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of:

Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss on forward contracts

Net Deferred tax assets

Note 9 : Other non-current assets

Capital advances (refer note 33 for commitments)

Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)

March 31, 2025 March 31, 2024

92.84 44.06

431.85 381.40

31.47 27.25

33.63 -

589.79 452.71

- (50.70)

- (50.70)

589.79 402.01

(Rs. In Lakhs)

April 01, 2024 Recognised in other comprehensive income expense/(credit) Recognised in statement of profit and loss expense/(credit) March 31, 2025

381.40 - 50.45 431.85

44.06 17.32 31.46 92.84

27.25 - 4.22 31.47

(50.70) 84.33 - 33.63

402.01 101.65 86.13 589.79

(Rs. In Lakhs)

April 01, 2023 Recognised in other comprehensive income expense/(credit) Recognised in statement of profit and loss expense/(credit) March 31, 2024

300.94 - 80.46 381.40

50.27 (8.17) 1.96 44.06

20.96 - 6.29 27.25

372.17 (8.17) 88.71 452.71

92.84 (143.54) - (50.70)

92.84 (143.54) - (50.70)

465.01 (151.71) 88.71 402.01

(Rs. In Lakhs)

March 31, 2025 March 31, 2024

4.33 240.75

4.33 240.75



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 10 : Inventories

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Raw materials	16,837.17	14,221.94
Semi Finished Goods	5,923.47	4,968.04
Finished goods [including goods in transit of Rs. 1,224.93 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs. 1,059.64 lakhs)]	2,306.54	2,257.52
Traded goods	1,185.09	727.65
Stores and spares	386.17	435.15
Packing Material	425.69	275.54
Total	27,064.13	22,885.84

Note 11 : Other current assets

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	778.63	212.42
Advances to vendors	358.23	271.55
Balance with government authority	539.72	406.76
Others receivables	24.92	18.94
Advance to related parties (refer note 34 & note (i) below)	18.84	55.97
Total	1,720.34	965.64

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

18.84

55.97



Note 12 : Equity share capital

Authorised share capital (par value of Rs 10)

As at April 01, 2023

Increase during the year

Decrease during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Increase during the year

Decrease during the year

As at March 31, 2025

	Equity shares		Preference shares	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
As at April 01, 2023	25,00,000	250.00	24,00,000	240.00
Increase during the year	24,00,000	240.00		
Decrease during the year			(24,00,000)	(240.00)
As at March 31, 2024	49,00,000	490.00	-	-
Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	49,00,000	490.00	-	-

(i) Movements in equity share capital

Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital (par value of Rs 10)

As at March 31, 2023

Add: Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Add: Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
As at March 31, 2023	20,01,000	200.10
Add: Shares issued during the year	4,23,243	42.32
As at March 31, 2024	24,24,243	242.42
Add: Shares issued during the year		
As at March 31, 2025	24,24,243	242.42

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
LT Foods Limited- Holding Company	24,24,237	100.00	19,99,994	82.50

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
LT Foods Limited- Holding Company	24,24,237	100.00%	20,00,000	82.50%
India Agri Business Fund II	-	-	4,24,243	17.50%

(iii) Details of Promoter shareholders holding in the Company as on March 31, 2025.

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		Change	
			No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	(0.00)
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	(0.00)
Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	(0.00)
Ms. Vandana Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	(0.00)
Ms. Sakshi Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	(0.00)
Ms. Ranju Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	(0.00)
LT Foods Limited	24,24,237	100.00%	19,99,994	100.00%	4,24,243	0.00%
Total Shares	24,24,243	100.00%	20,00,000	100.00%	4,24,243	0.00%

Note 1 : Nominee shareholders holding in the Company as on March 31, 2025.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 13 : Other equity

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	3,952.90
Add : Equity component of financial instrument issue during the year - net of transaction costs	-	-
Transfer to Equity Account (refer note (ii) below)	-	(3,952.90)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Note (i): During the FY 2018-19 the Company issued 2,398,000 numbers of 0.01% Cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCCPs) having face value of Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 240 through private placement of shares. Out of the total, 2,374,020 CCCPS are subscribed by India Agri Business Fund II Ltd and 23980, CCCPS are subscribed by Real Trust II. CCCPS carries cumulative dividend of 0.01% p.a. CCCPS shall be converted into equity shares and in any event at the expiry of 8 years from the Tranche I completion date. The presentation of the liability, equity and derivative portion of these shares is explained in Note 2(xxi). In the FY 2022-23 Real Trust II has transferred their CCCPS to India Agri Business Fund II.

Note (ii): During the previous financial year, the company converted 2,398,000 Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (CCCPs) into 423,243 equity shares. These equity shares, with a total value of Rs. 42.32 lakhs, were issued to India Agri Business Fund II. The conversion has resulted in an increase in the company's equity share capital by Rs. 42.32 lakhs.

