

**Ecopure Specialities Limited**  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

	Notes	March 31, 2025 (Rs. In Lakhs)	March 31, 2024 (Rs. In Lakhs)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,372.76	1,651.10
Capital work-in-progress	4	2.13	-
Right of use assets	4 (a)	249.66	252.24
<b>Financial assets</b>			
i) Other financial asset	5 (a)	4.09	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	58.45	123.94
Current tax assets (net)	7	-	100.12
Other non-current assets	7 (a)	1.68	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,688.77</b>	<b>2,127.40</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	8	7,518.15	2,777.28
<b>Financial assets</b>			
i) Trade receivables	5 (b)	2,932.00	1,019.15
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5 (c)	56.53	15.84
iii) Other financial assets	5 (a)	156.46	112.32
Other current assets	9	1,335.54	660.75
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>11,998.68</b>	<b>4,585.34</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>13,687.45</b>	<b>6,712.74</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	10	475.09	475.09
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	11	4,644.53	3,679.42
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5,119.62</b>	<b>4,154.51</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
i) Borrowings	12 (a)	-	210.41
ii) Lease Liabilities	12 (b)	20.61	20.61
Provisions	14	7.05	9.52
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>27.66</b>	<b>240.54</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
i) Borrowings	12 (a)	5,094.86	1,790.67
ii) Lease Liabilities	12 (b)	-	-
iii) Trade payables			
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	12 (c)	1,259.08	72.22
b) total outstanding dues other than (iii) (a) above	12 (c)	1,982.70	351.72
iv) Other financial liabilities	12 (d)	11.08	53.37
Other current liabilities	13	98.78	48.41
Provisions	14	0.91	1.30
Current tax liabilities	14 (a)	92.76	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>8,540.17</b>	<b>2,317.69</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>8,567.83</b>	<b>2,558.23</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>13,687.45</b>	<b>6,712.74</b>

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

This is the 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

Ecopure Specialities Limited



Surinder Kumar Arora

Director

DIN No. 01574728

Ashwani Kumar Arora

Director

DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram

Date : May 08, 2025

Place: Gurugram

Date : May 08, 2025

**Ecopure Specialities limited**  
Statement of 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)
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	15	15,976.07	7,121.48
Other income	16	539.51	563.21
<b>Total income</b>		<b>16,515.58</b>	<b>7,684.69</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	17	10,996.64	4,468.18
Purchase of stock-in-trade		646.07	994.15
Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock-in-trade	18	(223.50)	80.54
Employee benefit expense	19	189.50	289.38
Finance costs	20	258.33	130.67
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	307.52	394.05
Other expenses	22	3,090.00	1,677.49
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>15,264.56</b>	<b>8,034.46</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>1,251.02</b>	<b>(349.77)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>			
- Current tax	24	268.64	-
- Deferred Tax		53.36	(76.45)
<b>Total Tax expense</b>		<b>322.00</b>	<b>(76.45)</b>
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the year</b>		<b>929.02</b>	<b>(273.32)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<u>1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</u>			
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit plans [Gain /(Loss)]		4.53	14.34
Income tax relating to these items		(1.14)	(3.61)
<u>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</u>			
Profit on cashflow hedge reserve	6	43.70	150.67
Income tax relating to these items		(11.00)	(37.91)
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>36.09</b>	<b>123.49</b>
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		<b>965.11</b>	<b>(149.83)</b>
<b>Earnings/(Loss) and diluted per equity share of Rs. 10 each : Basic and diluted (Rs.)</b>	23	<b>19.55</b>	<b>(5.75)</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the 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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Ecopure Specialities limited



Surinder Kumar Arora      Ashwani Kumar Arora  
Director                      Director  
DIN No. 01574728          DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram              Place: Gurugram  
Date : May 08, 2025          Date : May 08, 2025

**Ecopure Specialities Limited**  
Statement of Cash Flow For the Year ended March 31, 2025

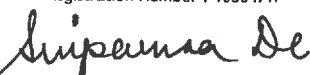
	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,251.02	(349.77)
<b>Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows</b>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	307.52	394.05
Interest income	(2.26)	(2.41)
Unrealised gain/(loss) on foreign currency transaction	29.73	(3.20)
Provision on Employee Benefits	6.49	11.62
Finance cost	258.33	130.67
Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(3.34)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>1,850.83</b>	<b>177.62</b>
<b>Adjustment for (increase)/decrease in operating assets</b>		
Trade receivables	(1,944.50)	(497.34)
Inventories	(4,740.87)	656.06
Other financial assets	(10.38)	(25.82)
Other current assets	(674.78)	22.53
<b>Adjustment for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</b>		
Trade payables	2,819.77	(120.06)
Other financial liabilities	(11.38)	(10.57)
Other current liabilities	50.37	(58.69)
Provisions	1.65	(17.27)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>(2,659.29)</b>	<b>126.46</b>
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(75.76)	(60.12)
<b>Net cash (used) / generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(2,735.05)</b>	<b>66.34</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant equipment (including capital work-in-progress and capital advance)	(56.37)	(194.05)
Sale proceeds from property, plant and equipment	25.96	142.63
Interest received	2.83	2.30
Investment in fixed deposits	(1.22)	(0.40)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(28.80)</b>	<b>(49.52)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of non current borrowings	(210.41)	(437.72)
Proceeds from/(repayment) of Current borrowings (net)	3,304.19	538.20
Bank Charges	(20.42)	(10.52)
Payment towards lease liability	(2.58)	(2.58)
Interest paid	(266.24)	(117.56)
<b>Net cash generated / (used) in financing activities</b>	<b>2,804.54</b>	<b>(30.18)</b>
<b>Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>40.69</b>	<b>(13.34)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	15.84	29.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<b>56.53</b>	<b>15.84</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprises:</b>		
Cash on hand	-	0.10
Balances with the banks:		
- in current accounts	56.53	15.74
	<b>56.53</b>	<b>15.84</b>

