A PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2H, VANDHNA BUILDING
11, TOLSTOY MARG,
NEW DELHI-110 001.
TEL. : 47103350
E-mail : apuri@apuriassociates.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss(including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended on that date including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'standalone financial statements').

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 ("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 31st March 2021, the profit 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 of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and 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 accounting policies; making judgements 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 financial 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 an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure-A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flow 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2021, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2021 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure-B"

PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(g) 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 has disclosed the impact, wherever necessary, of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statement(Refer Note 36).

ii. the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standard, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

For A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654
UDIN: 21080654AAAAHJ9177

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21st July 2021

ANNEXURE-A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

1. a). The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b). All the fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   c). As per information and explanation furnished by the management all the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

2. As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed. However, discrepancies noticed (if any) on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not, granted any loans to the parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits covered by the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.

6. We have broadly reviewed the books of account relating to materials, labour and other items of cost maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act 2013 and we are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have reviewed in this regard the Cost audit reports conducted by independent Cost Accountants for the previous year. However, the Cost audit for the current year is yet to be initiated.

7. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, value added tax, central sales tax, service tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it or within such due dates as extended in view of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak.

   According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were in arrears as at the balance sheet date for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

b). According to the records of the Company, there are no dues outstanding of income tax, sales tax (including value added tax and central sales tax), service tax, goods and servies tax, duty of customs or duty of excise on account of any dispute except as follows:

Nature of Statute	Year to which it relates	Amount unpaid (excluding interest) in INR Lakhs	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961 (Income Tax on Transfer Pricing)	Assessment Year 2013-14	INR 0	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
Income Tax Act, 1961 (Income Tax Demands)	Assessment Year 2016-17	INR 682	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
Income Tax Act, 1961 (Income Tax Demands)	Assessment Year 2017-18	INR 183	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
Value Added Tax Demand	Financial Year 2014-15	INR 175	Commissioner of Value Added Tax (Appeal)

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from financial institutions or government and has not issued any debentures during the year.

9. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) but has availed short term loans during the year and the said loans have been utilized for the purposes for which they were raised.

10. Based upon the audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

11. Being a private limited company, the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company in respect managerial remuneration paid or provided.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

15. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

For A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654
UDIN: 21080654AAAAHJ9177

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21st July 2021

ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') as referred to in paragraph 2(g) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit conducted 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 Act, 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(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 the 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 Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654
UDIN: 21080654AAAAHJ9177

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21st July 2021

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

ASSETS	Notes	As at 31 March 2021 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	As at 31 March 2020 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	3A	10,546	11,315
CAPITAL-WORK-IN PROGRESS	3A	-	51
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	3B	300	327
INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT	3B	59	59
RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	3C	2,578	2,660
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
INVESTMENT	4	9,246	9,470
LOANS	5	505	186
OTHERS	6	43	93
NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS	7	1,411	773
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)		56	-
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	8	464	135
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**25,208**	**25,069**
CURRENT ASSETS			
INVENTORIES	9	5,523	6,156
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
TRADE RECEIVABLES	10	6,407	8,935
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	11	784	1,806
BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN ABOVE	12	231	217
LOANS	13	249	684
OTHERS	14	63	11
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	15	3,907	2,802
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**17,164**	**20,611**
NON CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	48	-	2
TOTAL ASSETS		**42,372**	**45,682**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	16	8,266	8,019
OTHER EQUITY	17	17,282	16,161
TOTAL EQUITY		**25,548**	**24,180**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
BORROWINGS	18	1,140	3,160
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	19	2,061	2,017
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)	8	-	20
OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	21	-	3
PROVISIONS	22	267	275
TOTAL NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES		**3,468**	**5,475**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
BORROWINGS	23	6,034	6,743
TRADE PAYABLES	24		
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES OF MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		424	324
THAN MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		2,870	4,106
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	25	3,618	4,011
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	26	388	825
PROVISIONS	27	22	17
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**13,356**	**16,026**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**42,372**	**45,682**

CORPORATE INFORMATION & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1 & 2
OTHER NOTES	3-50

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE"

FOR A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NUMBER: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 080654
PLACE:
DATE: 21/7/21

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

VIKRAM SINGH
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07153318
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

SUBRATA DUTTA
GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 02004997
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ALOK KUMAR
COMPANY SECRETARY
M. No. A26369
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

VIKASH
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	28	26,277	21,487
OTHER INCOME	29	986	1,135
TOTAL INCOME		27,263	22,622
EXPENSES			
COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED	30	10,059	8,326
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, STOCK IN TRADE AND WORK IN PROGRESS	31	(207)	(1,904)
PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE / COST OF CONTRACT MANUFACTURED GOODS		1,175	1,505
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	32	3,298	3,327
FINANCE COSTS	33	828	938
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	3A &3B	1,657	1,459
OTHER EXPENSES	34	9,887	8,921
TOTAL EXPENSES		26,697	22,572
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX		566	50
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS			
LOSS ON SALE INVESTMENT CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	50	369	-
PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT IN VALUE OF INVESTMENT CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE/(NET OFWRITTEN BACK)		(369)	369
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		566	(319)
TAX EXPENSE:			
CURRENT TAX	35	(216)	(39)
EARLIER YEARS TAX		(15)	9
DEFERRED TAX		81	227
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		416	(122)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS			
ACTUARIAL GAIN/(LOSS) ON DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION		19	(23)
INCOME TAX RELATING TO ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS		(5)	6
		-	-
B. ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED FROM PROFIT OR LOSS		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		430	(139)
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE	37		
BASIC		0.51	(0.16)
DILUTED		0.51	(0.16)
CORPORATE INFORMATION & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1 & 2		
OTHER NOTES	3-50		

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE"

FOR A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NUMBER: 009203N

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 080654
PLACE:
DATE: 21/7/21

ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

VIKRAM SINGH
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07153318
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

SUBRATA DUTTA
GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 02004997
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ALOK KUMAR
COMPANY SECRETARY
M. No. A26369
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