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserve and surplus		
Securities premiums	7,630.24	7,630.24
Retained earnings	19,480.13	16,141.67
Other reserves		
Cash flow hedging reserves	(100.00)	150.76
Total Reserves & Surplus	27,010.37	23,922.67
(i) Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year (refer Note (a) below)	7,630.24	4.90
Add: Securities Premium (refer Note (b) below)	-	7,625.34
Balance at the end of the year	7,630.24	7,630.24
(ii) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,141.67	14,025.21
Net profit for the year	3,389.95	2,092.18
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plans, net of tax (refer note 15)	(51.49)	24.28
Balance at the end of the year	19,480.13	16,141.67
(iii) Cash flow hedging reserves		
Balance at the beginning of the year	150.76	(276.02)
Less: Profit/(Loss) on cashflow hedge reserve, net of tax (refer note (c) below)	(250.76)	426.78
	(100.00)	150.76

Note (a): During the financial year 2024-25, LT Foods Limited acquired 4,24,243 shares of Nature Bio-Foods Limited ('the Company') from India Agri Business Fund II.

Note (b): During the previous financial year, CCCPS had been converted into equity shares due to which equity share capital had been increased by Rs. 42.32 lakhs and remaining amount of Rs. 7,625.34 lakhs had been transferred to security premium reserve.

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

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

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



Note 14 : Financial Liabilities

Note 14 (a) Borrowings

Secured:

Vehicle loan from banks (refer note (i) & (ii))

Packing credit loan from Banks (refer note (i), (ii) & (iii) below)

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
-	8.09
1,752.05	6,688.15
1,752.05	6,696.24

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

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

(b) Packing credit loan security:

Primary Security: Packing credit loans from banks are secured by hypothecation of both present and future current assets and moveable fixed assets.

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

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

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

(ii)(a) Vehicle loans:

(Rs. In Lakhs)							
Name of the bank	Amount of sanction	Year of sanction	Rate of Interest	Date of Maturity	Total amount of installment	Balance outstanding March 31, 2025	Balance outstanding March 31, 2024
Vehicle loans							
HDFC Bank	65.70	2021-22	8.00%	July 5, 2024	74.06	-	8.09
						-	8.09

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

Financial year:

2024-25

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
-	8.09
-	8.09

(ii)(b) Packing credit Loan- Loan taken from banks repayable within six months or nine months from the date as per the applicable terms of different banks and having floating interest rate. The interest rate on the above loans from banks are linked to the respective MCLR/SOFR which are floating in nature. The interest rate ranges from 7.24% to 8.20%

(iii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs		
	Current Borrowings	Non-Current Borrowings	Lease Liability
Net debt as on April 01, 2023	(5,995.06)	(3,586.63)	(541.97)
Cash movement:			
-Proceeds	(693.09)	-	-
-Repayment	-	3,714.77	-
-Addition in Lease liability	-	-	-
-Payment of Lease liability	-	-	102.92
Current maturities of long term borrowings	(8.09)	8.09	-
Interest expense	(326.75)	(136.23)	(54.84)
Interest paid	326.75	-	-
Net debt as on March 31, 2024	(6,696.24)	-	(493.89)
Cash movement:			
-Proceeds	(27,227.33)	-	-
-Repayment	32,171.52	-	-
-Addition in Lease liability	-	-	(117.16)
-Payment of Lease liability	-	-	150.08
Interest expense	(349.38)	-	(57.93)
Interest paid	349.38	-	-
Net debt as on March 31, 2025	(1,752.05)	-	(518.90)



Note 14 (b) : Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities

Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)			
March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
399.41	119.49	424.35	69.54
399.41	119.49	424.35	69.54

Note 14 (c) : Trade payables

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

Trade payable : Others (including acceptances, refer note (ii) below)

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

Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
676.73	217.42
15,892.92	5,007.15
265.91	258.56
16,835.56	5,483.13
264.12	232.73

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

Ageing as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not Due	(Rs. In Lakhs)				
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	139.03	537.70	-	-	-	676.73
(ii) Other	14,526.71	720.90	1.90	2.97	0.70	15,253.18
(iii) Disputed Due- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Due- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14,665.74	1,258.60	1.90	2.97	0.70	15,929.91
Add: Unbilled dues						905.65
Total trade payables						16,835.56

Ageing as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	(Rs. In Lakhs)				
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	155.99	61.43	-	-	-	217.42
(ii) Other	1,081.38	3,192.55	2.86	0.20	0.71	4,277.70
(iii) Disputed Due- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Due- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,237.37	3,253.98	2.86	0.20	0.71	4,495.12
Add: Unbilled dues						988.01
Total trade payables						5,483.13

(ii) Acceptances (Supplier financing arrangement):

The Company has entered into arrangements, in the ordinary course of business, whereby operational suppliers of goods and services are initially paid by banks/ financial institutions while the Company continues to recognise the liability till settlement with the banks/financial institutions.