Refer Note 12(a) for reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the 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



Sripurna De  
Partner  
Membership Number: 060978

Place: Gurugram  
Date : May 15, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Ecopure Specialities limited

  
Surinder Kumar Arora  
Director  
DIN No. 01574728

Place: Gurugram  
Date : May 08, 2024

  
Ashwani Kumar Arora  
Director  
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram  
Date : May 08, 2024

Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

a) Equity share capital

	Notes	Rs. in Lakhs
As at April 01, 2023	10	475.09
Add: Shares issued during the year		
As at March 31, 2024	10	475.09
Add: Shares issued during the year		
As at March 31, 2025	10	475.09

b) Other equity

	Notes	Retained Earnings	Security Premium	Cash flow hedging reserve	(Rs. in Lakhs) Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023		1,378.40	2,529.87	(79.02)	3,829.25
Loss for the year		(273.32)	-	-	(273.32)
Items of other comprehensive income for the year :-					
Loss on cash flow hedge (net of tax)		-	-	112.76	112.76
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit plans (net of tax)		10.73	-	-	10.73
Balance as at March 31, 2024		1,115.81	2,529.87	33.74	3,679.42
Balance as at April 01, 2024		1,115.81	2,529.87	33.74	3,679.42
Profit for the year		929.02	-	-	929.02
Items of other comprehensive income for the year :-					
Profit on cash flow hedge (net of tax)		-	-	32.70	32.70
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit plans (net of tax)		3.39	-	-	3.39
Balance as at March 31, 2025		2,048.22	2,529.87	66.44	4,644.53

This is the Statement of changes in equity 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  
Ecopure Specialities 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

**Ecopure Specialities Limited**  
**Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025**

**1. General Information**

Ecopure Specialities Limited ('the Company') (CIN-U15135DL2018PLC338331) was incorporated on September 05, 2018, under the provisions of erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of Nature Bio Foods Limited (Primary Holding Company) & Nature Bio Foods Ltd is a Subsidiary of LT Foods Ltd., a listed company incorporated in India.

The Company is in the business of manufacturing of soyabean and other organic 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.



\*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 soyabean, oilseeds and 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.





**(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 Soyabean, 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.



**Ecopure Specialities 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 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 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 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) 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.

**(ix) 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.

**(x) 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 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.

**(xi) 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:

- i. **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.

- ii. **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.

- 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



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**  
**Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025**

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 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.

**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.

**(xii) 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.

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





When hedge accounting is applied:

- for fair value hedges of recognised assets and liabilities, changes in fair value of the hedged assets and liabilities attributable to the risk being hedged, are recognised in the 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.

#### **(xiii) 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.

#### **(xiv) Property, plant and equipment**

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



**Ecopure Specialities Limited****Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended March 31, 2025**

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:

<b>Class of Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>Useful life</b>
Buildings	1/3/5/10/15/30
Plant and Machinery	3/4/5/6/7/8/13/15
Office Equipment	5
Vehicles	8
Computers	3

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.

**(xv) 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.

**(xvi) 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.

**(xvii) 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





## **Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

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).

#### **(xviii) 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.

#### **(xix) 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.

#### **(xx) 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.

**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.

**(xxi) 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.

**(xxii) Fair value measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(xxiii) 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.

**(xxiv) Rounding off**

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

**3. 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 financial statements or that



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

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) **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.
- c) **Inventory** - The valuation of finished goods requires significant management judgment, particularly in estimating overhead absorption rates, raw material yield, and the composition of closing inventory between purchased and manufactured items. Additionally, the net realisable value of inventories, including by-products, is determined based on the most reliable evidence available as of the reporting date, taking into account current market conditions and estimated costs to sell.
- 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.



Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	Building	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Lab Equipments	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>							
As at April 01, 2023	1,130.72	1,640.69	41.73	74.79	15.49	17.44	2,920.86
Additions during the year	-	237.45	-	3.42	-	-	240.87
Disposals during the year	-	(243.41)	-	(4.07)	-	-	(247.48)
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>1,130.72</b>	<b>1,634.73</b>	<b>41.73</b>	<b>74.14</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>17.44</b>	<b>2,914.25</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
As at April 01, 2023	312.76	565.48	24.47	56.29	12.03	8.84	979.87
Depreciation charge during the year	111.53	257.89	5.41	14.45	2.19	-	391.47
Disposals during the year	-	(104.77)	-	(3.42)	-	-	(108.19)
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>424.29</b>	<b>718.60</b>	<b>29.88</b>	<b>67.32</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>1,263.15</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>706.43</b>	<b>916.13</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>1,651.10</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>							
As at April 01, 2024	1,130.72	1,634.73	41.73	74.14	15.49	17.44	2,914.25
Additions during the year	-	35.35	-	14.09	3.12	-	52.56
Disposals during the year	-	(45.79)	-	-	-	-	(45.79)
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>1,130.72</b>	<b>1,624.29</b>	<b>41.73</b>	<b>88.23</b>	<b>18.61</b>	<b>17.44</b>	<b>2,914.02</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
As at April 01, 2024	424.29	718.60	29.88	67.32	14.22	8.84	1,263.15
Depreciation charge during the year	78.67	209.66	3.70	11.21	1.70	-	304.94
Disposals during the year	-	(19.83)	-	-	-	-	(19.83)
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>502.96</b>	<b>908.43</b>	<b>33.58</b>	<b>78.53</b>	<b>15.92</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>1,548.26</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>627.76</b>	<b>715.86</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>1,372.76</b>

Notes:

- Refer to Note 29 for disclosure of contractual commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- Details of depreciation expense are stated in Note 21 on Depreciation and amortisation expense.
- Additions during the year include assets purchased from its Holding company amounting to INR. 0.81 Lakhs as stated in Note 30.
- Disposal during the year include assets sale to its Holding company amounting to INR. 25.96 Lakhs as stated in Note 30.
- Refer to Note 35 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.
- During the year, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and right of use asset during the current and previous year.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
2.13	-
2.13	-

Movement in capital work in progress:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Amount	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	9.45
Add: Additions during the year	-
Less: Capitalisation during the year	(9.45)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>-</b>
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-
Add: Additions during the year	2.13
Less: Capitalisation during the year	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>2.13</b>

Note: Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2025 mainly comprises of plant and machinery.