VIKASH
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax and after exceptional items	566	(319)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,657	1,459
Employee Stock Option Compensation Expense	-	6
Interest expense	683	819
Interest expense on Lease Liability	145	120
Interest income	(216)	(280)
Loss on Sale/Discard of Property Plant and Equipment (Net)	3	-
Gain arising on disposal of Right of Use Assets	(2)	-
Loss on sale of Govt Scrips	-	3
Provision for Impairment of investments	439	369
Bad debts / advances written off	273	80
Excess Provision Written Back	(25)	(11)
Loss/(gain) arising on Derivatives measured at FVTPL	(259)	370
Net Gain arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL	(66)	(749)
Provision/ Liability no longer required written back	(151)	(13)
Income from Guarantee	(2)	(26)
Provision for doubtful advance created/(written back)	105	246
Provision for Sales Tax Form created /(written Back)	(2)	-
Obsolete Inventory written off	159	52
Provision for Non Moving Inventory Expense/(Written Back)	(48)	47
Provision for gratuity & leave encashment	14	76
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,273**	**2,249**
Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	2,215	(390)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	520	(1,041)
(Increase)/decrease in loans	119	(144)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1,541)	(166)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(1,136)	1,649
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	422	(145)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(398)	489
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**3,474**	**2,501**
Income tax paid (net of refund received)	(870)	(241)
Prior period expenses		-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**2,604**	**2,260**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets (including capital work- in-progress)	(718)	(1,475)
Government Grant Received	-	230
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (including insurance claim rec.)	20	-
Proceeds from sale of non-current investments (Disposal of subsidiary)	2	16
Investments in bank deposits (with original maturity over 3 months)	(14)	236
Proceeds from bank deposits (with original maturity over 12 months)	(3)	724
Interest received (revenue)	68	152
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**(645)**	**(117)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from short-term borrowings	(738)	2,824
Proceeds/(Repayment) from long-term borrowings	(2,125)	(1,678)
Proceeds From Issue of Shares (Including Share Premium)	939	27
Principal Portion of Lease Liability Paid	(269)	(323)
Interest Portion of Lease Liability paid	(145)	(120)
Interest paid	(670)	(814)
Dividend paid	-	(802)
Dividend tax paid	-	(165)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**(3,008)**	**(1,051)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**(1,051)**	**1,092**
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,059	(33)
Cash & cash equivalents at year end	8	1,059
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(1,051)	1,092

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Notes

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows".
2. Figures in brackets indicates cash outflow.
3. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year consist of the following:

Cash on hand	2	3
Balance with banks		
- in current accounts	782	1,800
Deposits with maturity of less than three months	-	3
Bank overdrafts used for cash management purpose	(776)	(747)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**8**	**1,059**

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE"

FOR A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NUMBER: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 089664
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 21/7/21

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

VIKRAM SINGH
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07153318
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ALOK KUMAR
COMPANY SECRETARY
M. No. A26369
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SUBRATA DUTTA
GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 02004997
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

VIKASH
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (RS.)
Balance as at 1 April 2019	7,992
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	27
Balance as at 31 March 2020	8,019
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year*	247
Balance as at 31 March 2021	8,266

* Net of 41,550 equity shares held as treasury shares by Organic India Employees Welfare Trust for issuance to employees of the Company under Organic India Private Limited Employee Share Purchase Scheme 2021(Refer Note 46)

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	RESERVES & SURPLUS				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	TOTAL
	SECURITIES PREMIUM RESERVE	GENERAL RESERVE	STOCK OPTION OUTSTANDING	RETAINED EARNINGS	REMEASUREMENTS OF THE NET DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (NET OF TAX)	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,741	163	72	15,280	5	17,261
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(122)	-	(122)
Employee Stock Options Compensation (Refer Note No. 45)	-	-	6	-	-	6
Addition on account of issue of equity shares under Employees Stock Option Plan	76	-	(76)	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earnings		1		(1)	-	-
Transfer to General Reserve on cancellation of options issued under Employees Stock Option Plan	-	2	(2)	-	-	-
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	76	3	(72)	(123)	(17)	(133)
Dividends (including Corporate Dividend Tax)	-			(967)	-	(967)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,817	166	-	14,190	(12)	16,161
Profit for the year				416		416
Employee Stock Options Compensation (Refer Note No. 45)	-	-	691	-	-	691
Addition on account of issue of equity shares under Employees Share Purchase Scheme	691	-	(691)	-	-	-
Transfer to General Reserve on cancellation of options issues under Employees Stock Option Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	14	14
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	691	-	-	416	14	1,121
Dividends (including Corporate Dividend Tax)	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2,508	166	-	14,606	2	17,282

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE"

FOR A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NUMBER: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: [illegible]

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 21/7/21

VIKRAM SINGH
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07153318
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ALOK KUMAR
COMPANY SECRETARY
M. No. A26369
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SUBRATA DUTTA
GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 02004997
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

VIKASH
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

1. Company Overview

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') domiciled in India was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, on 17th February 1997. The Company is engaged in the business of processing, manufacturing and marketing of certified organic Tulsi herbal infusions, herbal supplements, Ayurvedic medicines and other organic food products and spices. During the previous year, the Company has shifted from Trading to solely Contract Manufacturing of certain Finished Goods.

During the previous year, the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance had issued the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) (Amendment) Rules, 2019 on 05th December 2019 where under FDI upto 100% was allowed in contract manufacturing activity under the automatic route. Manufacturing activities may be either self-manufacturing by the investee entity or contract manufacturing in India through a legally tenable contract, whether on principal to principal or principal to agent basis. Prior to the introduction of the said rules, there was no separate provision related to FDI in contract manufacturing under the consolidated FDI policy. With the introduction of these rules, the Company's current activities are fully covered within the ambit of manufacturing (including contract manufacturing) for which FDI upto 100% is permissible under the automatic route.

The Company's registered office is situated at New Delhi. The Company has manufacturing facilities at Barabanki and Rath.

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2021 were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on 20th July 2021.

2. Basis for Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

A. Basis of preparation of financial statements and Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values and certain Property, Plant & equipment and Right of use asset at revalued amount.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs, unless otherwise stated. Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes to these financial statements.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B. Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Employee Benefits:
Provision for employee benefits in the nature of gratuity and unpaid leave balance is estimated on actuarial basis using a number of assumptions which include assumptions for discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates, attrition rates for employees, return on planned assets, etc. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of these provisions. Key assumptions are disclosed in Note 44.

(ii) Taxes on Income

Income Tax:
Tax expense is calculated using applicable tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted. In arriving at taxable profit and tax bases of assets and liabilities the Company adjusts taxability of amounts in accord3ance with tax enactments, case law and opinions of tax counsel, as relevant. Where differences arise on tax assessment, these are booked in the period in which they are agreed or on final closure of assessment.

Deferred Tax:
Deferred Tax assets are recognised only to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised and are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that related tax benefit well be realised.

(iii) Assets retirement obligation (ARO):
The liability for assets retirement obligation are recognized when the Company has obligation to perform store/shop restoration activity. The recognition and measurement of ARO involves th+e use of estimates and assumptions which include the timing of handing over the licensed premises which would depend upon the lease period, the carpet area and pre-tax rate applied for discounting.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets:
The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected credit loss rates. 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.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(v) Depreciation/ amortization, useful lives and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets:
Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortization for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(vi) Provisions:
Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(vii) Right-of-use assets and lease liability

The Company has exercised judgement in determining the lease term as the noncancelable term of the lease, together with the impact of options to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. Where the rate implicit in the lease is not readily available, an incremental borrowing rate is applied. This incremental borrowing rate reflects the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar nature and value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Determination of the incremental borrowing rate requires estimation.

