



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

CHITWAN BLENDERS & BOTTLERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of CHITWAN BLENDERS & BOTTLERS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss, 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit/loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 or read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.



This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

That Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate and effective controls in respect of use of accounting software that entails the requisite features as specified by the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, including an evaluation and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's accounting software in terms of recording and maintaining audit trail (edit log) of each and every transaction and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled and has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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



- i. 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.
- ii. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- v. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, the same is reported herewith as Annexure -1.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (the 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 Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. 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-2";
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we state that the matter relating to Managerial Remuneration is not applicable to the Company being a Private Limited Company.



- 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:
- i. The 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 that were required to be transferred to the investor's education and protection fund by the company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

(c) In view of the above, based on such audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for instance mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 01 April 2023, 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 been 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, other than the consequential impact of the exception given below.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software used for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records, by the Company.

Place: Patna
Date: 10.07.2024



For: S. Sannigrahi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N.: 004995C

Manish Chaurasia
[ICAI Manish Kumar Chaurasia]
Partner
Mem. No.: 408810
UDIN: 24408810BKAUVN5174



ANNEXURE -1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
[Based on CARO-2020]

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that-

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of the Property, Plant and Equipment.
B. The Company does not hold any intangible asset; accordingly this clause is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of Property, Plant and Equipment to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of one year 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 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) The company does not have any Immovable property and hence the clause is not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence the clause is not applicable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital facility from banks.
- (iii) The Company has not made investment in Listed as well as unlisted equity shares of the companies. As the Company has not provided any guarantee or security and granted any loans or advances in the

nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clauses (iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) of the Order are not applicable.

- (iv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Employees' State Insurance, Value Added Tax and cess are not applicable to the Company during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts is payable in respect of outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.



- (ix) (a) In our opinion the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, no term loans has been availed by the Company.
- (d) The company has not raised funds on short-term basis and the funds have been used for working capital requirement and has not been used for Long term purposes.
- (e) In our opinion based on information and explanation provided the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) In our opinion based on information and explanation provided the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has no converted Compulsory Convertible Debentures at the request of the of the Debenture holders in to Ordinary Equity Shares requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 as applicable have been complied with.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 14 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.



- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a public limited company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply to the Company.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to have internal auditors under section 138 of the companies Act 2013 read with rule 13 of companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The company has an internal control system commensurate with the size of the business.
- (xv) In our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit.
- (xviii) There has not been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other



information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The Company 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 (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (xxi) The company is not required to prepare the consolidated financial statements, accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xxi) of order are not applicable.

Place: Patna
Date: 10.07.2024



For: S. SANNIGRAHI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N.: 04995C

Manish Chaurasia

[CA Manish Kr. Chaurasia, FCA]
Partner

Mem. No.: 408810

ANNEXURE "2" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of CHITWAN BLENDERS & BOTTLERS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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. 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 respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control 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 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls 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 to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

Place: Patna

Date: 10.07.2024



For: S. SANNIGRAHI & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N.: 04995C

Manish Chaurasia

[CA Manish Kr. Chaurasia, FCA]
Partner

Mem. No.: 408810

Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Notes	(₹ in lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	0.03	0.03
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-	-
Total non-current assets		0.03	0.03
II Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	3.45	3.45
Current tax assets (net)	6	0.26	0.26
Other current assets	7	16.33	16.33
Total current assets		20.04	20.04
TOTAL ASSETS		20.07	20.07
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
III Equity			
Equity share capital	8	19.98	19.98
Other equity	9	(421.76)	(419.77)
Total equity		(401.78)	(399.79)
Liabilities			
IV Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	9.38	9.40
Total non-current liabilities		9.38	9.40
V Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	11		-
- Total Outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises			
- Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		43.80	42.84
(ii) Other current liabilities	12	368.67	367.62
Total current liabilities		412.47	410.46
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20.07	20.07

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For : S.Sannigrahi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 4995/C



Manish Kumar Chaurasia
CA/MK Chaurasia
Partner
Membership No. 408810
UDIN: 24408810BKAUVN5174
Place : PATNA
Date: 10-07-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RATAN LAL JAIN
Digitally signed by
RATAN LAL JAIN

Ratan Lal Jain
Director
DIN: 00030299

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

ARUN BARIK
Digitally signed by
ARUN BARIK

Arun Barik
Director
DIN: 07130542

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Notes	₹ in lakhs) (₹ in lakhs)	
		Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue			
Other Income	13	0.65	-
Total revenue		0.65	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	14	0.63	0.73
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	15	2.01	1.42
Total expenses		2.64	2.15
Total profit before tax		-1.99	-2.15
Tax expense			
(i) Current tax	16	-	-
(ii) Deferred tax expense (credit)	16	-	-
Total profit after tax		(1.99)	(2.15)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss,		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1.99)	(2.15)
Earnings/(loss) per equity share:	21		
Basic & diluted (in INR)		(9.95)	(10.76)
Face value per share (in INR)		10.00	10.00