Ageing of Capital work in progress is as below:

As at March 31, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Project in Progress	2.13	-	-	-	2.13
Project temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024

(Rs. In Lakhs)

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Project in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-





Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 4(a) : Right of use assets

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	252.24	254.82
Additions	-	-
Amortization	(2.58)	(2.58)
Net Carrying Value	249.66	252.24

Carrying amount of Right of use of assets:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Land	249.66	252.24
Total	249.66	252.24

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

Right to use	Land
Number of right-of-use assets leased	1
Range of remaining lease term	92 years
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

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current lease liabilities (refer note 12 (b))	-	-
Non Current lease liabilities (refer note 12 (b))	20.61	20.61

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	20.61	20.61
Interest on lease liability	2.58	2.58
Payment of lease liability	(2.58)	(2.58)
Balance at the end	20.61	20.61

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 26.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss :

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	2.58	2.58
Interest on lease liabilities	2.58	2.58
Total	5.16	5.16





Ecopure Specialities Limited

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

Note 5 : Financial Assets

5(a) Other Financial assets	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Security Deposits	18.66	-	20.17	-
Derivative assets	88.82	-	45.12	-
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.46	-	1.03	-
Export incentive recoverable	38.32	-	30.96	-
Gratuity overfunded balance (excess of plan assets over plan liabilities)	2.97	-	4.93	-
Bank deposits*	7.23	4.09	10.11	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>156.46</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>112.32</b>	<b>-</b>

\* There are some deposits which are restricted as they are held as margin money deposits against guarantees given by the Company amounting to INR 11.32 Lacs (March 31, 2024 INR 6.39 lacs.)



Note 5 (b) : Trade receivables

Trade receivables  
Receivables from related parties (refer note 30)  
Total Receivables

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
20.77	114.30
2,911.23	904.85
2,932.00	1,019.15

Break-up of security details

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

-	-
2,932.00	1,019.15
-	-
2,932.00	1,019.15
-	-
2,932.00	1,019.15

Ageing as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	2,295.54	636.46					2,932.00
Undisputed Trade receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,295.54	636.46	-	-	-	-	2,932.00

Ageing as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	490.94	528.21			-	-	1,019.15
Undisputed Trade receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	490.94	528.21	-	-	-	-	1,019.15

Note 5 (c): Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand  
Balances with banks  
- In current accounts  
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
-	0.10
56.53	15.74
56.53	15.84



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

Note 6 : Deferred tax assets	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
<b>Deferred Tax Assets:</b>		
Provision for employees benefits	2.00	2.73
Property, plant and equipment	78.81	69.60
Unabsorbed Losses	-	62.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.81</b>	<b>135.30</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts	(22.36)	(11.36)
<b>Net deferred tax assets*</b>	<b>58.45</b>	<b>123.94</b>

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

**Movement in deferred tax assets**

Particulars	(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
<b>Deferred tax assets arising on account of:</b>				
Provision for employees benefits	2.73	(1.14)	0.41	2.00
Property, plant and equipment	69.60	-	9.21	78.81
Unabsorbed Losses	62.97	-	(62.97)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts	(11.36)	(11.00)	-	(22.36)
<b>Net Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>123.94</b>	<b>(12.14)</b>	<b>(53.35)</b>	<b>58.45</b>

Particulars	(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
<b>Deferred tax assets arising on account of:</b>				
Provision for employees benefits	7.76	(3.61)	(1.42)	2.73
Property, plant and equipment	54.68	-	14.90	69.60
Unabsorbed Losses	-	-	62.97	62.97
Unrealised foreign exchange gain on forward contracts	26.57	(37.91)	-	(11.36)
<b>Net Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>89.01</b>	<b>(41.52)</b>	<b>76.45</b>	<b>123.94</b>

Note 7 : Current tax assets (net)	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance income tax (Net of Provision for Tax)	-	100.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.12</b>

Note 7 (a) : Other non-current assets	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital advances (Refer Note 29 for capital commitments)	1.68	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>-</b>



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

Note 8 : Inventories	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw materials	5,322.96	875.43
Semi-Finished Goods	779.92	947.91
Finished Goods [including goods in transit of Rs. 593.53 lakhs (March 31, 2024 is Rs. 299.41 Lakhs)]	978.69	551.55
Traded goods [including goods in transit of Rs. 24.55 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil)]	25.63	33.27
Stores and spares	258.23	286.24
Packing Material	152.72	82.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,518.15</b>	<b>2,777.28</b>

Note 9 : Other current assets	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance to employees	0.02	4.27
Prepaid expenses	391.60	44.33
Advances to vendors	103.94	23.10
Balance with government authority	839.98	589.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,335.54</b>	<b>660.75</b>



**Note 10 : Equity share capital**

**Authorised share capital (par value of Rs 10 each)**

As at April 01, 2023

Increase during the year

As at Mar 31, 2024

Increase during the year

As at Mar 31, 2025

	Number of shares	(Rs. in Lakhs)
As at April 01, 2023	50,00,000	500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2024	50,00,000	500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2025	50,00,000	500.00

**(i) Movements in equity share capital**

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

As at April 01, 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 April 01, 2023	47,50,918	475.09
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	47,50,918	475.09
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	47,50,918	475.09

**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
Nature Bio-Foods Ltd. - Holding company	47,50,912	100.00	47,50,912	100.00

**(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
Nature Bio-Foods Ltd. - Holding company	47,50,912	100.00	47,50,912	100.00

