BASANT NUTRIFOODS PVT.LTD.

Audit Report & Financials

2024-2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members,
Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited,
Mumbai

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited** *("the Company")* which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

SHARP AARTH & CO LLP
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Key audit matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give (in the Annexure A) a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our Audit we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) In our opinion, there are no financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the company.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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i. As explained to us, company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Notes to the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. A short-term advance received from Maharashtra Oil Extractions Limited, and Interest has not been provided due to uncertain tenure. The same has been disclosed and is not material.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Notes to the financial statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(h) Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, which included test checks, we report that the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect to accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

(i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with requirements of Sec. 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, during the year, no remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its Directors.

(j) (a) The company had not proposed any final dividend in the previous year, which was declared and paid by the Company during the year.

(b) The Company has not declared and paid any interim dividend during the year and until the date of this report.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Company has not proposed any final dividend for the year which is subject to approval of the members in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

For and on behalf of
M/s SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.132748W/W100823

SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Harshal Jethale)
Partner
Membership No.141162
UDIN: 25141162BMICZU5216

Mumbai
07th July, 2025

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we report that:

i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

a. (A) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of the Intangible assets.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us the title deeds of the Immovable properties (other than Immovable properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreement are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii) In respect of the Company's Inventories:

a. As explained to us the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals. In our opinion the frequency of such verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to the book record that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity hence reporting under clause (iii) (a to f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv) In our opinion and According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted loans to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act Hence, reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii) In respect of the Statutory dues:

a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, and Other Statutory Dues applicable to it. And no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax, Duty of custom, Duty of excise, Cess and Other Statutory Dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of GST, Provident fund, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

ix)

a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

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d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x)

a. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b. *According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit procedures, the Company has made a private placement of equity shares during the year. However, the Company has not complied with certain requirements of Sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, as:*

The special resolution was passed but not filed with the Registrar of Companies in Form MGT-14 within the prescribed time.

The company has, however, utilized the funds raised for the purposes stated in the offer.

xi)

a. Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us, establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the company. However, as represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

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a. Based on information and explanations provided to us, in our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

b. As per provision of section 138 read with the relevant rules of the act internal audit is not applicable to the company.

xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi)

a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d. According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the company does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year of Rs. 11.06 million and Rs. 4.52 million respectively.

xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For and on behalf of
M/S SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.132748W/W100823

(Harshal Jethale)
Partner
Membership No.141162
UDIN: 25141162BMICZU5216

Dhule
07th July, 2025

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act,2013 to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Reporting

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

For and on behalf of
M/S SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.132748W/W100823

SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
FRN
132748W
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(Harshal Jethale)
Partner
Membership No.141162
UDIN: 25141162BMICZU5216

Dhule
07th July, 2025

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	181.38	135.69
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	-	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(d) Deferred tax asset (net)	10	8.63	-
(e) Other non-current assets	9	0.02	-
Total non-current assets		**190.03**	**135.69**
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	5	20.67	3.48
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	2.79	3.66
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.20	16.42
(iii) Other financial assets	8	10.00	-
(c) Other current assets	9	31.50	14.23
(d) Current tax asset	17	0.27	0.02
Total current assets		**65.43**	**37.81**
TOTAL ASSETS		**255.47**	**173.50**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	85.75	0.03
(b) Other equity	12	(48.70)	9.40
Total equity		**37.05**	**9.43**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	146.03	10.00
(b) Provisions			
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	10	-	0.34
Total non-current liabilities		**146.03**	**10.34**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	-	131.94
(ii) Trade payables	15		
Due to micro and small enterprises		-	-
Due to others		69.67	21.37
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	0.33	-
(b) Provisions			
(c) Other current liabilities	16	2.38	0.43
Total current liabilities		**72.38**	**153.74**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**255.47**	**173.50**

Material and Other Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date
For SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 132748W

FRN 132748W
SHARP AARTH & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Harshal Jethale
Partner
Membership No. 141162
UDIN: 25141162BMICZU5216

Mumbai
Date: July 07, 2025

Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd.
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For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited

Manoj. B. Agrawal
Managing Director
Din No. 00140749

Alkesh. B. Agrawal
Director
Din No. 00147045

Dhule
Date: June 28, 2025

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations (net)	18	139.27	0.63
Other income	19	0.34	0.00
Total revenue (I)		**139.61**	**0.63**
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	20	140.91	3.44
Changes in inventories of finished goods	21	(12.85)	(2.86)
Employee benefits expense	22	2.19	-
Finance costs (refer note 34)	23	16.43	4.02
Depreciation and amortization expense	24	29.86	0.25
Other expenses	25	12.95	0.21
Total expenses (II)		**189.50**	**5.07**
Profit before tax [III] (I-II)		**(49.89)**	**(4.44)**
Tax expense:	10		
Current tax		-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred tax		(8.97)	0.34
Total tax expense (IV)		**(8.97)**	**0.34**
Profit for the year (III-IV)		**(40.92)**	**(4.77)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Changes in revaluation surplus		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(40.92)**	**(4.77)**
Earnings per equity share	26		
Basic and Diluted (₹)		(12.40)	(1,591.32)

Material and Other Accounting Policies **2**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date
For SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 132748W

Harshal Jethale
Partner
Membership No. 141162
UDIN: 25141162BMICZU5216

Mumbai
Date: July 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited

Manoj. B. Agrawal
Managing Director
Din No. 00140749

Alkesh. B. Agrawal
Director
Din No. 00147045

Dhule
Date: June 28, 2025

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax :	(49.89)	(4.44)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29.86	0.25
Finance costs	16.43	4.02
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(3.60)**	**(0.16)**
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	0.87	(3.66)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(17.19)	(3.48)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	48.30	21.37
(Increase) in other financial assets	0.33	-
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(17.54)	(17.26)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	1.96	0.43
Cash generated from operations	**13.12**	**(2.76)**
Less: Income taxes paid (net of refund)	-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**13.12**	**(2.76)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(75.55)	(135.94)
Loans given/ (repaid) to related parties	-	-
Net change in other bank balances	(10.00)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	**(85.55)**	**(135.94)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings	139.30	137.92
Repayment of borrowings	(131.94)	-
Proceeds from issue of shares	68.54	0.03
Application Money received for allotment of shares	-	17.18
Interest paid	(19.70)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	**56.21**	**155.13**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16.22)	16.42
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16.42	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**0.20**	**16.42**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the balance sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet (Refer note 7)		
Balances with banks on current accounts	0.17	16.14
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cash on hand	0.04	0.28
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**0.20**	**16.42**

Note :

(a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow

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BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(b) Changes in liability arising from financing activities (₹ in Millions)

	Liabilities from financing activities Borrowings
Net debt as at April 1, 2023	-
Cash outflows	-
Cash inflows	137.92
Interest expense	4.02
Interest paid	-
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**141.94**
Cash outflows	(131.94)
Cash inflows	139.30
Interest expense	16.43
Interest paid	(19.70)
Net debt as at December 31, 2024	**146.03**

Material and Other Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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For SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
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Managing Director
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Alkesh. B. Agrawal
Director
Din No. 00147045

Dhule
Date: June 28, 2025

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

A Equity share capital

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the period	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the period
March 31, 2024			
Numbers	-	3,000	3,000
Amount	-	0.03	0.03
March 31, 2025			
Numbers	3,000	85,72,000.00	85,75,000.00
Amount	0.03	85.72	85.75

B Other equity

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Share Application money pending allotment	Total
As at April 1, 2023	-	-		-
Profit for the year	-	(4.77)	-	(4.77)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Pre-operative expenses		(3.01)	-	(3.01)
Application Money Received			17.18	17.18
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**(7.78)**	**17.18**	**9.40**
Dividend paid during the year		-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	**(7.78)**	**17.18**	**9.40**
Profit for the year		(40.92)	-	**(40.92)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Shares Alloted		-	(17.18)	**(17.18)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**(40.92)**	**(17.18)**	**(58.10)**
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	**(48.70)**	-	**(48.70)**

Note:

(i) Retained Earnings: The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Company is recognized and accumulated under the heading of retained earnings. At the end of the year, the profit after tax is transferred from the Statement of Profit and Loss to the Retained earnings.

Material and Other Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our report attached of even date
For SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
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Dhule
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BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

1 Corporate Information

Basant Nutrifoods Private Limited (the "Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India, Headquartered in Dhule, Maharashtra. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of Soya Chunks, Soya Flour, including export of soya flour, soya flakes and other soya products.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Ind AS financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015(as amended).

For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2025 are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 36 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the certain financial assets which have been measured at fair value.