The trade payables subject to the supplier financing program described above are included in trade payables in the balance sheet:

Carrying amount of trade payables that are part of a supplier finance arrangement

Carrying amounts of trade payables for which the suppliers have already received payment

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
14,333.28	-
14,333.28	-

Note 14 (d) : Other current financial liabilities

Derivative liabilities

Employees benefits payable

Other payables

Capital creditors

Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
133.64	-
239.69	118.44
7.15	31.39
1.27	0.93
381.75	150.76



Note 15 : Provisions

	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Employee benefit obligations (refer below)				
Gratuity	-	247.69	18.02	80.31
Compensated absences	13.26	107.92	31.87	44.84
Total	13.26	355.61	49.89	125.15

Employee benefit obligations:

(i) Leave obligations

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

The amount of the provision of Rs. 13.26 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs. 31.87 lakhs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leaves or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Compensated absences	13.26	107.92	31.87	44.84

(ii) Gratuity

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

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

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

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	71.66	40.36
Interest cost	14.98	14.48
Interest income from plan assets	(6.08)	(2.82)
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	80.56	52.02

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

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	184.08	187.24
Current service cost	71.66	40.36
Interest cost	14.98	14.48
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	67.57	(31.30)
Benefits paid	(17.08)	(26.70)
Past service cost	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	321.21	184.08



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in demographic assumption	-	(2.23)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	27.54	(10.45)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	40.03	(18.62)
Return on plan assets (excluding interest)	1.24	(1.15)
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	68.81	(32.45)

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

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Liability as at the start of the year	98.32	148.75
Total Charge /(Credit) recognised in profit & Loss	80.56	52.02
Total Remeasurements recognised in Other comprehensive income/loss	68.81	(32.45)
Actual Company Contribution	-	(70.00)
Liability as at the end of the year	247.69	98.32
Current Liability as at the end of the year	-	18.02
Non current Liability as at the end of the year	247.69	80.30

ii(e) Change in fair value of assets:

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	85.76	38.49
Interest Income Plan Assets	6.08	2.82
Actual Company Contributions	-	70.00
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(1.24)	1.15
Benefits paid	(17.08)	(26.70)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	73.52	85.76

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

Assumptions	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.64%	7.09%
Estimated Rate of Return on Plan Assets	6.64%	7.09%
Withdrawal rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Rate of increase in compensation	9.00%	8.00%

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



ii(g) Sensitivity analysis :

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

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	321.21	184.08
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	(21.47)	(12.97)
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	24.32	14.74
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	321.21	184.08
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	18.64	13.14
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	(18.38)	(12.65)

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

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

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

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within next 12 months	25.36	13.72
Between 2-5 years	137.75	70.51
Beyond 5 years	140.64	89.06

(iii) Compensated absences

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

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.64%	7.09%
Withdrawal rate	10.00%	10.00%
Future basic salary increase	9.00%	8.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Notes:

- The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations.
- The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

(iv) Provident fund

Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. Contribution made by the Company during the year is Rs 81.27 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs 72.86 lakhs).

(v) : Employee benefits Contribution plans

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

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident fund	81.27	72.86
Employees' State Insurance	5.92	6.68
Total	87.19	79.54



Note 16 : Other current liabilities

Statutory dues
Advances from customers
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
79.47	89.94
1,174.21	1,169.60
1,253.68	1,259.54

Note 17 : Current tax liabilities

Provision for taxation (Net of Advance Tax)
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
127.08	181.31
127.08	181.31



Note 18 : Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

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

Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

Advance from Customers:

Description

Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year

Performance obligations satisfied in current year

Amount received in the current year having outstanding performance obligations

Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,169.60	2,845.97
Performance obligations satisfied in current year	(1,169.60)	(2,845.97)
Amount received in the current year having outstanding performance obligations	1,174.21	1,169.60
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	1,174.21	1,169.60

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

Disaggregation of revenue

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

Timing of revenue recognition

Revenue recognised over time

Revenue recognised at point in time

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue recognised over time	59,935.84	46,329.37
Revenue recognised at point in time	59,935.84	46,329.37

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

Description

Contract liabilities related to sale of goods and services

Advance from customers

	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Advance from customers		1,174.21		1,169.60

Revenue from operations

Sale of products

Export

Domestic

Other operating revenues

Sale of Scrap

Total revenue from operations

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of products		
Export	53,609.47	38,659.72
Domestic	6,238.35	7,539.85
Other operating revenues		
Sale of Scrap	88.02	129.80
Total revenue from operations	59,935.84	46,329.37

Details of products sold

Product sold :

Rice

Others

Total revenue from operations

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rice	52,152.00	42,431.09
Others	7,783.84	3,898.28
Total revenue from operations	59,935.84	46,329.37

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

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Contract price

Adjustments for :

Incentives and discounts

Revenue from operations

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Contract price	60,484.61	46,407.48
Adjustments for :		
Incentives and discounts	(548.77)	(78.11)
Revenue from operations	59,935.84	46,329.37



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 19 : Other income

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Other income		
Export incentives	500.49	405.61
Interest income from financial assets (at amortised cost) :		
(i) Deposits with banks	0.32	0.27
(ii) Others (refer note (i) below)	7.01	34.34
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	1.43	1.02
Miscellaneous income	35.88	15.94
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translations	392.47	-
Total	937.60	457.18

Note (i): Others include interest on inter company loan given to Ecopure Specialities limited.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 20 : Cost of materials consumed

a) Cost of raw material consumed

Inventory at the beginning of the year

Add : Purchases during the year

Less : Inventory at the end of the year

Cost of raw material consumed during the year (a)

b) Cost of packing material consumed

Inventory at the beginning of the year

Add : Purchases during the year

Less : Inventory at the end of the year

Cost of packing material consumed during the year (b)

Cost of material consumed during the year (a+b)