**(iv) Details of Promotor shareholders holding in the Company as on March 31, 2025**

Name of the Promotor	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		Change	
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares	%
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora(Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Mr. Ritesh Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Mr. Anmol Arora (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Mr. Parmod Kumar (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Mr. Rohan Grover (Refer note 1)	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-	-
Nature Bio-foods Limited	47,50,912	100.00%	47,50,912	100.00%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,50,918</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>47,50,918</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

**Note 2:** 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 3: Terms and rights attached to voting and non-voting equity shares**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of voting equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**Note 4:** No shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

**Note 5:** The Company has no securities convertible into equity/preference shares.



Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 11 : Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Reserve and surplus</b>		
Retained earnings	2,048.23	1,115.81
Securities premium	2,529.87	2,529.87
<b>Other reserves</b>		
Cash flow hedge reserves	66.44	33.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,644.53</b>	<b>3,679.42</b>
<b>(i) Retained earnings</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,115.81	1,378.40
Net profit for the year	929.02	(273.32)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plan (net of tax) (refer note 31)	3.39	10.73
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,048.23</b>	<b>1,115.81</b>
<b>(ii) Securities premium</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,529.87	2,529.87
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,529.87</b>	<b>2,529.87</b>
<b>(iii) Cash flow hedge reserves</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	33.74	(79.02)
Less: Change during the year (Refer note (a) below)	32.70	112.76
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>66.44</b>	<b>33.74</b>

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





**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

**Note 12 : Financial Liabilities**

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
<b>Note 12 (a) Borrowings</b>				
Unsecured:				
Borrowings from Holding Company	-	-	210.41	-
Secured:				
Packing credit loan from Banks	-	5,094.86	-	1,790.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,094.86</b>	<b>210.41</b>	<b>1,790.67</b>

**(i) Unsecured borrowings**

Loan taken from Nature Bio-Foods Limited (Holding Company) was fully repaid on August 28, 2024.

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

**(a) Packing credit loan security:**

Packing credit loan from banks are secured by hypothecation of both present and future entire current asset and fixed asset(refer Note 35 for details). These are further secured by personal guarantee of Mr. Vijay Kumar Arora, Mr. Ashwani Arora, Mr. Surinder Kumar Arora & Mr. Ashok Kumar Arora along with a corporate guarantee of LT Foods Ltd.

Loan is 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 rates ranges from 7.00% to 7.50%.

Mr. Ashok kumar Arora has provided personal guarantee for SBI Packing credit loan only.

**(iii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

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

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	Lease Liability	Current Borrowings	Non Current Borrowings	Total
<b>Net debt as on April 01, 2023</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>1,252.47</b>	<b>648.13</b>	<b>1,921.21</b>
<b>Cash movement:</b>				
-Proceeds	-	538.20	-	538.20
-Repayment	-	-	(437.72)	(437.72)
Payment towards lease liability	(2.58)	-	-	(2.58)
Interest expense	2.58	93.72	34.37	130.67
Interest paid	-	(93.72)	(34.37)	(128.09)
<b>Net debt as on March 31, 2024</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>1,790.67</b>	<b>210.41</b>	<b>2,021.69</b>
<b>Cash movement:</b>				
-Proceeds	-	12,000.00	-	12,000.00
-Repayment	-	(8,695.81)	(210.41)	(8,906.22)
Payment towards lease liability	(2.58)	-	-	(2.58)
Interest expense	2.58	255.75	(4.28)	254.05
Interest paid	-	(255.75)	4.28	(251.47)
<b>Net debt as on March 31, 2025</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>5,094.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,115.47</b>



Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 12 (b) : Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Lease liabilities*	20.61	-	20.61	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Current lease liability for current year is 0.00005 lakhs and Rs. 0.00005 lakhs for March 31, 2024.

Note 12 (c) : Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Trade Payables: Micro and small enterprises (Refer note 28)*		1,259.08		72.22
Trade payable : Others (including acceptances, refer note (i) below)		1,713.41		240.48
Trade payable to related parties (Refer note 30)		269.29		111.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,241.78</b>		<b>423.94</b>

\* Above MSME amount includes amount payable to Arohan Service Pvt Ltd. (Related party) amounting to Rs.0.47 Lakhs.

Ageing as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME	1,259.08	-	-	-	-	1,259.08
(ii) Other	723.94	1,102.42	2.31	0.23	-	1,828.90
(iii) Disputed Due- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Due- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>1,983.02</b>	<b>1,102.42</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,087.98</b>
Add : Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	153.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,983.02</b>	<b>1,102.42</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,241.78</b>

Ageing as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) MSME	72.22	-	-	-	-	72.22
(ii) Other	0.51	289.61	5.95	2.40	-	298.46
(iii) Disputed Due- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Due- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>72.73</b>	<b>289.61</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370.69</b>
Add : Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-	53.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.73</b>	<b>289.61</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>423.94</b>

(i) 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:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Carrying amount of trade payables that are part of a supplier finance arrangement	562.74	-
Carrying amounts of trade payables for which the suppliers have already received payment	562.74	-

Note 12 (d) : Other current financial liabilities

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employees benefits payable	11.08	22.46
Interest payable on loan from the holding company	-	30.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>53.37</b>



Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 13 : Other current liabilities

Statutory dues  
Advances from customers  
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
20.14	27.72
78.64	20.69
98.78	48.41

Note 14 : Provisions

(i) Employee benefit obligations  
Compensated absences  
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)			
As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
0.91	7.05	1.30	9.52
0.91	7.05	1.30	9.52

Note 14 (a) : Current tax liabilities

Provision for taxation (Net of Advance tax)  
Total

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
92.76	-
92.76	-



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 15 : Revenue from operations**

**Sale of products\***

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Export	13,117.03	5,767.64
Domestic	2,859.04	1,353.84
	<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>

**\*Details of products sold**

Soya bean	8,110.36	1,294.41
Oilseeds	4,880.63	4,365.67
Rice	1,759.44	493.93
Others	1,225.64	967.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>