The accompanying notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

For : S.Sannigrahi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No: 4995/C



Member
M.K. Chaurasia
Chartered Accountant
Membership No. 408810
UDIN: 24408810BKAVVN5174
Place : PATNA
Date: 10-07-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RATAN Digitally
LAL signed by
JAIN RATAN
LAL JAIN

Ratan Lal Jain
Director
DIN: 00030299

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

ARUN Digitally
signed by
ARUN
BARIK

Arun Barik
Director
DIN: 07130542

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	(1.99)	(2.15)
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation	-	-
Interest costs	0.63	0.73
Operating loss	(1.36)	(1.42)
Adjustment for working capital changes:		
(Decrease)/Increase in loans and other financial assets	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities	2.01	1.41
Cash generated from operations	0.64	(0.01)
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	0.64	(0.01)
B. Cash flow from investing activities	-	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	0.64	(0.01)
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 6)		
Cash in hand	-	-
In current accounts	3.45	3.46
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	3.45	3.46
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 6)		
Cash in hand	-	-
In current accounts	4.10	3.45
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	4.10	3.45

As per our attached report of even date

For: S.Sannigrahi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No: 4995/C



Mansu Kumar
Chaurasia
C.A. MK Chaurasia
Partner
Membership No. 408810
DIN: 24408810BKAUVN5174
Place: PATNA
Date: 10-07-2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

RATAN Digitally
signed by
LAL RATAN
JAIN LAL JAIN
Ratan Lal Jain
Director
DIN: 00030299

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

ARUN Digitally
signed by
ARUN
BARIK
Arun Barik
Director
DIN: 07130542

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

a) Equity share capital

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Number of shares	(In INR Lakhs)
Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
As at 1 April 2022	19,980	19.98
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	19,980	19.98
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	19,980	19.98

b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Total
	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	(417.62)	(417.62)
Profit for the year	(2.15)	(2.15)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(419.77)	(419.77)
Profit for the year	(1.99)	(1.99)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(421.76)	(421.76)

The accompanying notes 1 to 25 form an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For : S.Sannigrahi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 4995/C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RATAN Digitally
LAL signed by
JAIN RATAN
LAL JAIN

Ratan Lal Jain
Director
DIN: 00030299

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

ARUN Digitally
signed by
BARIK ARUN
BARIK

Arun Barik
Director
DIN: 07130542

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024



MAHESH KUMAR CHAURASIA
Partner
Membership No. 408810
UDIN: 24408810BKAUVN5174
Place : PATNA
Date: 10-07-2024

Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

1. Company information

Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited (“the Company”) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered address is House No. 270, Road No. 3E New Patliputra Colony, Patna – 800013. It is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Beverages.

2. Significant accounting policies

a. Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.

b. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises Current tax expenses and net change in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to item that are recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in Equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in Equity respectively.

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised using Balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of an assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of recognition.

Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that sufficient 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. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow or part of deferred income tax assets to be utilised. At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India which is likely to give future economic benefit in the form of availability of setoff against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance sheet when the assets can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

c. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

d. Trade receivable

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment

e. Financial assets

Classification

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

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

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

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

Measurement

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on 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 on initial recognition of the receivables.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

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

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

f. Offsetting financial instruments



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

g. Property plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is possible 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 statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of property, plant and equipment which are not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation / Amortisation:

Depreciation is charged on written down value method as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 keeping a residual value of assets at 5% of the original cost, except in case of computers residual value is estimated at 1% of the original cost.

Capital Costs in respect of upgradation of leased premises has been amortized over the initial lease period or its useful lives whichever is lower.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

h. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in Statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Subsequently all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

i. Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they are incurred.



j. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

k. Ind AS 116 'Leases'

The Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

l. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Beverages. There is no impact on account of COVID-19 pandemic as Company doesn't have operations.

m. Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires estimates and assumptions to be made by the Management of the Company that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known.

The Management believes that these estimates are prudent and reasonable and are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known or materialised.



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Examples of such estimates include the useful life of property, plant and equipment, provision for doubtful debts/advances, future obligation in respect of retirement benefit plans, provision for inventory obsolescence, impairment of investments/assets, etc.

i) Income Tax:

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

ii) Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual reporting financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

iii) Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.