Consumption details

Packing material

Paddy

Rice

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year ended
March 31, 2025

Year ended
March 31, 2024

14,221.94 13,008.11

38,668.99 28,214.34

52,890.93 41,222.45

16,837.17 14,221.94

36,053.76 27,000.51

275.54 410.34

1,514.66 984.44

1,790.20 1,394.78

425.69 275.54

1,364.51 1,119.24

37,418.27 28,119.75

1,364.50 1,119.25

24,663.84 19,554.65

11,389.93 7,445.85

37,418.27 28,119.74

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year ended
March 31, 2025

Year ended
March 31, 2024

Inventories at the beginning of the year

Semi Finished Goods

Finished Goods

Traded Goods

Total inventories at the beginning of the year

Inventories at the end of the year

Semi Finished Goods

Finished Goods

Traded Goods

Total inventories at the end of the year

4,968.04 7,610.83

2,257.52 1,151.36

727.65 1,399.48

7,953.21 10,161.67

5,923.47 4,968.04

2,306.54 2,257.52

1,185.09 727.65

9,415.10 7,953.21

(1,461.89) 2,208.46

Net decrease/(increase)



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 22 : Employee benefits expense

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,949.36	1,565.77
Gratuity (refer note 15)	80.56	52.02
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 15)	87.19	79.54
Leave compensation	49.09	38.04
Staff welfare expenses	152.18	127.37
Total	2,318.38	1,862.74

Note 23 : Finance costs

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on Borrowings (net of subvention interest income of Rs 101.31 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs 187.54 lakhs))	324.12	298.50
Interest on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	-	136.23
Interest on lease liabilities	57.93	54.84
Bank charges	25.26	28.25
Total	407.31	517.82

Note 24 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	1,101.37	1,153.79
Amortisation of right-of-use asset (refer note 5)	108.92	73.12
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 6)	0.28	0.36
Total	1,210.57	1,227.27



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 25 : Other expenses

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Milling charges and other process charges	251.84	130.80
Rent	127.51	196.28
Consumption of stores and spares parts	756.58	656.94
Power and fuel	657.18	590.75
Labour charges	413.79	312.21
Insurance charges	138.77	166.45
Rates and taxes	77.36	72.65
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 25 (a) below)	16.25	16.25
Telephone and communication charges	117.73	82.31
Legal and professional charges	993.90	593.23
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and machinery	0.87	16.56
-Buildings	117.00	73.22
-Others	318.08	192.39
Conveyance	68.82	52.14
Tour and travelling expenses	505.14	387.49
Donations	-	21.00
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note (25 (b) below)	44.50	37.00
Freight, Clearing & Forwarding	7,449.41	3,600.59
Testing, inspection and certification	1,408.02	1,156.95
Business promotion	177.65	47.27
Brokerage and commission	22.29	20.81
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	-	53.95
Commission guarantee (refer note 34)	98.68	98.61
Miscellaneous expenses	311.94	136.06
Total	14,073.31	8,711.91

Notes 25 (a) : Auditors' remuneration comprises:

Statutory audit fees (including fees for quarterly reviews)

	16.25	16.25
Total	16.25	16.25



Note 25 (b) : Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure

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

i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	44.30	36.01
ii) Amount of expenditure incurred during the year on the following :		
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(b) On purpose other than (a) above	44.50	37.00
Total	44.50	37.00

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

The Company does not have any unspent CSR amount or ongoing projects as on March 31, 2025.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 26 : Earnings per share (EPS)

- (a) Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders (Rs. in Lakhs)
 (b) Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year
 (c) Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares during the year

Basic earnings per share (in rupees) (a/b)
 Diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a/c)

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
3,389.95	2,092.18
24,24,243	23,29,418
24,24,243	23,29,418
139.84	89.82
139.84	89.82

(ii) Weighted average number of shares :

Weighted average number of equity shares

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
24,24,243	23,29,418
24,24,243	23,29,418

Note 27 : Income tax expenses

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

(a) Income tax expense :

Current tax

Current tax on profits for the year

Deferred Tax Benefit

Total Income tax

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1,187.62	862.74
(86.13)	(88.71)
1,101.49	774.03

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

Profit before income taxes

Tax at the India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2024: 25.168%)

4,491.44
 1,130.41
 2,866.21
 721.37

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

Corporate social responsibility expense

Interest on CCCPS

Others

Total income tax expense

11.20
 -
 (40.12)
 9.31
 34.29
 9.06

1,101.49
774.03



Note 28 : Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	219.44	201.46	-	208.56
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	210.41
Trade receivables	-	-	10,366.56	-	-	5,461.83
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	511.85	-	-	101.97
Total	-	-	11,097.85	201.45	-	5,982.77
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,752.05	-	-	6,696.24
Lease liability	-	-	518.90	-	-	493.89
Other financial liabilities	133.64	-	248.12	-	-	150.76
Trade payables	-	-	16,835.56	-	-	5,483.13
Total	133.64	-	19,354.63	-	-	12,824.02

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

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Derivative asset (Forward contract)	7 (c)	-	-	-	-	201.46	-
Financial Liability							
Derivative liabilities	14 (d)	-	133.64	-	-	-	-

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

(i) The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments, hence no fair value adjustments have been made.