**Note 16 : Other income**

**(a) Other income**

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Export incentives	98.32	50.42
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost :		
(i) Deposits with banks	2.26	2.41
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	3.34
Support services to group company	406.22	506.51
Miscellaneous Income	1.50	0.53
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translations	31.21	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>539.51</b>	<b>563.21</b>



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 17 : 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

Soya

Oilseed

Pulses

**Total**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
875.43	1,400.50
15,199.57	3,819.54
16,075.00	5,220.04
5,322.96	875.43
10,752.04	4,344.61
82.88	133.33
314.42	73.12
397.30	206.45
152.70	82.88
244.60	123.57
10,996.64	4,468.18
244.60	123.57
1,276.04	-
6,363.74	1,252.26
2,757.77	2,977.80
354.49	114.55
10,996.64	4,468.17

**Note 18 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, semi finished goods and stock in trade**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Inventories at the beginning of the year

Semi finished goods

Finished Goods

Stock in Trade and others

**Total inventories at the beginning of the year**

Inventories at the end of the year

Semi finished goods

Finished Goods

Stock in Trade and others

**Total inventories at the end of the year**

**Net (decrease) / increase**

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
947.91	1,174.10
551.55	388.81
319.51	336.60
1,818.97	1,899.51
779.92	947.91
978.69	551.55
283.86	319.51
2,042.47	1,818.97
(223.50)	80.54



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 19 : Employee benefits expense**

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	149.68	240.22
Contribution to provident and other funds*	12.33	17.72
Leave compensation	-	3.31
Gratuity	6.49	8.31
Staff welfare expenses	21.00	19.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>189.50</b>	<b>289.38</b>

\*Also, refer note 31 - Employee benefit obligations.

**Note 20 : Finance costs**

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense on Borrowings (net of subvention interest income of Rs. 52.44 lakhs, for March 31, 2024 Rs. 55.68 Lakhs )	235.33	117.57
Interest on lease liabilities	2.58	2.58
Bank charges	20.42	10.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>258.33</b>	<b>130.67</b>

**Note 21 : 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)	304.94	391.47
Amortisation of right-of-use asset (refer note 4a)	2.58	2.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>307.52</b>	<b>394.05</b>





**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

Note 22 : Other expenses	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Milling charges and other process charges	175.72	219.53
Rent	56.76	53.81
Power and fuel	180.68	68.16
Labour charges	-	1.94
Insurance charges	22.08	17.93
Rates and taxes	9.52	6.35
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 22 (a) below)	7.00	7.00
Telephone and communication charges	6.12	5.92
Legal and professional charges	98.76	216.35
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and machinery	12.61	8.20
-Others	28.00	25.62
Conveyance	10.82	10.66
Tour and travelling expenses	28.26	49.37
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note (22 (b) below)	4.50	16.00
Freight, Clearing and Forwarding	1,882.51	432.89
Testing, inspection and certification	438.09	398.10
Business promotion	-	0.93
Brokerage and commission	10.01	1.14
Commission guarantee	51.59	25.81
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	-	58.13
Miscellaneous expenses	66.97	53.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,090.00</b>	<b>1,677.49</b>

**Notes 22 (a) : Auditors' remuneration comprises:**

Statutory audit fees (including fees for quarterly reviews)	7.00	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>

**Note 22 (b) : Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure**

i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	4.25	15.42
ii) Amount of expenditure incurred during the year on the following :		
(a) Construction/acquistion of any asset	-	-
(b) On purpose other than (a) above	4.50	16.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>16.00</b>

**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.



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 23 : Earnings per share (EPS)**

Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders

Numbers of weighted average equity share outstanding at the year end for Basic & Diluted

Nominal value per share

Earnings/(Loss) per equity share

Basic and Diluted

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
929.02	(273.32)
47,50,918.00	47,50,918.00
10.00	10.00
19.55	(5.75)

**Note 24 : 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

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
268.64	-
53.36	(76.45)
322.00	(76.45)

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

Profit/(loss) before income taxes

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

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

Expenses disallowable under the Income tax act

CSR

Others

Total

1,251.02	(349.77)
314.86	(88.01)
1.13	4.03
6.01	7.53
322.00	(76.45)



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 25 : Fair value measurements**

(Rs. In Lakhs)						
Financial instruments by category						
Particulars	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Other Financial assets	88.82	-	71.73	45.12	-	67.20
Trade receivables	-	-	2,932.00	-	-	1,019.15
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	56.53	-	-	15.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,060.26</b>	<b>45.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,102.19</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	5,094.86	-	-	2,001.08
Other financial liabilities	-	-	11.08	-	-	53.37
Lease Liability	-	-	20.61	-	-	20.61
Trade payables	-	-	3,241.78	-	-	423.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,368.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,499.00</b>

**(i) Fair value hierarchy**

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are categorised into three levels of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

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.

**Fair value of instruments measured at FVTPL:**

Particulars	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Derivative asset	-	88.82	-	-	45.12	-
<b>Financial liability</b>						
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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.

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

Fair value of instruments measured at amortized cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows:

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, other financial liability and other financial asset are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. They are classified as level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

Particulars	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Other Financial assets	-	-	71.73	-	-	67.20
Trade receivables	-	-	2,932.00	-	-	1,019.15
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	56.53	-	-	15.84
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	5,094.86	-	-	2,001.08
Other Financial liability	-	-	11.08	-	-	53.37
Lease Liability	-	-	20.61	-	-	20.61
Trade payables	-	-	3,241.78	-	-	423.94



Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 26 : Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements. The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortized cost	- Ageing analysis - Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, robust trade credit controls including credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, 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	Short term borrowings at variable rates	- Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflects the market factors
Market risk- foreign exchange risk	Future 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

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Group) under policies approved by the Board of directors. The Board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

**Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk principally from the trade receivables and other financial assets including cash & bank balances and loans. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

**Credit risk management**

**Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits**

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

**Trade receivables**

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due and default is considered to have occurred when amounts receivable become past due one year.