The Ind AS Balance Sheet, Statement of Ind AS Profit and Loss, Statement of Ind AS Changes in equity and Statement of Ind AS Cash Flow are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded off to the nearest millions (₹ 0,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Material accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred (performance obligation) to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Goods and Service Tax ('GST') is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(ii) Interest income

Interest income on financial assets is i recognised on accrual basis using effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

(iii) Export incentive entitlement:

Export incentive entitlements including duty drawbacks and duty credit scrips are recognized when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to them and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate realization will be made. These are recognized in the period in which the right to receive the same is established, i.e., the year during which the exports eligible for incentives are made.

(b) Inventories

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

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

Raw materials: Raw materials and components, stores and spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Costs are determined on First in first out (FIFO) basis.

Work in progress and Finished goods: Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Costs are determined on First in first out (FIFO) basis.

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

(c) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

(1) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(2) Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L.

(3) Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

(4) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Interest in subsidiary is carried at cost.

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(5) *Derecognition*

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.
If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amounts measured at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

(6) *Impairment of financial assets*

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 31 details how the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, capital creditors, unpaid dividend and employee dues.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

(1) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

(2) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest ('EIR') method. This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

(3) *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Reclassification of financial assets

he Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

(iv) 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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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(d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the entity 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 (₹), which is entity's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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.

(e) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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(f) Leases

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

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(g) 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. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

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(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost, including GST for which credit is not available, wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis on a written down value method over the estimated useful life of the assets.

Buildings	25-60 years
Plant and equipment	15-18 years
Furniture and fixtures	8-15 years
Vehicles	10 years
Computer	3-4 years

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

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

(j) Intangible assets

Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company are recognised as intangible assets when the recognition criteria are met.

Amortisation methods and periods

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight line value method over the 3 years period.

(k) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 - 60 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

(l) Borrowing costs

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.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

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

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity, pension, post-employment medical plans; and

(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit 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 and excluding treasury shares

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
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(p) Current/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.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(q) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker ('CODM'). The executive directors are the chief operating decision-maker of the Company, who assess the financial position, performance and make strategic decisions. The Company identifies reportable segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and return and the internal organization and management structure for which discrete financial information is available.

(r) Dividend

The Company recognizes a liability to pay final dividend to equity holders when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity. The Company recognizes a liability to pay interim dividends to equity holders on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

(s) Rounding of amounts

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

(t) New amendments/standard issued but not yet effective

There are no new accounting standards/amendments issued by the regulators as on balance sheet date which would become effective from next year.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management makes judgment, estimates and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

The key judgment, estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, which
have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its judgments and assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition requires significant estimates and judgment in determining when control of the goods or services underlying the performance obligation are transferred to the customer and also in the allocation of transaction price to various performance obligations under a contract. These estimates and judgment significantly affect the measurement and recognition of revenue.

(ii) Inventory valuation

The inventory is valued at the lower of the cost and net realisable value ("NRV"). The determination of the NRV involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions and taking into account the estimated future selling price and selling costs and involves significant estimates and judgment in the assessment. These estimates and judgment significantly affect the determination of the value of inventories.

(iii) Provision for expected credit losses ('ECL') of trade receivables:

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customers that have similar loss patterns and involves significant estimates and judgment in the assessment. These estimates and judgment significantly affect the valuation of trade receivables.

(iv) 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 which involves significant involvement of estimates and judgment.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

(v) Defined retirement benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits and the present value of the obligation thereon are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, obligation amount is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates and expected salary increase thereon.

(vi) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment are determined based on evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgments involved in such estimations the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.

(vii) Estimation of current tax expense and payable

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the provisions of Income tax Act, 1961. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The recognition of deferred tax assets is premised on their future recoverability being probable.

(viii) Provision for litigations and contingencies

The provision for litigations and contingencies is determined based on evaluation made by the management of the present obligation arising from past events the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, which involves judgments around estimating the ultimate outcome of such past events and measurement of the obligation amount. Due to the judgments involved in such estimations the provisions are sensitive to the actual outcome in future periods.