(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates etc.

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

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Other financial assets (other than mentioned in Level 2 above)	7 (c)	-	-	219.44	-	-	208.56
Loans	7 (b)	-	-	-	-	-	210.41
Trade receivables	7 (d)	-	-	10,366.56	-	-	5,461.83
Cash and cash equivalents	7 (e)	-	-	511.85	-	-	101.97
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	14 (a)	-	-	1,752.05	-	-	6,696.24
Lease Liability	14 (b)	-	-	518.90	-	-	493.89
Other financial liability (other then mentioned in Level 2 above)	14 (d)	-	-	248.12	-	-	150.76
Trade payables	14 (c)	-	-	16,835.56	-	-	5,483.13

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial liability, other financial asset, loans, employee related payable and borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are estimated at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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



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

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

Trade receivables
There is no significant increase in credit risk since previous year. The Company believes that credit risk is low at the reporting date as the terms of trade are generally in advance / cash payment. In certain circumstances credit is extended to customers, taking into account market conditions, general economic scenario etc. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within the credit period when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the Company operate and other micro economic factors. Interest is generally not charged and / or paid on customer balances.
The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The customer balances are written-off as bad debts, when legal remedies available to the Company are exhausted and / or it becomes certain that said balances will not be recovered. The Company has used practical expedient in computing allowance for doubtful receivables based on the ageing of the customer's balances, specific credit circumstances and Company's historical and forward looking information. The Company's primary customers are foreign customers (including related parties) with advance payment or Cash against documents or payment within 30-60 days depending upon the terms with customers. All the customers (including Domestic) are monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default and impairment.

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

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



(i) Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Carrying Value	Less than 6 Months	More than 6 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total
As at March 31, 2025					
Borrowings (refer note 14 (a))	1,752.05	1,752.05	-	-	1,752.05
Trade payables (refer note 14 (c))	16,835.56	16,835.56	-	-	16,835.56
Other financial liabilities (refer note 14 (b) & (d))	381.76	381.76	-	-	381.76
Lease Liability (refer note 5)	518.90	81.75	81.75	918.01	1,081.50
Total	19,488.27	19,051.12	81.75	918.01	20,050.87
As at March 31, 2024					
Borrowings (refer note 14 (a))	6,696.24	6,696.24	-	-	6,696.24
Trade payables (refer note 14 (c))	5,483.13	5,483.13	-	-	5,483.13
Other financial liabilities (refer note 14 (b) & (d))	150.76	150.76	-	-	150.76
Lease Liability (refer note 5)	493.89	54.93	54.93	987.75	1,097.61
Total	12,824.02	12,385.06	54.93	987.75	13,427.74

(i) Financing arrangements

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
- Expiring within one year (pecking credit loan)	8,147.95	3,211.85
Total	8,147.95	3,211.85

(c) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

The Company's policy is to hedge all material foreign exchange risk associated with highly probable forecast sales transactions denominated in foreign currencies that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period. The Company uses forward contracts to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk.

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

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

Currency	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Foreign currency in Lakhs	Foreign currency in Lakhs
Trade payable		
Euro (EUR)	0.17	0.43
United States Dollar (USD)	1.30	5.05
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivable		
Euro (EUR)	83.40	7,699.50
United States Dollar (USD)	20.00	1,712.00
Pound Sterling (GBP)	7.06	782.25
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Sell foreign currency)		
Euro (EUR)	(176.91)	(16,333.27)
United States Dollar (USD)	(118.44)	(10,136.03)
Pound Sterling (GBP)	(26.18)	(2,898.69)
Net exposure:		
Euro (EUR)	(93.68)	(8,649.62)
United States Dollar (USD)	(99.14)	(8,534.97)
Pound Sterling (GBP)	(19.12)	(2,116.44)



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

Particulars	Year end spot rate	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Euro (EUR)	92.32	90.22
United States Dollar (USD)	85.58	83.37
Pound Sterling (GBP)	110.74	105.23

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

As at March 31, 2025

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value #		Carrying amount of hedging instrument ##		Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Average strike price	Gain / (loss) in fair value of hedging instrument (Rs in lakhs)	Gain / (loss) in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)					
Cash flow hedge Foreign currency risk:									
Foreign exchange forward contracts	10,256.53	19,369.25	25.70	(159.34)	USD: 30 April 2025 - 30 Jan 2026 Euro: 30 April 2025 - 27 Feb 2026 GBP: 30 April 2025 - 31 Dec 2025	1:1	USD: 86.93 Euro: 92.96 GBP: 108.11	(113.64)	133.64

Nominal value is the INR value of the instrument based on spot rate of the first hedge.
Carrying amount of hedging instrument is the marked to market gain on the instrument as on reporting date.

As at March 31, 2024

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value #		Carrying amount of hedging instrument ##		Maturity dates	Hedge ratio	Average strike price	Gain / (loss) in fair value of hedging instrument (Rs in lakhs)	Gain / (loss) in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)					
Cash flow hedge Foreign currency risk:									
Foreign exchange forward contracts	19,240.22	-	201.46	-	USD: 30 April 2024 - 28 Feb 2025 Euro: 30 April 2024 - 28 Feb 2025	1:1	USD: 83.84 EUR: 92.41	201.46	(201.46)

Nominal value is the INR value of the instrument based on spot rate of the first hedge.
Carrying amount of hedging instrument is the marked to market gain on the instrument as on reporting date.