3 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Furniture and fixture	Computer	Total
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2022	0.20	1.03	1.23
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	0.20	1.03	1.23
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	0.20	1.03	1.23
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2022	0.17	1.03	1.20
Depreciation charge	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	0.17	1.03	1.20
Depreciation charge	-	-	0.00
Deductions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	0.17	1.03	1.20
Net block			
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.03	0.00	0.03
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.03	0.00	0.03



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024.

4 Deferred tax assets (net)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:		
Timing difference between book depreciation and depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961	0.00	0.00
Deferred tax assets (net) (A-B)	0.00	0.00

5 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Cash in hand		
Balances with banks in current accounts	3.45	3.45
Total	3.45	3.45

6 Current tax assets (net)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Advance tax (net of provisions)		
Advance Income Tax - TDS 2015-16	0.12	0.12
Advance Income Tax - TDS 2016-17	0.14	0.14
Total	0.26	0.26

7 Other current assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with statutory authorities	6.20	6.20
Advance Others	10.13	10.13
Total	16.33	16.33



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024.

9 Other equity

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(421.76)	(419.77)
Total	(421.76)	(419.77)

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings made by the Company over the years.

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	(419.77)	(417.62)
Add: Profit for the year	(1.99)	(2.15)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(421.76)	(419.77)

10 Non-current borrowings

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
12.5% Cumulative Redeemable preference Shares of Rs.100/- each.*	9.38	9.40
Total	9.38	9.40

*Refer note 13

11 Trade payables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
- Total Outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer note 22)	0.00	-
- Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	43.80	42.84
Total	43.80	42.84

12 Other current liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Advance from Related Parties	360.30	360.30
Statutory Dues	0.00	0.01
Others	8.37	7.31
Total	368.67	367.62



8 Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised share capital		
20,000 (31 March 2020: 20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- Each	20.00	20.00
5,000 (31 March 2020: 5,000) 12.5% Cumulative Redeemable preference Shares of Rs.100/- each.	5.00	5.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
19,980 (31 March 2020: 19,980) Equity share of Rs.100/- each and fully paid-up.	19.98	19.98
	19.98	19.98

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Equity shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	(₹ in lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ in lakhs)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	19,980	19.98	19,980	19.98
Add : Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	19,980	19.98	19,980	19.98

Preference shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	(₹ in lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ in lakhs)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,000	5	5,000	5
Add : Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	5,000	5	5,000	5

(b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Allied Blenders and Distillers Ltd	19,980	100.00%	19,980	100.00%
Total	19,980	100.00%	19,980	100.00%

(c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the preference shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Allied Blenders and Distillers Ltd	5,000	100.00%	5,000	100.00%
Total	5,000	100.00%	5,000	100.00%

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares:

The Company has two class of shares equity & preference having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend declared by the Board of Directors are subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting except the case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

The Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buyback of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2024.



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024.

13 Other Income

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Liability no longer required*	0.65	0.00
Total	0.65	0.00

* on account of write back of dividend distribution tax accrued on finance costs over the years.

14 Finance costs

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost on financial liability measured at amortised cost	0.63	0.73
Total	0.63	0.73

15 Other expenses

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Auditors' remuneration - Audit Fees	0.59	0.59
Bank Charges	0.01	0.01
Rates & Taxes		0.01
Professional Fees	1.42	0.81
Total	2.01	1.42



16 Tax expense

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred taxes		
Net deferred tax expense	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-

16.1 The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before income tax expense		
Income tax expense	(1.99)	(6.71)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable income	(0.61)	(2.07)
Deferred Tax assets not created on business losses	0.61	2.07
Income tax expense	-	-



17 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Financial Assets - Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.45	3.45
Financial Liabilities - Non-current		
Borrowings	9.38	9.40
Financial Liabilities - Current		
Trade payables	43.80	42.84
Other financial liabilities	368.67	367.62

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

II. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

The fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate determined considering the incremental borrowing rate of the Company.

III. Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy. The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, current loans, borrowings, trade payables, and other current financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.