(ix) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computer	Capital Work in Progress	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE							
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	83.79	52.08	0.00	-	0.07	-	135.94
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**83.79**	**52.08**	**0.00**	-	**0.07**	-	**135.94**
Additions	35.95	39.14	0.18	-	0.28	-	75.55
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**119.74**	**91.22**	**0.18**	-	**0.35**	-	**211.49**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/IMPAIRMENT							
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.13	0.12	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.25
Deductions\Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**0.13**	**0.12**	**0.00**	-	**0.00**	-	**0.25**
Depreciation for the year	9.84	19.90	0.02	-	0.10	-	29.86
Deductions\Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**9.98**	**20.02**	**0.02**	-	**0.10**	-	**30.12**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	**109.77**	**71.20**	**0.16**	-	**0.25**	-	**181.38**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**83.66**	**51.96**	**0.00**	-	**0.07**	-	**135.69**

Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

5. INVENTORIES

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)		
Raw materials	3.45	0.31
Finished goods	15.71	2.86
Stores and spares	1.51	0.32
Total	**20.67**	**3.48**

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables from customers	2.79	3.66
Receivables from other related parties (Refer Note no.:28)	-	-
	2.79	**3.66**
Breakup of Security details		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	2.79	3.66
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Sub total	**2.79**	**3.66**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total	**2.79**	**3.66**

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BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

TRADE RECEIVABLES AGEING SCHEDULE

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables								
(i) Considered good	-	-	2.79	-			-	2.79
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**2.79**	-	-	-	-	**2.79**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables								
(i) Considered good	-	-	3.66	-			-	3.66
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**3.66**	-	-	-	-	**3.66**

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks on current accounts	0.17	16.14
Cash on hand	0.04	0.28
Total	**0.20**	**16.42**

8. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Bank Deposits with less than 12 months maturity	10.00	-
Total	**10.00**	**-**

9. OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current		
Non-current tax assets (net of provisions)	0.02	-
Total	**0.02**	**-**
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
- Advance to supplier	7.63	-
Others		
Prepaid expenses	0.26	-
Balances with government authorities	18.93	9.55
Security deposits	4.67	4.67
Total	**31.50**	**14.23**

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10. INCOME TAX

Deferred Tax

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(0.28)	(1.35)
Other temporary differences	8.91	1.01
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**8.63**	**(0.34)**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance as of April 1	(0.34)	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	8.97	(0.34)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	**8.63**	**(0.34)**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit and loss

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(8.97)	0.34
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**(8.97)**	**0.34**

ii. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before income tax	**(49.89)**	**(4.44)**
Enacted tax rate in India	17.16%	17.16%
Income tax on accounting profits	**(8.56)**	**(0.76)**
Tax effect of		
Others	(0.41)	1.10
Income tax expense	**(8.97)**	**0.34**

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11. SHARE CAPITAL

i. Authorised share capital

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Equity Share of ₹ 10 each	
	Number	Amount
At Incorporation	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	1,50,000	15.00
At March 31, 2024	1,50,000	15.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	98,50,000	985.00
At March 31, 2025	1,00,00,000	1,000.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Equity share holders are also subject to restrictions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period/year

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2023	-	-
Movement during the year	3,000	0.03
At March 31, 2024	3,000	**0.03**
Movement during the year*	85,72,000	85.72
At March 31, 2025	**85,75,000**	**85.75**

* The company has issued 85,72,000 equity shares with a face value of Rs. 10 each, at an issue price of Rs. 10 per share, during the year.

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Manoj Basantlal Agrawal	1,01,000	1.18%	1,000	33.33%
Alkesh Basantlal Agrawal	1,01,000	1.18%	1,000	33.33%
Ruchir Manoj Agrawal	2,000	0.02%	1,000	33.33%
Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd.	75,46,000	88.00%	-	-

iv. Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Manoj Basantlal Agrawal	1,01,000	1.18%	1,000	33.33%
Alkesh Basantlal Agrawal	1,01,000	1.18%	1,000	33.33%
Ruchir Manoj Agrawal	2,000	0.02%	1,000	33.33%

12. OTHER EQUITY

i. Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital reserve	-	-
Retained earnings*	(48.70)	(7.78)
Total	**(48.70)**	**(7.78)**

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

ii. Share Application money pending allotment (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Share Application money pending allotment	-	17.18
Total	**-**	**17.18**

(b) Retained Earnings* (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(7.78)	-
Net Profit for the year	(40.92)	(4.77)
Add/(Less):		
Pre-operative expenses (refer note 37)	-	(3.01)
Dividend paid	-	-
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-
Closing balance	**(48.70)**	**(7.78)**