Movements in cash flow hedging reserve

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	150.76	(276.02)
Add: Changes in fair value of forward contracts	(427.90)	539.51
Less: Amount reclassified to profit or loss- Profit	91.81	30.81
Less: Tax impact to above (net)	84.33	(143.54)
Change during the year	(250.76)	426.78
Closing Balance	150.76	150.76

(b) Sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Euro, US dollar and Pound Sterling GBP against all other currencies at March 31, 2025 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. Further, the sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts and pre-shipment credit in rupee designated as cash flow hedges. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates (net of taxes), remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	As at March 31, 2025 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)
	Effect on profit after tax Gain/(Loss) 1% Strengthening*	Effect on profit after tax Gain/(Loss) 1% Weakening*	Effect on profit after tax Gain/(Loss) 1% Strengthening*	Effect on profit after tax Gain/(Loss) 1% Weakening*
Euro (EUR)	(57.50)	(122.23)	(24.38)	(82.23)
United States Dollar (USD)	(11.98)	(75.85)	(10.34)	(60.24)
Pound Sterling (GBP)	(5.85)	(21.69)		
* Holding all other variables constant.				

(D) Interest rate risk

Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At March 31, 2025 the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. The Company's investments are in fixed deposits bearing fixed interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2025 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)
Variable rate borrowing				
Fixed rate borrowing				
Total borrowings			1,752.05	6,688.15
			1,752.05	8.09
				6,696.24

Sensitivity

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

	As at March 31, 2025 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs in Lakhs)
-Impact due to change by 50 basis points			
* Sensitivity has been calculated on the amount outstanding as at reporting dates, holding all other variable constant.			
	50bp Weakening*	50bp Strengthening*	50bp Strengthening*
	(6.56)	6.56	(25.02)
			25.02

Sensitivity

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

Assets

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

e) Price Risk:- The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30 : Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are :

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

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

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

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

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Borrowings & lease liability	2,270.95	7,190.13
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(511.85)	(101.97)
Net debt	1,759.10	7,088.16
Total Equity	27,252.79	24,165.09
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.06	0.29

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the borrowing facilities of various banks, the Company was required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- (a) Current Ratio equal to or more than 1.10 times.
- (b) Interest Coverage Ratio equal to or more than 1.5 times.
- (c) Interest Bearing Debt/Earning Before Interest Tax and Depreciation Not to be above 4.5 times (IBD/EBITDA).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	In times	In times
(a) Current Ratio	1.95	2.14
(b) Interest Coverage Ratio	12.03	NA
(c) IBD/EBITDA	NA	1.45



Note 31 : Contingent Liabilities

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
Income tax demands (refer note below)	9.63	10.72
Duty saved under EPCG licenses (export obligation outstanding ₹ 139.72 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: 139.72)	23.29	23.29
Total	32.92	34.01

Notes:

- (i) For the assessment year 2010-11 the Income tax department (Department) has added back Rs 2,442,523 on account of various reasons to the total income of the Company. The department has issued notice of demand u/s 156 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on March 28, 2013 demanding Rs 514,888. The Company had contested the above before CIT(Appeals) and the Ld. CIT(Appeals) has dismissed the appeal vide order dated May 19, 2016. The Company had contested the above order before Hon'ble ITAT. The Hon'ble ITAT had allowed the appeal of the company and remanded back the matter to Ld. AO for the verification. The appeal effect of the same is pending. Aforesaid demand is including interest upto March 28, 2013 but excluding interest from April 1, 2013 onwards and penalty.
- (ii) For the assessment year 2018-19 the department has issued assessment order u/s 143 (3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 added back amount of Rs 1,320,720 and has demanded amount of Rs. 448,913. The Company has decided to file rectification under section 154 of Income tax act, 1961 & no provision is necessary in this regard since the Company has been advised that it has a good case and chances of case decided against the Company is not probable.

Note 32: Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

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

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each		
- Principal amount remaining unpaid	676.73	217.42
- Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(ii) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act	-	-
(iii) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond the respective due date.	-	102.35
(iv) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	0.56
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	0.56
(vi) 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 MSMED Act.	1.00	1.00

Note 33: Commitments

Capital commitments

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

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Property Plant and equipment (net of capital advances)	13.55	216.63
Total	13.55	216.63



Note 34 : Related party disclosures

A. Name of the related parties and nature of relationship

(i) Related Parties where Control exists

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity
Holding Company	LT Foods Limited

(ii) Other Related Parties with whom there were transactions during the year

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Daawat Foods Limited LT Foods Kameda LT Foods Americas Inc. LT Foods Europe BV LT Foods UK Limited LT Foods DMCC
Wholly owned subsidiary Companies	Nature Bio Foods BV Ecopure Specialities Limited
Step down Subsidiary	Nature Bio Foods Inc.