(viii) Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19):

The COVID-19 pandemic is an evolving human tragedy declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with adverse impact on economy and business. Supply Chain disruptions in India as a result of the outbreak started with restrictions on movement of goods, closure of borders etc., in several states followed by a nationwide lockdown from the 25th of March 2020 announced by the Indian Government and various state government from time to time, to stem the spread of COVID-19. Due to this the operations of the Company got disrupted from time to time. In light of these circumstances, the Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of financial assets, inventory, receivables, advances, property plant and equipment, Intangibles etc. as well as liabilities accrued. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has used internal and external information and based on current estimates the Company expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered and there is no significant impact on liabilities accrued. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C. Current vs 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,
- 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 terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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.

D. Significant Accounting Policies

(a). Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost comprises of all cost of purchase, interest cost up to the date of construction, expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Subsequent expenditures relating to Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

(ii) The Company has adopted component accounting, wherever applicable, and identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the asset separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over the lower of the useful life of the component and that of the principal asset; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

(iii) Depreciation is recognized on a Straight-line basis over the useful life as specified under Schedule II of the Act, as given below except for leasehold improvements being considered as part of building and depreciated over the period of 30 years as leases will be renewed and kept for longer period.

Particulars	Useful Life
Building-Factory Buildings	30 Years
Building other than Factory Buildings	60 Years
Leasehold Improvements other than improvements being considered as part of building	Over the period of lease
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Plant and Equipment	3 Years to 15 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Electrical Installation and Equipment (Including air conditioner and cooling equipment)	10 Years
Vehicle	8 Years
Computers	3 Years

Double shift Depreciation is provided for the eligible assets as per Schedule II of the Act as the factory is being operated on double shift basis.

(iv) The residual value of all depreciable assets, being negligible, except in case of building, is estimated at Nil. The residual value of building is considered at 5% of cost.

(v) Leasehold land is acquired under finance lease from Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation for perpetuity and has been reclassified as Right-of-use assets as per Ind AS 116 Leases. Company has depreciated its leasehold property over the period of 90 years.

(vi) The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

(vii) Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for intended use on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as "Capital Work- in- Progress".

(viii) The present value of the expected cost for the de-commissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and provisions for further information about the recorded asset retirement obligation.

(b). Intangible Assets

(i) Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with the notified Ind AS– 38 on "Intangible Assets".

(ii) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(iii) Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

(iv) Amortization is calculated using straight line method to allocate cost over the useful economic life of the assets mentioned below:

Particulars	Useful Life
Computer Software	5 Years
Trade Mark (Except for Patents which has been taken as infinite)	10 Years

(c). 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. The 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 company 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/ forecasts, the company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(d). Right of Use Asset(ROU)/Leases

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lease accounting model for lessee and requires the lessee to recognize right-of-use-assets (ROU assets) and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is low value in nature.

Company as a lessee

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 Leases and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the Modified Retrospective Approach under which the Lease liabilities are recognized based on incremental borrowing rate on the initial application date i.e. 1st April, 2019 and same amount is recognized for ROU assets. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The Company has applied the practical expedient by not reassessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. Instead applied the standards only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest on the lease liability and reduced for the lease payments made and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the ROU asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

The ROU asset is initially recognised 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. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The ROU asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of the ROU asset. The estimated useful lives of the ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(e). 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

Financial assets include investments, trade receivables, advances other than trade and capital related, security deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Subsequent Measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at 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. The company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to an associate and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

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

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- 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. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the group could be required to repay.

<u>Investment in Subsidiaries and Associates</u>

The Company has accounted for its investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and associates at cost less impairment.

<u>Other Investments</u>

All other investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The company has established a provision that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities primarily comprise of borrowings, trade payables and deposits.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

At initial recognition all financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable transaction cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

(iii) Treasury Shares

The Company has created an Organic India Employees Welfare Trust (trust) for the administration of providing share-based payment to its employees, and thus the trust has been treated as its extension(branch) and accordingly, all the assets and liabilities of the trust are accounted as assets and liability of the Company after eliminating the treasury shares of the Company held by the Trust on the basis that the Trust is merely acting as an agent of the Company.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in general reserve. Share options exercised during the year are satisfied with treasury shares.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset 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 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss except in case where Holding and subsidiary relationship exists, where it is adjusted against equity or in the statement of profit and loss proportionately based on the initial recognition of the said liability.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(v) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognized 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.

(f). Inventories

Inventories (including stock-in-transit) are stated at lower of cost being ascertained on weighted average cost basis and net realizable value. Cost of Finished goods includes cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Work-in-Progress is valued at cost based on stage completion.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

No valuation is done for damaged stock since its realizable value, if any, is negligible.

(g). Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translations

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains and losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit or Loss are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit or Loss, respectively).

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

(h). Revenue form Contracts with Customers

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods(up to 31st October 2019) and related services. Post 31st October 2019, the Company has also started contract manufacturing activities.

i) Revenue is recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates, rebate for expiry and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue from Sale of Products or Services are recognised at a point of time on which the performance obligation is satisfied.

ii) Insurance claims/Government Claims, as disclosed under miscellaneous income, are accounted for as and when processed and accepted by the Insurance Companies/Government Authorities.

iii) Dividend income from investments is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

iv) Interest income is accounted for by using effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial assets. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flow by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(i). Government Grants

Grants received from Government are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received upon by the Company complying with the conditions attached to the grant.

Accordingly, government grants:
(a). related to or used for assets, are deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.
(b). related to incurring specific expenditures are taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss on the same basis and in the same periods as the expenditures incurred.
(c). by way of financial assistance on the basis of certain qualifying criteria are recognised as they become receivable.

In the unlikely event that a grant previously recognised is ultimately not received, it is treated as a change in estimate and the amount cumulatively recognised is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss except in case of grant related to assets shall be recognized by increasing the carrying amount of the asset and cumulative depreciation that should have been recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss to date in the absence of grant shall be recognized immediately.

Export incentives are accounted for on accrual basis as and when processed and admitted by the concerned authorities. Income on sale of import licenses is accounted for at the time of sale due to uncertainties involved. However, all losses on account of such sales affected before the finalization of accounts have been accounted following the conservative accounting principle.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(j). Employee Benefits

(i) Short-Term Employee Benefits
The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.
The Company makes specified monthly contribution towards Provident Fund. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plan
A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.
All employees are covered under Employees' Gratuity Scheme which is a defined benefit plan. The Company contributes to an approved Employees' Gratuity Fund maintained on behalf of the Company which is subsequently paid by the fund to the Life Insurance Corporation of India as per actuarial valuation. The shortfall in payment, if any, from actuarial valuation is provided for in the accounts.