* Includes remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined employee benefit plan recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss) for the year	-	-
Income tax relating to above	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

Nature and purpose of reserve

Retained earnings

The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Company is recognized and accumulated under the heading of retained earnings. At the end of the year, the profit after tax is transferred from the Statement of Profit and Loss to the Retained earnings.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

13. BORROWINGS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current Borrowings		
Secured		
Term Loan	146.03	10.00
Total	**146.03**	**10.00**
Current borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand		
From related parties (refer note 28)	-	131.94
Total	**-**	**131.94**

14. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Dues to employees	0.33	-
Total	**0.33**	**-**

15. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Trade payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (refer note 33)	-	-
Trade payables to others	69.67	21.37
Total	**69.67**	**21.37**

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Interest Rate	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non Current Borrowings			
Secured			
Term Loan from bank	8.75	146.03	10.00
Current Borrowings			
Secured			
Loans repayable on demand from bank		-	-
Unsecured			
Loans repayable on demand			
From Related Parties (Refer note 28)	9%	-	131.94

Nature of security - Loan from bank

The term loan is repayable in 60 monthly installments which is secured by Hypothecation of entire movable fixed assets of the company including entire plant and machinery, both present and future & Personal guarantee of Mr. Manoj Agrawal, Mr. Alkesh Agrawal and Mr. Ruchir Agrawal.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

TRADE PAYABLES AGEING SCHEDULE

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	69.67	-	-	-	69.67
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**69.67**	-	-	-	**69.67**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	21.37	-	-	-	21.37
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**21.37**	-	-	-	**21.37**

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16. OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Others	-	-
Contract liabilities		
Advance received from customers	0.02	-
Statutory dues payable	2.36	0.43
Total	**2.38**	**0.43**

17. CURRENT TAX (LIABILITY)/ASSET(NET)

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(0.02)	-
Add: Current tax payable for the year	-	-
Less: Taxes paid	0.29	(0.02)
Closing Balance	**0.27**	**(0.02)**

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BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

18. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products	139.27	0.63
Total	**139.27**	**0.63**

Disaggregated revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contact with customers for the year ended March 2025 and March 2024. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on geography		
a. Domestic	139.05	0.63
b. Exports	0.21	-
Total revenue from operation	**139.27**	**0.63**

Reconciliation of gross revenue from contracts with customers

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Gross revenue	139.27	0.63
Less : Discount	-	-
Less : Returns	-	-
Net revenue recognised from contracts with customers	**139.27**	**0.63**

19. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income on bank fixed deposits	0.34	-
Other non operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)		
Miscellaneous income	-	0.00
Total	**0.34**	**0.00**

20. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening stock of raw material	0.31	-
Add: Purchase of raw material	144.05	3.75
Less: Closing stock of raw material	3.45	0.31
Total	140.91	3.44

21. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Inventories as at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	2.86	-
Total	2.86	-
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year		
Finished goods	15.71	2.86
Total	15.71	2.86
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	(12.85)	(2.86)

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	2.19	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.01	-
Total	**2.19**	**-**

23. FINANCE COST

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense on borrowings	15.68	4.02
Other borrowing costs	0.75	-
Total	**16.43**	**4.02**

24. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on tangible assets	29.86	0.25
Total	**29.86**	**0.25**

25. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Power and Fuel	9.38	0.11
Consumption of stores and spares	0.44	-
Advertisement	0.06	-
Brokerage and Handling Expenses	0.23	-
Transportation and handling charges	1.94	0.10
Rent	0.11	-
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and Machinery	0.10	-
Office expenses	0.12	0.00
Printing and stationary	0.02	0.00
Insurance	0.13	-
Legal and professional fees	0.02	-
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.06	0.00
Telephone and internet expenses	0.01	-
Export clearing charges	0.20	-
Licenses fees	0.11	0.00
Miscellaneous expenses	0.02	-
Total	**12.95**	**0.21**

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26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

The Company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Basic earnings per share	(12.40)	(1,591.32)
(b) Diluted earnings per share	(12.40)	(1,591.32)
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share (₹ in Millions)	(40.92)	(4.77)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	33,00,036	3,000

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Commitments

The Company does not have any commitments as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024.

B. Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024.