18 Financial risk management

The Company is primarily exposed to risk of fluctuations in credit quality and liquidity management which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The Company focuses on assessment of the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk has always been managed bythrough credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the . The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of loans, cash and bank balances. However such loans are given to holding company and bank balances are with reputed banks hence there is no credit risk

B 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 maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

As at 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Beyond 1 year	Total
Financial liabilities - Non current			
Borrowing	-	9.38	9.38
Financial Liabilities - Current			
Trade payables	43.80		43.80
Other financial liabilities	368.67		368.67
Total	412.47	9.38	421.84

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Beyond 1 year	Total
Financial liabilities - Non current			
Borrowing	-	9.40	9.40
Financial Liabilities - Current			
Trade payables	42.84		42.84
Other financial liabilities	367.62		367.62
Total	410.46	9.40	419.86



Chitwan Blenders & Bottlers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

19 Capital Management

a) **The capital composition is as follows:**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Gross debt	9.38	9.40
Less: Cash and bank balances	(3.45)	(3.45)
Net debt (A)	5.93	5.95
Equity (B)	(401.78)	(399.79)
Gearing ratio (A / B) (%)	-1.48%	-1.49%

b) **Net debt reconciliation**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	3.45	3.45
Non-current borrowings	9.38	9.40

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net Debt as at the beginning of the year	8.67	7.93
Cash flows		
Finance costs	0.63	0.73
Net Debt as at the end of the year	9.29	8.67



20 Related party disclosures

a) Name of the related parties and nature of relationship (where there are transactions):

Name of related party	Relationship
Allied Blenders And Distillers Limited	Holding company

(₹ in lakhs)

c) Balances with related parties

Other Payables
Advance from Allied Blenders and Distillers Ltd

	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Other Payables	43.80	42.84
Advance from Allied Blenders and Distillers Ltd	360.30	360.30



21 Earnings/ (loss) per share

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit Computation for both Basic and Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share:		
Net loss attributable to equity share holders for basic earnings/ (loss) per share	(1.99)	(2.15)
Weighted average number of equity shares:	19,980	19,980
Earnings/ (loss) per share:		
Basic & diluted (₹)	(9.95)	(10.76)
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00

22 Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Based on the information available with the Company, There are no dues outstanding in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises at the Balance sheet date. Further, no interest during the year has been paid or payable in respect thereof. This disclosure has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company.

The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year (included in Trade Payables).	-	-
The interest due thereon unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointment day during the year 2018-19.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year).	-	-
The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-

23 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

There are no contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date. (Previous year Rs. Nil)

24 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment.



25 Confirmation of balances of receivables and payables

The company was manufacturing IMF'L of different brand of different company as per contract/arrangement with them: Presently the company is working under the agreement for Tie-Up Manufacturing of IMF'L Products with Allied Blenders & Distillers Pvt. Ltd (ABD). It was also into a tie-up arrangement with USL which stood discontinued with effect from 1st day of April 2016. As per agreement for Tie-Up Manufacturing of IMF'L Products, the company will be reimbursed all eligible expenditure incurred to manufacture IMF'L of the assigned brand. As per arrangement, USL & ABD is controlling all collection from sales and payment to suppliers and for that all debtors and creditors balance in respect of sale and purchases of their products are transferred to their account.

On 05.04.2016, the State Government of Bihar imposed a ban on the wholesale and retail trade in, and consumption of foreign liquor in the State of Bihar. The amount paid to the exchequer (VAT, Licence Fees and Excise Duty) for such IMF'L products pertaining to ABD Brands has been shown as excess paid to Authorities pending refund from the State Government. A writ petition was filed for recovery of the amount paid to the exchequer which could not be sold to retailers in State of Bihar on account of Government imposition. The company was not given any advance notice of imposition of prohibition by the State of Bihar.

Detail of Current Account with Brand Owner

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
ABD		
Balance As per Ledger		
Add: Sundry Creditors (ABD Parties)	111.57	111.57
:Entry Tax Payable(ABD)	0.36	0.36
	111.93	111.93
Less: Trade Receivable (ABD Parties)		
:Security Deposits with BSBC Ltd.	10.00	10.00
:Advance 19C LICENCE FEE(ABD)	10.09	10.09
:Advance BOTTLING FEE(19B) ABD		
:Punjab National Bank	0.19	0.19
:Advance VAT (ABD)		0.00
The accompanying notes 1 to 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.		
: Advance Excise Duty (ABD)	91.65	91.65
	111.93	111.93
Total	0.00	0.00

As per our report of even date attached.

For : S.Sannigrahi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 4995/C

Manish Kumar
Chartered Accountant
CA MK Chaurasia
Partner

Membership No. 408810
UDIN: 24408810BKAUVN5174
Place : PATNA
Date: 10-07-2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RATAN LAL JAIN Digitally signed by RATAN LAL JAIN

Ratan Lal Jain
Director
DIN: 00030299

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024

ARUN BARIK Digitally signed by ARUN BARIK

Arun Barik
Director
DIN: 07130542

Place : Mumbai
Date: 09-07-2024