The liability in respect of gratuity is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation to determine the amount of deficit or surplus. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) is determined as the amount of the deficit or surplus, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) is recognised in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit costs are recognised as follows:
a) Service cost in the statement of profit and loss
b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in the statement of profit and loss
c) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) in other comprehensive income

Compensated leave of absence
Accrual for leave encashment benefit is based on actuarial valuation as on the date of balance sheet in pursuance of the Company's leave rules.

(k). Share-Based Payments

i. Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Equity-settled share-based payments to eligible employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. The details regarding determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based payments transactions are set out in Note 45.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Groups estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflect the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Stock Option Outstanding Account.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

ii. Employee Share Purchase Scheme (ESPS):

These are in the nature of employee benefit wherein the select employees shall be allowed to purchase the Company's equity shares at the fair value on the grant cum allotment date on an upfront basis subject to certain performance conditions to be fulfilled by the said employees subsequent to the share(s) purchased. These are recognized at fair value of shares granted and allotted as employee benefit expense over the period of employee serving relevant period. The details regarding determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based payments transactions are set out in note no. 46.

(I). Tax Expenses

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. Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity. In which case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example;

(a) How it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or
(b) How the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements 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.. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the future tax consequences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

(m). Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company as adjusted by the after tax amount of dividends and interest recognised in the period in respect of dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(n). Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. 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 recognized as a finance cost.

Assets retirement obligation (ARO)

The Company records a provision for assets retirement obligation towards store/ shop restoration activity. Assets retirement obligation are provided at the present value of future expenditure using a current pre-tax rate expected to be incurred to fulfill ARO and are recognized as part of the cost of the underlying assets. Any change in the present value of the expenditure, other than unwinding of discount on the provision, is reflected as adjustment to the provision and the corresponding asset. The change in the provision due to the unwinding of discount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(o). Contingent liabilities

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

(p). Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques on hand, cash in transit, balance with banks in current accounts, balance in deposit accounts 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. Bank overdrafts are shown under Short Term Borrowings in the Balance Sheet but netted off against cash and cash equivalent in Cash Flow Statement.

(q). Dividend Distribution

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

(r). Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(s). Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as cross currency swaps and forward contracts and options to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates and exchange rates. Such derivative financials instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(t). Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, as defined in Ind AS-23 – "Borrowing Costs" are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(u). Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

a) The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,

b) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,

c) The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

d) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

e) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the standalone balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

i) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or

ii) Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, Or

iii) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

(v). Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards.

MCA issued a notification dated 24th March, 2021 to amend Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Company in its financial statements. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting 1st April, 2021.

On 18 June 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has also notified new Company (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 and carried out amendments to the following accounting standards

a. Ind AS 116 Leases – The amendments extend the benefits of the COVID 19 related rent concession that were introduced last year (which allowed lessees to recognize covid 19 related rent concessions as income rather than as lease modification) from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022.

b. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – The amendment provides a practical expedient for assessment of contractual cash flow test, which is one of the criteria for being eligible to measure a financial asset at amortised cost, for the changes in the financial assets that may arise as a result of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform along. An additional temporary exception from applying hedge accounting is also added for Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

c. Ind AS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements– The amendment substitutes the item (d) mentioned in paragraph BI as 'Classification and measurement of financial instruments. The term 'financial asset' has been replaced with 'financial instruments.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

d. Ind AS 102 Share Based Payment - The amendments to this standard are made in reference to the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting under Ind AS in terms of defining the term 'Equity Instrument' which shall be applicable for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

e. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations –The amendment substitutes the definition of 'assets' and 'liabilities' in accordance with the definition given in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS for qualifying the recognition criteria as per acquisition method.

f. Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts–The amendment covers the insertion of certain paragraphs in the standard in order to maintain consistency with IFRS 4 and also incorporates the guidance on accounting treatment for amendments due to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

g. Ind AS 105 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations –The amendment substitutes the definition of —'fair value less costs to sell' with 'fair value less costs of disposal' shall be substituted

h. Ind AS 106 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources – The amendment has been made in reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards in respect of expenditures that shall not be recognized as exploration and evaluation assets.

i. Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Recognition, Presentation and Disclosure – The amendment clarifies the certain additional disclosures to be made on account of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform like (i) the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform, (ii) the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing the transition.

j. Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements – In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in Ind AS 103, respective changes have been made in Ind AS 111.

k. Ind AS 114 Regulatory Deferral Accounts – The amendment clarifies that an entity may only change its accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, and impairment and derecognition of regulatory deferral account balances if the change makes the financial statements more relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and no less reliable.

l. Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Certain amendments have been made in order to maintain consistency with number of paragraphs of IFRS 15.

m. Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in Ind AS 114 and to substitute the word 'Framework' with the 'Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting in Ind AS', respective changes have been made in the standard.

n. Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment –The amendment has been made by substituting the words 'Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use' with 'Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use'.

o. Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting –The amendments to this standard are made in reference to the conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting in Ind AS.

p. Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets–The amendment substitutes the definition of term 'Liability' as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

q. Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets - The amendment substitutes the definition of term 'Asset' as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards.

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's standalone financial statements. However, the Company has adopted the changes to Ind AS 116 as above for the year ended 31st March 2021 as notified.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3A. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

a. Reconciliation of carrying amount

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Plant and Equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total Tangible Assets	Total Capital work-in-progress (Refer Note 1)
Gross carrying value											
As at April 01, 2019	1,596	764	4,369	290	228	57	5,197	20	132	12,653	319
Add/Less: Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases"	-	(764)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(764)	-
Add: Additions made during the year	12	-	23	220	224	45	685	-	132	1,341	612
Less: Disposals /adjustments during the year	-	-	(159)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(160)	(880)
As at March 31, 2020	1,608	-	4,233	509	452	102	5,882	20	264	13,070	51
Add: Additions made during the year	2	-	27	145	51	7	154	-	34	420	10
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	0	-	-	(99)	-	-	(99)	(61)
As at March 31, 2021	**1,610**	-	**4,260**	**654**	**503**	**109**	**5,937**	**20**	**298**	**13,391**	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses											
As at April 01, 2019	-	21	79	64	41	16	467	17	81	786	-
Add/Less: Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases"		(21)								(21)	
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	140	121	30	14	636	2	48	991	-
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
As at March 31, 2020	-	-	219	184	71	30	1,103	19	129	1,755	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	140	181	48	18	662	0	49	1,097	
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	0	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)	
As at March 31, 2021	-	-	**359**	**365**	**119**	**48**	**1,758**	**19**	**178**	**2,845**	-
Net carrying value											
As at March 31, 2021	**1,610**	-	**3,901**	**289**	**384**	**61**	**4,179**	**1**	**120**	**10,546**	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,608	-	4,014	325	381	72	4,779	1	135	**11,315**	51