28. Leases

(a) As a lessee:

The Company has taken godown and a guest house on lease with lease term ranging from 1 months to 11 months. The lease contracts can be renewed with mutual consent and some lease contract also contains the termination options. Such options are appropriately considered in determination of the lease term based on the management's judgement.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	0.11	-

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	0.11	-

Critical judgements in determining the lease term:

The Company assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension and termination options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Nature of relationship	Name of related party	Country of incorporation
Holding company	Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd.	India
Key management personnel & their relatives	Manoj Basantlal Agrawal	
	Alkesh Basantlal Agrawal	
	Ruchir Manoj Agrawal	
	Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd.	
	Shailendra Basantlal Agrawal	
	Basantlal Shankarlal Agrawal	
	Ashok Shankarlal Agrawal	
	Harshdeepsing Ajitsing Baveja	
	Sandeep Omprakash Agrawal	
	Mohmad Sohel Abdul Samad Balesaria	
	Kasim Abdul Samad Balesaria	
	Abdul Samad Ismail Balesaria	
	Firoz Ahmed Balesaria	
	Iliyas Ibrahim Balesaria	
	Mohmad Arif Ibrahim Balesaria	
	Wasim Musaji Balesaria	
	Musaji Ibrahim Balesaria	
	Shabana Haroon Mulla	
	Tasleem Mohmad Hanif Tal	
	Ayeshabibi Ahmad Dhumadia	
	Ahmad Yusuf Dhumadia	

(ii) Transactions with related parties

The following table summarises related party transactions and balances included in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

(₹ in Millions)

Name	Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd.	Loan taken/(repaid)	(131.94)	131.94
	Interest paid	14.48	4.02
	Rent Paid	0.11	-
	Sale of products	33.84	-
	Purchase of products	140.50	-
Manoj Basantlal Agrawal	Issue of Shares	1.00	0.01
Alkesh Basantlal Agrawal	Issue of Shares	1.00	0.01
Ruchir Manoj Agrawal	Issue of Shares	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd	Issue of Shares	75.46	-
Shailendra Basantlal Agrawal	Issue of Shares	1.00	-
Basantlal Shankarlal Agrawal	Issue of Shares	1.00	[illegible]
Ashok Shankarlal Agrawal	Issue of Shares	1.00	-
Harshdeepsing Ajitsing Baveja	Issue of Shares	1.00	-
Sandeep Omprakash Agrawal	Issue of Shares	1.00	-
Mohmad Sohel Abdul Samad Balesa	Issue of Shares	0.40	-
Kasim Abdul Samad Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.40	-

Abdul Samad Ismail Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.20	-
Firoz Ahmed Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.25	-
Iliyas Ibrahim Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.25	-
Mohmad Arif Ibrahim Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.25	-
Wasim Musaji Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.50	-
Musaji Ibrahim Balesaria	Issue of Shares	0.50	-
Shabana Haroon Mulla	Issue of Shares	0.13	-
Tasleem Mohmad Hanif Tal	Issue of Shares	0.13	-
Ayeshabibi Ahmad Dhumadia	Issue of Shares	0.13	-
Ahmad Yusuf Dhumadia	Issue of Shares	0.13	-

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Key management personnel compensation		
Short term employee benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
	-	-

(iii) Outstanding balances

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transaction with related parties:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Loan outstanding - Taken		
Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd.	-	131.94
Trade Payables		
Maharashtra Oil Extractions Pvt. Ltd.	58.12	-

(iv) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash. All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

29. SEGMENT REPORTING

The primary reporting of the Company has been performed on the basis of business segment. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') of the Company, being the CODM has evaluated of the Company's performance at an overall level as one segment which is manufacturing of edible oil and deoiled cake in a single business segment based on the risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

Information about geographical areas

Revenue from external customers

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in the table below:

(₹ in Millions)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	139.05	0.63
Outside India	0.21	-
	139.27	**0.63**

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost (Level 3)				
Trade receivables	2.79	3.66	2.79	3.66
Cash and cash equivalents	0.20	16.42	0.20	16.42
Total	**3.00**	**20.08**	**3.00**	**20.08**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost (Level 3)				
Borrowings	146.03	141.94	146.03	141.94
Financial Liabilities	0.33	-	0.33	-
Trade payables	69.67	21.37	69.67	21.37
Total	**216.03**	**163.31**	**216.03**	**163.31**

Ind AS 113, 'Fair Value Measurement requires classification of the valuation method of financial instruments measured at fair value in the Statement of Balance sheet, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurements). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to un-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to un-observable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The carrying amounts of loan to employees, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits with banks, security deposits, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.
The carrying amount of non current borrowings is fair valued using the current borrowing rate for similar instruments on similar terms. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.
The fair-value-hierarchy under Ind AS 113 are described below.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize 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.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's business activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The management develops and monitors the Company's risk management policies. The key risks and mitigating actions are placed before the Board of directors of the Company. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and to control and monitor risk and adherence to limits.