**Other financial assets measured at amortized cost**

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes 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.



Ecopure Specialties Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(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.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Carrying Value	Less than 6 Months	More than 6 months up to 12 month	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	5,094.86	5,094.86	-	-	5,094.86
Trade payables	3,241.78	3,241.78	-	-	3,241.78
Lease Liability	20.61	-	2.58	231.76	234.34
Other financial liabilities	11.08	11.08	-	-	11.08
Total	8,368.33	8,347.72	2.58	231.76	8,582.06
As at March 31, 2024					
Borrowings	2,001.08	1,790.67	-	210.41	2,001.08
Trade payables	423.94	423.94	-	-	423.94
Lease Liability	20.61	-	2.58	234.34	236.92
Other financial liabilities	53.37	53.37	-	-	53.37
Total	2,499.00	2,267.98	2.58	444.75	2,715.31

(ii) 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 (packing credit loan)	5.14	4,809.33
Total	5.14	4,809.33

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - 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 optimizing 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 combination of pre-shipment credit in foreign currency (PCFC), forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts (derivative instruments) 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	Rs. in Lakhs	Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Trade payable				
Euro (EUR)	0.45	41.38	0.49	43.76
United States Dollar (USD)	0.23	19.58	0.12	10.32
Trade receivable				
Euro (EUR)	8.23	759.39	9.83	886.79
United States Dollar (USD)	25.41	2,174.82	1.42	118.11
Foreign exchange forward contracts (sell foreign currency)				
Euro (EUR)	(49.77)	(4,594.89)	(26.70)	(2,408.82)
United States Dollar (USD)	(114.00)	(9,755.96)	(14.20)	(1,183.79)
Net exposure:				
Euro (EUR)	(41.99)	(3,876.88)	(17.36)	(1,565.79)
United States Dollar (USD)	(88.82)	(7,600.72)	(12.90)	(1,076.00)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
EURO	92.32	90.22
USD	85.56	83.37

(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 (Rs in lakhs)
	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)					
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign currency risk									
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	14,628.18	-	174.25	85.43	USD: 30 Apr 2025 - 27 February 2026 Euro: 30 Apr 2025 - 27 January 2026	1:1	USD: 87.39 Euro: 92.49	259.68	(259.68)

# 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 (Rs in lakhs)
	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)	Assets (Rs in lakhs)	Liabilities (Rs in lakhs)					
Cash flow hedge									
Foreign currency risk									
(i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	3,690.01	-	45.12	-	USD: 31 May 2024 - 29 November 2024 Euro: 31 October 2024 - 31 January 2025	1:1	USD: 84.11 Euro: 93.16	45.12	(45.12)

# 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.





Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(c) Movements in cash flow hedging reserve

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	33.74	(79.02)
Add: Changes in fair value of forward contracts	59.91	137.04
Less: Amount reclassified to profit/(loss)	(16.21)	13.63
Less: Tax relating to above (net)	(11.00)	(37.91)
Change during the year	32.71	112.76
Closing Balance	66.44	33.74

(b) Sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Euro and US dollar 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, 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)	
	1% Weakening*	1% Strengthening*	1% Weakening*	1% Strengthening*
Foreign currency monetary liabilities :				
Euro (EUR)	0.31	(0.31)	0.33	(0.33)
United States Dollar (USD)	0.15	(0.15)	0.08	(0.08)
Foreign currency monetary Assets :				
Euro (EUR)	(5.68)	5.68	(6.64)	6.64
United States Dollar (USD)	(16.27)	16.27	(0.88)	0.88
Forward Contracts				
Euro (EUR)	(34.38)	34.38	(21.37)	21.37
United States Dollar (USD)	(73.01)	73.01	(7.54)	7.54

\* Holding all other variables constant.



Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(D) Interest rate risk  
Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on interest bearing debt-obligations. The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. As at year end, the Company had following borrowings:

Interest rate risk exposure

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Variable rate borrowing	5,094.86	1,790.67
Fixed rate borrowing	-	210.41
Total borrowings	5,094.86	2,001.08

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 5% . For a 5% 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)
Variable rate borrowings - if rate of interest increase or decrease by 5%	5% Weakening* 5% Strengthening* (19.06) 19.06	5% Weakening* 5% Strengthening* (6.70) 6.70

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 investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.



**Ecopure Specialities Limited****Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****Note 27 : 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 was as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Borrowings & lease liability	5,115.47	2,021.69
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(56.53)	(15.84)
Net debt	5,058.94	2,005.86
Total Equity	5,119.62	4,154.51
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.99	0.48

**Loan covenants**

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

- (a) Net Operating Income/Total Debt Service is not below 1.25
- (b) Interest Coverage Ratio equal to or more than 1.5 times.
- (c) Total Debt/ Tangible Net Worth is less than 2.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	In times	In times
i. Net Operating Income/Total Debt Service	3.79	(0.31)
ii. Interest Coverage	5.84	(1.68)
iii. Total Debt/TNW	1.00	0.49



**Ecopure Specialities Limited****Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****Note 28: 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	March 31, 2025 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs
(i) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal	1,259.08	72.22
- Interest	-	-
(ii) The amounts paid by the buyer during the year:		
- Interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
- Principle repaid to suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	0.04	0.04

**Note 29: Contingencies and other commitments****(A) Contingent Liabilities**

Income tax demands (refer note below)

Duty saved under EPCG licenses (export obligation outstanding Nil (March 31, 2024: ₹ 948.69 lakhs)

Total

March 31, 2025 (Rs. in Lakhs)	March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Lakhs)
302.60	-
-	165.70
302.60	165.70

**Notes:**

The Company during the current year has received an order under Section 144C(1) of the Income Tax Act for the assessment years 2022-23, with a tax effect amounting to ₹ 302.60 (March 31, 2024: Nil), against which an appeal before Hon'ble Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP) has been filed. The outcome of such appeal is pending. Aforesaid demand is excluding interest.