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Notes

1 Capital work in progress

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 01-04-2019	Additions During the year	Capitalised during the year	As on 31-03-2020	Additions During the year	Capitalised during the year	As on 31-03-2021
Building Under Construction	5	18	12	11	-	11	-
Plant & Machinery under erection	279	309	560	28	6	34	-
Furniture & Fixtures	-	65	65	-	-	-	-
Incidental Expenses Pending Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Salaries and Wages	(15)	71	70	4	-		-
-Contribution to Provident & Other funds	2	1	-	-	-	4	-
- Employees Stock Compensation Expenses	15	-	-	-	-		-
-Interest Expense(net of income)	-	28	26	2	-	2	-
-Travelling & Coneyance	2	3	5	-	-	-	-
-Depreciation	-	24	22	2	-	2	-
-Legal & Professional	24	54	76	2	4	6	-
-(Gain) / Loss on Exchange Fluctuation	(1)	-	(1)	0	-	-	0
-Others	8	39	45	2	-	2	-
Total	319	612	880	51	10	61	-

2. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognized as at 1st April, 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment as per the details given below:

As at April 01, 2016	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Plant and Equipments	Vehicles	Computers
Gross carrying value	1,592	-	132	-	101	44	927	23	116
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	40	-	50	31	412	15	92
Net carrying value	1,592	-	92	-	51	13	515	8	24

PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3B. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

a. Reconciliation of carrying amount

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Intangible Assets					Intangible Assets under Develpoment		
	Software	Product Formulations	Trademarks	Web sites	Total	Software	Trademark	Total
Gross carrying value								
As at April 01, 2019	323	121	14	1	459	8	41	49
Add: Additions made during the year	8	-	-	-	8	-	10	10
Less: Disposals /adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	331	121	14	1	467	8	51	59
Add: Additions made during the year	41	-	2	-	43	3	6	9
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(6)	(9)
As at March 31, 2021	**372**	**121**	**16**	**1**	**510**	**8**	**51**	**59**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses								
As at April 01, 2019	74	-	1	-	75	-	-	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	63	-	2	-	65	-	-	-
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	137	-	3	-	140	-	-	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	68	-	2	-	70	-	-	
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2021	**205**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**210**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net carrying value								
As at March 31, 2021	**167**	**121**	**11**	**1**	**300**	**8**	**51**	**59**
As at March 31, 2020	194	121	11	1	327	8	51	59

Notes:

1. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognized as at 1st April, 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the intangible assets as per the details given below:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

As at April 01, 2016	Computer Software	Total Intangible Assets
Gross carrying value	19	19
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	8	8
Net carrying value	**11**	**11**

3C. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Gross Carrying Value	Leasehold Land	Leasehold Premises	Total Right Of Use Assets
As at April 01, 2019	-	-	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases"	742	-	742
Add: Additions on account of transition to Ind AS 116 "Leases	-	874	874
Add: Additions made during the year	-	1,471	1,471
Less: Disposals /Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**742**	**2,345**	**3,087**
Add: Additions made during the year	18	420	438
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	(115)	(115)
As at March 31, 2021	**760**	**2,650**	**3,410**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2019	-	-	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	8	419	427
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**8**	**419**	**427**
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	8	481	489
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	(84)	(84)
As at March 31, 2021	**16**	**816**	**832**
Net Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2021	**744**	**1,834**	**2,578**
As at March 31, 2020	734	1,926	2,660

Notes:

1. Leasehold land is acquired under finance lease from Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation. Hence company has depreciated its leasehold land over the period of 90 years retrospectively. There is no future obligation/lease payment to be made in relation to finance lease mentioned above. Accordingly, there is no reconciliation between future minimum lease payments and their present value as on 31st March 2021.

2. Leasehold Premises represent properties taken on lease for its offices, retail outlets and warehouses accounted for in accordance with principles of Ind AS 116 'Leases'.

3. Ind AS 116 Leases:

(i) The Company's lease asset primarily consist of leases for land and buildings for retail outlets, offices and warehouses having different lease terms. Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate as on the date of transition and has measured Right of Use Assets at an amount equal to lease liability adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. This has resulted in recognising Right of Use Assets INR 874 Lakhs and lease liability of INR 849 Lakhs as on transition date i.e 1st April 2019.

(ii) The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment.

(b) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application and for leases with variable rentals.

(c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

(d) Applied the practical expedient by not reassessing whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. Instead applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

(e) Applied the practical expedient by not considering rent concessions occuring as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic that meets the conditions in paragraph 46B of Ind AS - 116 as lease modifications. The amount of INR 144 Lakhs (Previous Year: NIL) has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to reflect the change is lease payments for the reporting period that arise for the said rent concessions.

(e) Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

(iii) The following is the carrying value of lease liability and movement thereof during the year ended 31st March, 2021 & 31st March, 2020:

Transition impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases"	849
Additions during the year	1,437
Finance cost accrued during the year	148
Deletions during the year	-
Payment of lease liabilities	443
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,991**
Additions during the year	352
Finance cost accrued during the year	145
Deletions during the year	(32)
Reversal of lease liabilities (on account of rent concessions due to COVID-19)	144
Payment of lease liabilities	413
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,899**

(iv) The adoption of the new standard had also resulted in decrease in profit before tax for the previous year by INR 61 Lakhs (Increase in Depreciation expense and finance cost by INR 395 Lakhs and INR 120 Lakhs respectively with corresponding decrease in other expense by INR 454 Lakhs). The effect of this adoption was insignificant on earnings per share. Ind AS 116 had also resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments by INR 443 Lakhs each. Total Deferred tax expense and deferred tax liabilities were decreased by INR 15 Lakhs.

(v) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 8.0% p.a. (Previous Year 8.0% p.a.