(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Nature of Relationship	Name of Person
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Anmol Arora, Whole Time Director Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Jai Sheel Oberoi, Director Mr. Surlinder Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Surender Kumar Tuteja, Independent Director Ms. Ambika Sharma, Independent Director Mr. Jasim Karchali, Nominee Director (upto December 30, 2024) Mr. Mitchell Wayne Mansfield, Nominee Director (upto December 30, 2024)

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

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries						Wholly owned subsidiary Companies		Step down Subsidiary	Post-employment benefits plan Trusts	KMP	Total
		Daawat Foods Limited	LT Foods Kameda	LT Foods Americas Inc.	LT Foods Europe BV	LT Foods UK Limited	LT Foods DMCC	Nature Bio Foods BV	Ecopure Specialities Limited	NBF Inc.			
Transactions during the year:													
Sale of goods *	104.60	0.31	1.05	20,350.86	2,164.06	1,071.23	-	23,809.43	630.85	1,512.14	-	-	49,644.33
				(12,806.32)	(1,939.56)	-	-	(18,275.57)	(746.85)	(1,480.76)	-	-	(35,249.06)
Purchase of goods	77.27	9.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	332.98	-	-	-	419.69
				-	-	-	-	-	(108.02)	-	-	-	(108.02)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.96	-	-	-	25.96
				-	-	-	-	-	(10.77)	-	-	-	(10.77)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	0.81
				-	-	-	-	-	(4.61)	-	-	-	(4.61)
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.01	-	-	-	7.01
				-	-	-	-	-	(34.34)	-	-	-	(34.34)
Rent Received	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	1.64
				-	-	-	-	-	(1.20)	-	-	-	(1.20)
Processing charges received	28.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.10
	(30.27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.27)
Rent paid	-	18.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.15
		(18.15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18.15)
Business Support Service	179.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179.65
	(125.67)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(125.67)
QC Support Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.22	-	-	-	166.22
				-	-	-	-	-	(266.51)	-	-	-	(266.51)
Procurement Support Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240.00	-	-	-	240.00
				-	-	-	-	-	(240.00)	-	-	-	(240.00)
Quality Claim	-	-	-	54.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.73
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Testing Charges	262.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262.29
	(198.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(198.22)
Transportation Charges	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing charges paid	62.97	17.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.84
	(124.58)	(2.07)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(126.65)
Corporate guarantee commission Paid	98.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.68
	(98.61)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(98.61)
Fumigation expense paid	15.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.06
	(4.43)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.43)
Insurance charges paid	18.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.46
	(16.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.02)
Discount paid	-	-	-	7.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.11
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	495.46	-	10.55	-	(6.04)	-	84.44	-	-	-	-	590.45
				-	-	-	-	(60.63)	(64.37)	-	-	-	(131.04)
Reimbursement of expenses received	-	40.35	-	-	-	7.70	-	236.84	22.31	44.64	-	-	351.84
		(170.99)	-	-	-	-	-	(210.44)	(33.12)	(20.40)	-	-	(434.95)

Remuneration paid to KMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60.21)	(60.21)
Director's sitting fee (Refer Note (i))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.00)	(8.00)
Employer's Contribution to Post- employment benefit trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70.00)	-	(70.00)

C. Balance outstanding as at year end:

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries						Wholly owned subsidiary Companies		Step down Subsidiary	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Daawat Foods Limited	LT Foods Kameda	LT Foods Americas Inc.	LT Foods Europe BV	LT Foods UK Limited	LT Foods DMCC	Nature Bio Foods BV	Ecopure Specialities Limited	NBF Inc.	Total	
Balance outstanding as at year end:												
Trade receivables *	-	0.70	945.79	431.15	575.68	-	-	7,902.85	184.53	769.71	10,810.41	
			(1,371.66)	-	-	-	-	(3,178.62)	(56.83)	(176.14)	(4,783.25)	
Trade payables	264.12	-	-	-	(24.08)	-	1.79	-	-	-	265.91	
	(232.73)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.75)	-	-	-	(258.56)	
Other current assets & Other financial assets	-	18.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.84	
		(55.97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.91)	-	(86.88)	
Loans given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210.41)	-	(210.41)	
Guarantees issued by												

* The values represents gross amount without any adjustments.

- Notes:
(i) Sitting Fees has been paid to Ambika Sharma, Surender Kumar Tuteja of Rs. 4.2 lakhs each and Jai Sheel Oberoi for Rs. 1.6 lakhs.
(ii) Joint Guarantee issued by KMP & LT Foods amounting to Rs. 1,752.05 lakhs (Rs. 6,888.15 lakhs as at March 31, 2024).
(iii) All outstanding balances are unsecured and are payable/receivable in cash.
(iv) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
(v) Figures in brackets represents previous year's comparatives



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the special purpose consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 35: Segment Information

The business activity of the Company predominantly fall within a single reportable business segment viz. manufacture and storage of rice. There are no separate reportable business segments. As part of reporting for geographical segments, the Company operates in three principal geographical areas of the world, i.e., India, America, Europe and other countries (Rest of the world). The aforesaid is in line with review of operating results by the chief operating decision maker.