Finance team and experts provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The activities are designed to:
-protect the Company's financial results and position from financial risks
-maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns; and
-protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk.

(i) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the Company.
Credit risk arises from trade receivables, loan, cash and cash equivalents, bank balance, fixed deposits with banks and security deposits. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial instruments.

With respect to security deposits, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of these classes of financial assets presented in the Balance Sheet. These are actively monitored and confirmed by the Company. Currently, the credit risk arising from such security deposits is evaluated to be immaterial for the Company.

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

With respect to investments, credit risk is low as they are made in credit worthy companies. Loans to employees are majorly secured against the salary and hence the Company does not have exposure to any credit risk.

Trade receivables:
The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer and the geography in which it operates. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company operates only in one geographical location i.e. in India. Considering the industry in which the Company is operating, there is no major long outstanding receivables.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

Refer note 6 for ageing of trade receivables which represent the maximum credit risk exposure.
The movement in loss allowance in respect of trade receivables is as follows:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Movements in allowance:		
Impairment losses recognised/(reversed) on trade receivables	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

(iii) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

SHARMA ARTH & CO LLP FRN 132748W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities as at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Undrawn facilities from banks		
	-	-

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on their contractual payments. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balance due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Millions)

March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	146.03	146.03	-	146.03
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	69.67	69.67	69.67	-
Other current financial liabilities	0.33	0.33	0.33	
Total	**70.00**	**216.03**	**70.00**	**146.03**

March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities		
		Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	10.00	10.00	-	10.00
Current borrowings	131.94	131.94	131.94	-
Trade payables	21.37	21.37	21.37	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**153.31**	**153.31**	**153.31**	-

(iv) 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.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency sales, primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (Rs) at the year end. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, expressed in ₹, is given in the table below. The amounts represent only the financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company.

i. The foreign currency outstanding balances that have not been hedged by any derivative instruments or otherwise are as follows:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Foreign currency denomination	Foreign currency amount (Absolute)	Amount in ₹ Millions
Assets			
Trade receivables	USD	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade payables	USD	-	-
Net exposure			-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency denomination	Foreign currency amount (Absolute)	Amount in ₹ Millions
Assets			
Trade receivables	USD	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade payables	USD	-	-
Net exposure			-

(₹ in Millions)

ii. Foreign exchange sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arise mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The table below shows the sensitivity of profit or loss to a 1% change in foreign exchange rates.

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Impact on profit or loss	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
USD sensitivity		
₹/USD - Increase by 1%	-	-
₹/USD - Decrease by 1%	-	-

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The Company does not have any floating rate borrowings as on the reporting dates and thus is not materially exposed to interest rate risk.

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Basant Nutrifoods Pvt. Ltd. DHULE

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its total equity as shown in the balance sheet including share capital and other equity as the components of its balance sheet of managed capital.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and bank balances. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings	146.03	141.94
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(0.20)	(16.42)
Less: Other bank balance	-	-
Adjusted net debt	**145.83**	**125.51**
Equity share capital	85.75	0.03
Other equity	(48.70)	9.40
Total equity	**37.05**	**9.43**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	**3.94**	**13.31**

Loan covenants: Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with financial covenants. The Company has complied with the applicable financial covenants during the years presented.

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BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

33. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	-	-
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

* Amount includes due and unpaid of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2024: ₹ Nil)

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Mico and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

34. OTHER REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

- The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- The Company have not been decleared wilful defaulter from the bank as per the circular number RBI/2014-15/73DBR.No. CID.BC.57/20.16.003/2014-15 dated July 1, 2014 on Wilful Defaulters ("RBI Circular").
- The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company have 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
- The Company have 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,
- The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017
- The Company does not have any Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013

35 . As at the balance sheet date, the Company has reviewed the carrying amounts of its assets and found that there is no indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. Hence, no such impairment loss has been provided.