(vi) Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was as follows (refer note 34):

For the year ended 31st March 2021	122
For the year ended 31st March 2020	147

(vii) The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
4 NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
Investments measured at Cost		
Investment in Equity Instruments (Fully paid up)		
Unquoted		
Investment in Overseas Wholly-Owned Subsidiary		
23,802 (Previous Year 23,802) fully paid & Non Assessable Shares of Organic India USA, LLC*	6,878	6,878
Investment in Indian Subsidiary Companies		
Nil (Previous Year 1,600,000) Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up of Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited**	-	371
Investment in Associate Companies		
2,328 (Previous Year 2,328) Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up of Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	14	14
Total Investments measured at cost	6,892	7,263
Investments measured at Fair value through Profit & Loss		
Investment in Associate Companies		
9% 11,908,623 (Previous Year 11,908,623) Optional Convertible Debentures of Rs 10 each of Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	2,354	2,189
Total Investments measured at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	2,354	2,189
Investments measured at Amortised Cost		
Investment in Debentures		
Unsecured		
Investment in Subsidiary Companies		
6% 5,687,538 (Previous Year Nil) Optionally Convertible Debentures of Rs 10 each of Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	-	389
Investment in Others		
6% 5,687,538 (Previous Year Nil) Optionally Convertible Debentures of Rs 10 each of Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	439	-
Total Investments measured at Amortised Cost	439	389
Total Non Current Investments	9,685	9,841
Less: Investment Classified as Asset Held for Sale (Refer Note 48)	-	371
Less: Provision for impairment in the value of investments	(439)	-
Total Non-Current Investments	9,246	9,470
* Includes deemed interest on loan given and guarantee premium recognised as per Ind AS 109	143	143
** Includes equity component of the investment in 6% Optionally Convertible Debentures as per Ind AS 109	-	211
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	9,685	9,470
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	439	-

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 (Amount in INR Lakhs)	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020 (Amount in INR Lakhs)
Category-wise Non-Current Investment		
Financial assets measued at cost	6,892	6,892
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprenhive income		-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,354	2,189
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	439	389
Total Non-Current Investment	9,685	9,470

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
5 NON-CURRENT LOANS*		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	167	176
Advance to Employees	338	-
Other Loans	-	10
	505	186
***Break up**		
Loans considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	505	186
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loans - credit impaired	-	-
Total	505	186
Less: Allowance for doubtful Loans	-	-
Total Loans	505	186
6 OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Other non-current bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity more than 12 months*	21	17
Interest accrued on loans and deposits	-	9
Forwards Contracts/Options Recoverable	22	67
	43	93
* under lien against bank guarantees and forward contracts with banks	21	16
7 NON -CURRENT TAX ASSETS		
Opening balance of Advance Tax (Net)	772	571
Less: Current tax payable for the year	(216)	(39)
Add: Taxes paid	870	241
Less: Tax provision for earlier years	(15)	-
Closing balance of Advance Tax (Net)	1,411	773
Advance Income Tax (net of provision of income tax)	1,411	773
Total non current tax assets	1,411	773
8 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/(ASSET)(NET)		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Lease Liabilities	(478)	(501)
Bonus and Exgratia Payable	(38)	(30)
Provision for retirement benefits	(25)	(24)
Provision for Leave Encashment	(41)	(39)
Other Disallowances under section 43B of IT Act	(2)	(3)
	(133)	(107)
Provision for Non Moving Inventory	-	(12)
Discounting of Security Deposits	(13)	(13)
Discounting of Loan and Investments	(107)	(47)
Guarantee Obligations	(15)	(16)
Asset retirement obligation	(8)	(7)
Carry Forward losses	(40)	-
Fair Value change in Derivative Instruments	(30)	(95)
Other timing differences	(67)	(60)
Depreciation and Amortization	723	776
Fair Value change in Investments	217	202
Reclass of deferred tax asset on gratuity*	1	(4)
Total deferred tax assets	(56)	20
* Impact has been taken to other comprehensive income.		
9 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Advance for capital goods	38	75
Prepaid expenses		
- Prepaid Lease Rentals	-	59
- Prepaid Employee Share Purchase Compensation	414	-
Others	12	1
	464	135

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
10 INVENTORIES		
Raw Materials	765	1,507
Packing Material	860	805
Work in Progress	1,341	789
Finished Goods		
- Manufactured	1,752	2,626
Consumables & Promotional Items	110	189
Goods in Transit- Finished Goods	695	166
Goods in Transit- Raw Material & Packaging	-	121
	5,523	6,203
Less: Provision for Non Moving Inventory	-	(47)
Total inventories	5,523	6,156

- As per inventory taken,valued and certified by the Management
* During the previous year, the Company had shifted to contract manufacturing from trading of certain finished goods (Refer Note 1) and all the finished goods inventory as on 31st March 2020 were grouped as finished goods manufactured as it was not practically feasible to bifurcate any old finished goods traded, if any, lying unsold as on 31st March 2020.

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
11 TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	6,407	8,935
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	508	315
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	107
	6,915	9,357
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(508)	(422)
	6,407	8,935
Due from Related Parties		
- M/s Organic India USA LLC (Subsidiary)	1,939	1,347
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited (Holding)	341	518
- M/s Clean Program Corp (Fellow Subsidiary)	83	70
- M/s Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited (Entity controlled by directors)	21	1
- M/s LEV True Wellness Private Limited	0	0
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co.Limited	0	0
- M/s Organic India Foundation	0	0
- Nutriwel Health India Private Limited (Associate)	77	76
Total trade receivables from related parties	2,461	2,012
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Net Trade Receivables from Related Parties	2,461	2,012

The trade receivables have been recorded at their respective carrying amounts and are not considered to be materially different from their fair values as these are expected to realise within a short period from the date of balance sheet. All of the Company's trade receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment. Certain trade receivables were found to be impaired and an allowance for expected credit loss of Rs. INR 508 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. INR 422 Lakhs) has been recorded.

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balances with banks		
-In Current Accounts	782	1,800
Deposits with maturity of less than three months*	-	3
Cash on hand	2	3
	784	1,806
* under lien against bank guarantees and forward contracts with banks	-	3

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
13 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months*	231	217
	231	217
* under lien against bank guarantees, Letter of credits and forward contracts with banks	231	217

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
14 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS*		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	70	44
Advances to Employees	129	84
Loans to Related Parties	-	558
Other Loans	50	-
	249	686
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	-	(2)
	249	684
***Break up**		
Loans considered good - Secured		-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	249	684
Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	2
Loans - credit impaired		-
Total	249	686
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(2)
Total Loans	249	684
15 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS		
Interest accrued on loans and deposits	-	7
Forwards Contracts/Options Recoverable	63	4
	63	11
16 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Prepaid expenses		
- Prepaid Lease Rentals	-	38
- Prepaid Employee Share Purchase Compensation	275	-
- Other Prepaid Expenses	92	77
Advance to Supplier		
- Considered Good	440	261
- Considered Doubtful	21	-
Advance Statutory Dues		
Goods and Services Tax Input Credit Recoverable	2,523	1,946
Balance with Government Authorities	256	256
Grant Receivable		
- Duty Drawback Receivable	22	32
- MEIS Scrips Receivable	299	192
	3,928	2,802
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Advances	(21)	-
	3,907	2,802

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

17 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020	
	No of Shares	*(Amount in INR Lakhs.)*	No of Shares	*(Amount in INR Lakhs.)*
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL				
Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	8,94,00,000	8,940	8,94,00,000	8,940
	8,94,00,000	8,940	8,94,00,000	8,940
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up*	8,26,60,947	8,266	8,01,91,300	8,019
	8,26,60,947	8,266	8,01,91,300	8,019

* Net of 41,550 equity shares held as treasury shares by Organic India Employees Welfare Trust (acting as an agent of the Company) for issuance to employees of the Company under Organic India Private Limited Employee Share Purchase Scheme 2021(Refer Note 2 (e)(iii) & Note 46)

a). Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to dividends as and when the Company declares and pays dividend after obtaining shareholders approval. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees.