**(B) Capital commitments**

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

Property, plant and equipment (Net of capital advances)

Total

March 31, 2025 (Rs. in Lakhs)	March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.85	-
1.85	-



Note 30 : 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	Nature Bio Foods Ltd.
(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 Americas Inc. Nature Bio Foods BV Nature Bio Foods Inc.
Ultimate Holding Company	LT Foods Ltd.
Common director	Arohan Services Pvt Ltd.
(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Nature of Relationship	Name of Person
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Ashwani Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Surender Kumar Tuteja, Independent Director Mr. Surender Kumar Arora, Director Mr. Rohan Grover, Director Mrs. Ambika Sharma, Independent Director Mr. Jason Kardachi, 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 Subsidiary Company				Ultimate Holding Company	Common Directorship	KMP	Total
		LT Foods Americas Inc.	Nature Bio Foods BV	Daawat Foods Ltd.	Nature Bio Foods Inc.	LT Foods Ltd.	Arohan Services Pvt Ltd.		
Transactions during the year:									
Sale of goods*	332.98 (108.02)	94.26 (30.73)	5,008.04 (2,811.53)	-	7,506.26 (752.03)	-	-	-	12,941.54 (3,702.31)
Purchase of goods	630.85 (746.85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630.85 (746.85)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0.81 (4.61)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81 (4.61)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	25.96 (10.77)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.96 (10.77)
Rent paid	1.20 (1.20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20 (1.20)
Reimbursement of expenses paid	22.31	-	-	-	-	(2.24)	-	-	22.31 (2.24)
Corporate Guarantee (Note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	50.40 (25.81)	-	-	50.40 (25.81)
Business Support Service Paid	- (33.12)	-	-	-	-	12.44 (15.13)	-	-	- (48.25)
QC Support Service Provided	166.22 (266.51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.22 (266.51)
Procurement Support Service Provided	240.00 (240.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240.00 (240.00)
Interest Expenses	7.01 (34.34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.01 (34.34)
Reimbursement Received	- (64.37)	-	9.46 (8.38)	- (1.96)	-	-	-	-	9.46 (74.71)
Director's sitting fee (Note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60 (1.80)	1.60 (1.80)
Processing Charges Paid	-	-	-	65.26	-	-	-	-	65.26
Transportation Charges	-	-	-	14.71	-	-	-	-	14.71
Insurance Charges	-	-	-	-	-	4.40	-	-	4.40
Tour & Traveling	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.47 (21.05)	-	6.47 (21.05)
Testing Charges	-	-	-	-	-	43.01 (48.55)	-	-	43.01 (48.55)

C. Balance outstanding as at year end:

Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary				Ultimate Holding Company	Common Directorship	KMP	Total
		LT Foods Americas Inc.	Nature Bio Foods BV	Daawat Foods Ltd.	Nature Bio Inc.	LT Foods Ltd.	Arohan Services Pvt Ltd.		
Balance outstanding as at year end:									
Trade receivables *	-	-	773.68 (886.79)	-	2,477.47 (18.06)	-	-	-	3,251.15 (904.84)
Trade payables	184.53 (56.83)	-	-	9.66	-	75.10 (54.41)	0.47 (0.96)	-	269.76 (112.20)
Other Loans & Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding loans payable	(30.91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.91)
	(210.41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210.41)

\* The values represents gross amount without any adjustments.

Notes:

- Joint guarantee issued by KMP & LT Foods amounting to Rs. 5,094.86 lakhs (Rs 1,790.67 lakhs as at March 31, 2024)
- Sitting Fees has been paid to Ambika Sharma for Rs. 0.60 lakhs and Surender Kumar Tuteja of Rs. 1.00 lakhs.
- Figures in brackets represents previous year's comparatives.
- All outstanding balances are unsecured and are payable/receivable in cash.
- The transactions with related parties have been entered into by Company in ordinary course of business, on arm's length basis on terms prevailing in the open market at that time.



## Note 31: 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. 0.91 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs. 1.30 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	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Current	Non -Current	Current	Non -Current
Compensated absences	0.91	7.05	1.30	9.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>9.52</b>

(Rs. In Lakhs)

## (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 gratuity for employees 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.

## Disclosure of gratuity

The Company has formed a trust which has taken the "Employee Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme" with PNB Met life to fund its obligation towards payment of gratuity to its employees.

The amounts recognised in the Balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

## ii(a) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	6.62	6.09
Interest cost	(0.13)	1.75
Past service cost	-	0.47
<b>Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>8.31</b>

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	15.07	21.10
Current service cost	6.62	6.09
Interest cost	1.29	1.75
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	(4.35)	(14.34)
Past service cost	-	0.47
<b>Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year</b>	<b>18.63</b>	<b>15.07</b>

## ii(c) Change in fair value of assets:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	20.00	-
Interest income on plan assets*	1.42	-
Contribution	-	20.00
Actuarial loss	0.18	-
<b>Fair value of plan assets* at the end of the year</b>	<b>21.60</b>	<b>20.00</b>

\*Plan assets consist of 100% non-quoted insurer managed funds and T-Bills

## ii(d) Breakup of actuarial loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remeasurements due to :		
-Effect of Change in financial assumptions	(1.93)	1.53
-Effect of Change in demographic assumptions	(0.93)	0.92
-Effect of experience adjustments	7.21	11.89
Return on plan assets (excluding interest)	0.18	-
<b>Total actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in OCI</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>14.34</b>





ii(e) Actuarial assumptions

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.83%	7.09%
Estimated Rate of Return on Plan Assets	NA	NA
Withdrawal rate	8.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Rate of increase in compensation	9.00%	8.00%

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

ii(d) Sensitivity analysis :

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	18.63	15.07
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	(1.84)	(1.46)
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	2.18	1.70
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	18.63	15.07
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	2.19	1.74
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	(1.89)	(1.51)

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 co-related. When calculating the sensitivity of the gratuity to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the gratuity calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the gratuity liability recognised in the balance sheet.

ii(e) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted) for 10 Years

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within next 12 months	0.98	0.03
Between 2-5 years	4.80	4.11
Beyond 5 years	7.11	8.34

ii(f) The net liability of defined benefit obligation is as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	18.63	15.07
Fair value of plan assets	(21.60)	(20.00)
Deficit/ Excess	(2.97)	(4.93)

ii(g) Expected contribution

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expected contribution to the fund in the next year	1.89	1.54

(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.