36. Correction of Prior Period Error – Recognition of Interest Income on Loan to Related Party

While preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, the management identified that the Company had inadvertently not recognised interest expense of ₹4.02 million in respect of a loan taken from a related party during the year ended 31 March 2024.
This omission led to an understatement of finance costs and income tax expense in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Consequently, the retained earnings as at 31 March 2024 were overstated.

In accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the above has been assessed as a prior period error, and the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2024, presented in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, has been retrospectively restated to reflect the correction.

Rs. In Million

Statement of Changes in Equity	Equity Share Capital	Reatained Earning (Restated)
Balance as at 31st March 2024 previously Reported	18.42	12.41
(i) Impact of prior period error – unrecorded interest expense	-	4.02
(ii) Tax impact on adjustments	-	(1.01)
Net impact (i) -(ii)	-	3.01
Balance as at 31st March 2024 restated	18.42	9.40

BASANT NUTRIFOODS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

37. RATIO ANALYSIS

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.90	0.25	267.52%	Operations full fledged started in current period.
Debt-Equity Ratio (times)	Debt consists of borrowings	Total Equity	3.94	15.05	-73.81%	Funds raised by issue of Equity shares.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Interest + Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	(0.05)	-		Loan repayment during the year.
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-29%	-753%	-96.10%	Operations full fledged started in current period.
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average Total Equity	-176%	-101%	73.89%	Increase in depreciation.
Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before tax and finance cost	Total Equity + Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities + Deferred Tax Liabilities - Deferred tax assets	-19%	-0.27%	6887%	Increase in depreciation.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	43.14	0.35	12363%	Operations full fledged started in current period.
Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	11.53	0.36	3068%	Operations full fledged started in current period.
Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Operating and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	3.10	0.07	4053%	Operations full fledged started in current period.
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Working Capital = Current assets - current liabilities	(20.04)	(0.01)	366398%	Operations full fledged started in current period.

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38. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025. In preparing Ind AS balance sheet, the company has adjusted the financial statements reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Previous GAAP"). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Set out below are the Ind AS 101 optional exemptions availed as applicable and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

The difference in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities as at the transition date between the Ind AS and previous GAAP have been recognized directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity).

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101, as explained below. The resulting difference between the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements at the transition date under Ind AS and previous GAAP have been recognized directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity). This note explains the adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

1. Ind AS optional exemptions

No Ind AS 101 optional exemptions were applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

2. Ind AS mandatory exceptions

The Company has applied the following exceptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS which are mandatorily required under Ind AS 101:

i. Estimates

The Company's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at March 31, 2024 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

ii. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Consequently, the company has applied the above assessment based on facts and circumstances existing at the transition date.

B: Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods.

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39. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

i. Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2024 between the previous GAAP and Ind AS:

(Amount in ₹ Million)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024
Total equity under previous GAAP		15.41
Ind AS adjustments:		
Assets and liabilities does not meet the recognistion	1	(3.01)
Prior Period Expense (refer note 34)	2	(3.01)
Total equity under Ind AS		**9.40**

ii. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024 between the previous GAAP and Ind AS:

(Amount in ₹ Million)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		**(1.77)**
Ind AS adjustments:		
Prior Period Expense (refer note 34)	2	(3.01)
Total adjustments		(3.01)
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		(4.77)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**(4.77)**

C. Notes to first-time adoption:

Note 1: Assets and liabilities does not meet the recognistion

Certain assets and liabilities does not meet the recognistion and measurement principles under Ind AS. Hence these assets and liabilites are derecognised on the transition date against the retained earnings.

Note 2: Prior Period Expenses

While preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, the management identified that the Company had inadvertently not recognised interest expense of ₹4.02 million in respect of a loan taken from a related party during the year ended 31 March 2024.

This omission led to an understatement of finance costs and income tax expense in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. Consequently, the retained earnings as at 31 March 2024 were overstated.

Note 3: Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at March 31, 2024 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

Note 3: Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

40. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to confirm to current year's classification

In terms of our report attached of even date

For SHARP AARTH & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 132748W

Harshal Jethale
Partner
Membership No. 141162
UDIN: 25141162BMICZU5216

Mumbai
Date: July 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Maharashtra Oil Extractions Private Limited

Manoj. B. Agrawal
Managing Director
Din No. 00140749

Alkesh. B. Agrawal
Director
Din No. 00147045

Dhule
Date: June 28, 2025