The Board has not proposed any dividend for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021 (31st March, 2020, INR nil per equity share).

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

b). Shares held by holding / Ultimate holding and/or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of the equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by holding are as below:

Equity Shares	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020	
	No of Shares	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	No of Shares	(Amount in INR Lakhs)
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited (Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each)	4,25,03,469	4,250	4,25,03,469	4,250

c). The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is set out below:

Name of shareholder	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020	
	No of Shares	% of shareholding	No of Shares	% of shareholding
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up				
OI (India) Holdings, LLC	3,66,54,900	44.34%	3,66,54,900	45.71%
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	4,25,03,469	51.39%	4,25,03,469	53.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

d). The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is set out below:

Particulars	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020	
	No of Shares	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	No of Shares	(Amount in INR Lakhs)
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up				
Number of shares in the beginning	8,01,91,300	8,019	7,99,17,633	7,992
Add: Shares issued on exercise of Employee Stock Options*	-	-	2,73,667	27
Add: Shares issued under Employee Share Purchase Scheme**	25,11,197	251	-	-
Less: Treasury Shares Held by Organic India Employees Welfare Trust**	(41,550)	(4)	-	-
Number of shares at the end	8,26,60,947	8,266	8,01,91,300	8,019

*During the year, the Company has allotted Nil (Previus Year: 273,667) equity shares to the eligible employees against Nil (Previous Year: 273,667) share options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan.

**During the year the Company has allotted 25,11,197 Equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 28/- per equity share aggregating to Rs. 9,54,25,486 fully paid up to employees through Organic India Employees Welfare Trust pursuant to the Organic India Private Limited Employee Share Purchase Scheme 2021. Out of the said allotted equity shares, 41,550 equity shares held by Organic India Employees Welfare Trust as on 31st March 2021 for issuance to employees of the Company under Organic India Private Limited Employee Share Purchase Scheme 2021 have been treated as treasury shares and reduced from the equity. (Refer Note 46)

d). Shares reserved for issue under Employee Stock Options (ESOP)
Refer Note No. 45 in respect of details of shares reserved for issue under ESOP.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
18 OTHER EQUITY		
Reserves & Surplus		
General Reserve	166	166
Securities Premium Reserve	2,508	1,817
Retained Earnings	14,606	14,189
Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Plans	2	(11)
	17,282	16,161

Nature and purpose of each reserves

a) General reserve

This reserve represents appropriation of Profits after dividend from Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss at each year end. The same can be utilized by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Securities premium reserve

The amount received in excess of face value of equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium Reserve. In case of equity-settled share based payment transactions, the difference between fair value on grant date and nominal value of share is accounted as securities premium reserve.

c) Stock Option Outstanding Account

This reserve relates to Stock Options Granted by the company to its employees under Organic India Private Limited Employee Stock Option Plan(ESOP) 2016. This reserve is transferred to Securities Premium Reserve and Retained Earnings on exercise or cancellation of the vested options.

d) Retained Earning

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

e) Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Plans

Differences between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

19 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS		
Secured		
Term Loan		
From Banks		
- Citi Bank NA*	2,360	4,015
- Standard Chartered Bank *	824	1,294
	3,184	5,309
Less: Current Maturity of Long Term Debt shown under Note no 25	(2,044)	(2,149)
	1,140	3,160

* Details of Term Loans are as follows:

Particulars	Purpose and Terms of Repayment	Securities Provided	Rate Of Interest	Upto 1 year	1-5 years
CITI Bank*	(a) Purpose: For financing the capital expenditure for new factory at UPSIDC during FY 2017-2018 (b) Repayable in 16 equal quarterly installments of USD 5,37,109 each commencing from November 2018 and ending August 2022.	(a) First Pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets of the Company (Present and future) (b) First Pari passu charge on entire immovable fixed assets of the Company (Present and future)	2.9% p.a. including hedging of Libor.	1,573	787
Standard Chartered Bank	(a) Purpose: For financing the capital expenditure for new factory at UPSIDC during FY 2017-2018 (b) Repayable in 17 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 1,17,64,706 each commencing from October 2018 and ending January 2022.	(a) first pari passu charge by way of equitable mortgage over factory land & building situated at Agro Park, UPSIDC Near Kursi Road Barabanki. (b) over entire movable fixed assets of Company along with those created at new plant. (c) first pari passu charge by way of equitable mortgage over land and building at Plot no 266, Faizabad road, Kamta, Post Chinhat, Lucknow - 227105	The loan carry interest rate of 6.1% per annum. The Company has further entered in to a cross currency swap agreement with the bank and converted its loan to a equivalent foreign currency loan with interest rate @ 2.9% on the outstanding foreign currency amount.	471	353

The Company has been regular in payment of principal and interest as stipulated in respect of the above mentioned loans.

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
20 NON-CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Security Deposits Received	366	223
Lease Liability	1,573	1,608
Forwards Contracts/Options and Swap Payables	84	138
Guarantee Obligations*	38	48
	2,061	2,017

* Represents the fair value of the corporate guarantee as per Ind AS - 109 amounting to USD 30 Lakhs issued in favour of Citi Bank N.A. with respect to the loan availed by its wholly owned subsidiary Organic India USA, LLC.

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
21 OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Interest - Non Current	-	3
	-	3

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
22 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity	97	111
- Leave Encashment	142	137
Others		
Provision for Asset Retirement Obligations*	28	27
	267	275

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

a) Provision for asset retirement obligation- A provision has been recognised for asset retirement obligation costs associated with the stores taken on operating lease by the Company. The Company is committed to handover the vacant stores in the same condition as it was handed over by the licensor at the expiry of those leases. The Company has estimated an average cost (per unit) for decommissioning the said stores based on past trends and provided for asset retirement obligation.

***Movement in Provision Asset Retirement Obligation during the year:**

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
Balance at the beginning	27	3
Provision during the year	1	24
Amounts utilized / written back during the year	0	-
Balance at the end	28	27

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
23 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES -BORROWINGS		
Secured		
-Axis Bank*		
- Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL)	2,000	2,970
-Citi Bank**		
- PCFC	250	523
- Packing Credit	-	224
- Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL)	1,721	845
-Standard Chartered Bank***		
- Bank Overdraft	775	747
-HDFC Bank****		
- Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL)	1,288	1,434
	6,034	6,743

* The Company had been sanctioned secured cash credit, working capital demand loan and Export credit Limits (pre shipment and post shipment) from AXIS Bank Ltd. amounting to INR 3000 Lakhs for financing the short term working capital requirements.
The said facilities are secured by first pari-passu charge on entire current assets of the Company and second pari-passu charge on fixed assets (movable and immovable) both present and future of the Company. The interest rate for the said facilities is as below
a. Pre shipment credit - 3 Month MCLR + 0.25% p.a.
b. Post shipment credit - 3 Month MCLR + 0.25% p.a.
c. WCDL - 3 Month MCLR + 0.05% p.a
d. Cash Credit - 3 Month MCLR + 0.85% p.a
The Company has been regular in payment of principal and interest as stipulated.