Actuarial assumptions

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.83%	7.09%
Withdrawal rate	8.00%	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) Defined Contribution Plans

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident fund	10.87	15.44
Employees' State Insurance	1.46	2.28
Total	12.33	17.72



## Note 32: Segment Information

The business activity of the Company predominantly fall within three reportable business segment viz. manufacture and storage of soyabean, oilseeds and rice. 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	1,759.44	493.93	
Soyabean	8,110.36	1,294.41	
Oilseeds	4,880.63	4,365.67	
Others	1,225.64	967.47	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>	

Information about Geographical Areas			(Rs. In Lakhs)
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Revenue from external Customers			
In America	7,904.90	2,679.70	
In Europe	5,043.49	2,779.22	
In India	2,859.04	1,466.50	
Other Countries	168.64	196.06	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>	

			(Rs. In Lakhs)
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Non Current Assets Located			
In America	-	-	
In Europe	-	-	
In India	1,688.77	2,127.40	
Other Countries	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,688.77</b>	<b>2,127.40</b>	



**Note 33 : 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
20.69	65.21
(20.69)	(65.21)
78.64	20.69
<b>78.64</b>	<b>20.69</b>

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
15,976.07	7,121.48
<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>

**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
-	78.64	-	20.69

**Revenue from operations**

Sale of products  
Export  
Domestic

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
13,117.03	5,767.64
2,859.04	1,353.84
<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>

**Total revenue from operations**

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/discounts  
Revenue from operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
15,986.82	7,127.85
(10.75)	(6.37)
<b>15,976.07</b>	<b>7,121.48</b>



Ecopure Specialities Limited  
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 34: Disclosure of Ratios

S.No.	Name of Ratios	Formula	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Variation
1	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 Liabilities+ Current tax (Liabilities) + Lease Liabilities+ Provisions + Other Current Liability	1.40	1.98	-28.98%
2	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Purchases	(Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2	8.82	9.72	-9.29%
3	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue	Average Working Capital	5.58	2.89	93.25%
4	Net profit ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	Net Sales	5.82	(3.84)	251.52%
5	Return on Capital employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Equity Share Capital + Other Equity + Non Current + Total Lease Liabilities	29.32	(4.99)	688.21%
6	Return on investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment= Net Equity	18.15	(6.58)	375.83%
7	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing + short term borrowing + Non-current and current lease liabilities	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	1.00	0.49	105.33%
8	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 Repayment	3.79	(0.31)	1322.99%
9	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income= Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Shareholder's Equity	18.15	(6.58)	375.83%
10	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	2.22	1.78	24.28%
11	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Revenue from Operations	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable)/2	8.09	9.26	-12.69%

Remarks:

1. Current Ratio: Current ratio has decreased due to increase in liabilities during the current year.
2. Net capital turnover ratio: Revenue of the Company has been increased due to which net capital turnover ratio has been increased.
3. Net profit ratio: Net profit ratio has been increased due to increase in profit incurred in current year.
4. Return on capital employed: Return on capital employed has been increased due to profits incurred in current year.
5. Return on Investment: Return on investment has been increased due to increase in profits incurred in current year.
6. Debt-Equity Ratio: Debt-Equity ratio has increased due to increase in borrowings during the current year.
7. Debt Service Coverage Ratio: Debt service coverage ratio has been increased due to increase in profits incurred in current year.
8. Return on Equity Ratio: Return on equity ratio has been increased due to increase in profits incurred in current year.



**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 35 : Assets pledged as security**

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

Particulars	Notes	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	5 (b)	2,932.00	1,019.15
Cash and cash equivalents	5 (c)	56.53	15.84
Other financial assets	5 (a)	156.46	112.32
<b>Non-Financial assets</b>			
Inventory	8	7,518.15	2,777.28
<b>Total current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>10,663.14</b>	<b>3,924.59</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4(i) & 4(ii)	1,374.89	1,651.10
<b>Total non-current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>1,374.89</b>	<b>1,651.10</b>
<b>Total assets pledged as security</b>	<b>(A+B)</b>	<b>12,038.03</b>	<b>5,575.69</b>

**Note 36 : 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 37:** 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 the associated enterprises and maintain prescribed information and documents relating to such transactions. The appropriate method to be adopted will depend on the nature of transactions/ class of transactions, class of associated persons, functions performed and other factors, which have been prescribed. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study for the current financial period. However, in the opinion of the Management the same would not have a material impact on these financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments for the transfer pricing implications, if any.

**Note 38 :** The Company has a working capital limit of Rs.5,100 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.





**Ecopure Specialities Limited**

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

**Note 39:** There are numerous interpretive issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated February 28, 2019 on provident fund on which the Company has obtained legal advice specifically on the retrospective applicability of the same. The Company has started recognising such expenditure/liability on account of enhanced provident fund contributions prospectively. Pending further clarification on the applicability of such ruling and on basis of the legal opinion so obtained, the management is of the view that such ruling is applicable prospectively.

**Note 40:** 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 41: 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) There is no any approved Scheme of Arrangements approved by Competent Authority in terms of sections of 230 to 237 of the Companies act 2013.

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

**Note 42:** Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's classification.

**Note 43: 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  
Ecopure Specialities limited



Surinder Kumar Arora  
Director  
DIN No. 01574728

Ashwani Kumar Arora  
Director  
DIN No. 01574773

Place: Gurugram  
Date : May 08, 2025

Place: Gurugram  
Date : May 08, 2025

1