Information About product and services

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Rice	52,152.00	42,431.09
Others	7,783.84	3,898.28
Total	59,935.84	46,329.37

Information about Geographical Areas

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue from external Customers		
In America	22,691.64	14,663.55
In Europe	30,073.38	23,680.68
In India	6,326.37	7,659.67
Other Countries	844.45	325.47
Total	59,935.84	46,329.37

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current Assets Located		
In America	-	-
In Europe	0.01	0.01
In India	8,637.95	8,810.55
Other Countries	-	-
Total	8,637.96	8,810.56



Note 36: Disclosure of Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		Ratio as on March 31, 2025	Ratio as on March 31, 2024	Variation
			Numerator	Denominator			
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets= Inventories + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets + Bank Balance + Loans + Other Financial Assets	Current Liabilities= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability+ Current tax (Liabilities) + Lease Liabilities+ Provisions + Other Current Liability	1.95	2.14	-9.29%
(b)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Credit Purchases	(Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2	3.79	4.29	-11.69%
(c)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital= Average of Current assets - Current (liabilities)	3.40	3.19	6.56%
(d)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	0.06	0.05	25.25%
(e)	Return on Capital employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before Interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Equity Share Capital + Other Equity + Non Current and Current borrowings + Total Lease Liabilities	0.17	0.14	27.74%
(f)	Return on Investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment= Net Equity	0.12	0.09	43.67%
(g)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing + short term borrowing + Non-current and current lease liabilities	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	0.08	0.30	-71.99%
(h)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	Debt Service = Interest and Lease Payments + Principal Repayments of lease liabilities and long term borrowings.	12.67	10.86	16.60%
(i)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profit after taxes	Shareholder's Equity	0.12	0.09	43.67%
(j)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of Material Consumed + Purchases of Stock in Trade + Changes in Inventory	(Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2	1.54	1.35	13.72%
(k)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Revenue from Operations	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable)/2	7.57	7.73	-2.06%

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

Net profit ratio: In current year, profit has been increased due to which Net profit ratio has improved.
Return on Capital employed: In current year, EBIT has been increased due to which return on capital employed has increased.
Return on Investment: In current year, profit has been increased due to which return on investment has increased.
Debt-Equity Ratio: Debt equity ratio has been improved due to reduction of borrowings in current year.
Return on Equity Ratio: In current year, profit has been increased due to which return on equity ratio has improved.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37 : Assets pledged as security

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)			
Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7 (d)	10,366.56	5,461.83
Cash and cash equivalents	7 (e)	511.85	101.97
Other Financial Assets	7 (c)	189.84	379.16
Non-Financial assets			
Inventory	10	27,064.13	22,885.84
Total current assets pledged as security	A	38,132.38	28,828.80
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,671.24	2,293.50
Total non-current assets pledged as security	B	2,671.24	2,293.50
Total assets pledged as security	(A+B)	40,803.62	31,122.30

Note 38 : Details of loan, investment made and guarantee given covered under section 186(4) of Companies Act, 2013

(Rs. In Lakhs)				
i) Loans granted to subsidiary				
Name of the Loanee	Rate of interest	Maximum balance outstanding during the year	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Ecopure Specialities Limited	8%	-	-	210.41
Total			-	210.41

ii) Refer note 7(a) for details of Investments made in subsidiaries.

iii) The Company has not given any guarantees during the current year and in previous year.

Note 39 : New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024 dated August 12, 2024 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2024. The Company has applied these amendments for the first-time in these financial statements

Amendments to Ind AS 117 - Insurance Contracts: Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. The application of Ind AS 117 had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

Amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases: The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116. These amendments do not have any impact on the amount recognised in these financial statements.

New and amended standards issued but not effective

There are no such standards which are notified but not yet effective.

Note 40 : As per the international transfer pricing norms introduced in India with effect from April 1, 2001 and the domestic transfer pricing norms introduced with effect from April 1, 2012, the Company is required to use certain specified methods in computing arm's length price of international and domestic transactions between company and its associated enterprises and maintain prescribed information and documents relating to such transactions. The appropriate method to be adopted will depend on the nature of transactions/ class of transactions, class of associated persons, functions performed and other factors, which have been prescribed. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study for the current financial period. However, in the opinion of the Management the same would not have a material impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments for the transfer pricing implications, if any.



Nature Bio-Foods Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 41 : The Company has a working capital limit of Rs 9,900 Lakhs. For said facility, the management files returns/ statements, including information about inventory, debtors (with their ageing) and creditors, with such banks on monthly basis. The management also files revised returns/ statements, including similar information as at quarter-end and for the quarter then ended, with such banks on quarterly basis after reconciling the data with quarter-end accounts. The revised returns/ statements filed with such banks, are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company on aggregate basis.

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

Note 43: Other Statutory Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

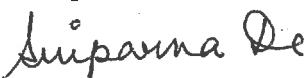
(xii) The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such borrowings were taken.

Note 44: Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification.

Note 45: Approval of financial statements - The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 08, 2025.

For M S K A & Associates Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105047W



Sriparna De

Partner

Membership Number: 060978

Place: Gurugram

Date : May 15, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nature Bio-foods Limited



Surinder Kumar Arora

Director

DIN No. 01574728

Place: Gurugram

Date : May 08, 2025



Ashwani Kumar Arora

Director

DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram

Date : May 08, 2025