** The Company had been sanctioned secured Cash Credit, working capital demand loan and Packing Credit facilities from Citibank N.A. amounting to INR 1000 Lakhs which was further increased to INR 2000 Lakhs during the previous year for financing short term working capital requirements. The said facilities are secured against first pari-passu charge on present and future stocks and book debts of the Company and second pari-passu charge on fixed assets (movable and immovable) of the Company. The interest rate for the said facilities is as below:
a. Packing credit - Libor + 90bps
b. WCDL - 313 bps per annum
The Company has been regular in payment of principal and interest as stipulated.

*** The Company had been sanctioned secured cash credit, bank overdraft, working capital loan and export credit limits from Standard Chartered Bank amounting to INR 500 Lakhs which was further increased to INR 1000 Lakhs- during the previous year for financing short term working capital requirements. The said facilities carry interest rate based on 1-6 Month MCLR as on the date of availment of the facility. and are secured against first pari-passu charge on present and future stocks and book debts of the Company and second pari-passu charge on fixed assets (movable and immovable) of the Company.
The Company has been regular in payment of principal and interest as stipulated.

**** The Company has been sanctioned secured cash credit, working capital demand loan and export credit limits from HDFC Bank Limited to INR 1500 Lakhs during the previous year for financing short term working capital requirements. The said facilities carry interest rate between 7.30% to 8.00% p.a. and are secured against first pari-passu charge on current assets present and future of the Company and second pari-passu charge on fixed assets (movable and immovable) of the Company.
The Company has been regular in payment of principal and interest as stipulated.

24 TRADE PAYABLES

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
For Goods and Services		
- Due of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 49)	424	324
- Due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,870	4,106
	3,294	4,430

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020
25 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS		
Current Maturity of Long Term Debt (Refer Note 18)	2,044	2,149
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	17	8
Payable for capital goods	110	444
Security Deposits Received	501	524
Guarantee Obligations*	28	20
Forwards Contracts/Options and Swap Payables	119	310
Lease Liability	326	383
Employee Related Payable	472	173
	3,618	4,011

* Represents the fair value of the corporate guarantee as per Ind AS - 109 amounting to USD 30 Lakhs issued in favour of Citi Bank N.A. with respect to the loan availed by its wholly owned subsidiary Organic India USA, LLC.

26 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance from Customers	75	417
Statutory Dues	136	207
Deferred Interest - Current	-	5
Refund Liabilities*	174	155
Other Current Liabilities	3	41
	388	825
***Movement in Refund Liabilities during the year:**		
Amount restated on	155	81
Created during the year	174	155
Amounts utilized / written back during the year	155	81
Balance at the end	174	155

27 CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Leave Encashment	20	16
Provision for Asset Retirement Obligations	2	1
	22	17

a) Provision for asset retirement obligation- A provision has been recognised for asset retirement obligation costs associated with the stores taken on operating lease by the Company. The Company is committed to handover the vacant stores in the same condition as it was handed over by the licensor at the expiry of those leases. The Company has estimated an average cost (per unit) for decommissioning the said stores based on past trends and provided for asset retirement obligation.

(i) Movement in Provisions during the year

Provision for Asset Retirement Obligations		
Balance at the beginning	1	0
Provision during the year	2	1
Amounts utilized / written back during the year	1	0
Balance at the end	2	1

PURI & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * NEW DELHI

28 Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (Amount in INR Lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (Amount in INR Lakhs)
Sale of Products (including excise duty)		
- Domestic	17,164	15,333
- Exports	8,759	5,933
	25,923	21,266
Other Operating Revenue		
- Government Grant*		
- Duty Drawback Received / Export Incentives / MEIS Scrips Received	354	221
	26,277	21,487

*Refer note 38 for disclosure on government grants.

Details of Products Sold		
- Herbal Infusions	13,136	9,773
- Ayurvedic Medicines(Formulations)	6,588	4,818
- Body Care Products	166	300
- Psyllium	516	348
- Dehydrated Fruits & Vegtables	122	922
- Others	5,395	5,104
	25,923	21,265

Reconciliation of Revenue with Contracted Price		
Revenue as per contracted price	28,096	23,001
Adjustments		
Discounts and Rebates	1,857	1,450
Rebate for Expiry	316	286
	2,173	1,736
Revenue from contract with customers	25,923	21,265

29 Other income		
Interest Income		
Bank Deposits	17	40
Loan	25	30
Debentures	160	168
Rewinding of Interest on Leased deposits measured at amortised cost	12	12
Others	-	20
Financial Assets carried at amortised cost	3	10
Credit Balances Written Back	151	13
Net Gain arising on Forward Contracts & Options measured at FVTPL	217	12
Net Gain arising on Cross Currency Swaps measured at FVTPL	54	-
Net Gain arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL	66	749
Foreign Exchange Gain	185	-
Income from Guarantee	2	26
Gain arising on disposal of Right of Use Assets	2	
Provision for Sales Tax Forms Written Back	2	-
Provision for Asset Retirement Obligation written back	0	1
Provision for Inventory written back	47	-
Rent Income	-	18
Excess Provision Written back	25	11
Miscellaneous Receipts	18	25
	986	1,135

30 Cost of materials consumed		
Opening Stock	2,501	3,456
Add: Purchases	9,292	7,371
	11,794	10,827
Less: Closing Stock	1,734	2,501
Total cost of material consumed	10,059	8,326

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
31 (Increase)/Decrease in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in Trade and Work in Progress		
Opening inventory		
Finished Goods		
- Manufactured	2,792	1,139
- Traded	-	178
Work in Progress	789	360
	3,581	1,677
Closing inventory		
Finished Goods - Manufactured	2,447	2,792
Work in Progress	1,341	789
	3,788	3,581
Total (Increase)/Decrease in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in Trade and Work in Progress	(207)	(1,904)
32 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	3,101	3,062
Contribution to Provident Fund & Other Funds	94	95
Contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme	12	16
Employee Stock Options Compensation Expense	-	6
Employee Share Purchase Compensation Expense	2	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	89	148
Total employee benefit expense	3,298	3,327
33 Finance costs		
Interest Expense		
Term Loan	165	288
WCDL / Bank Overdraft	476	404
Others	39	120
Unwinding of Discount on Asset Retirement Obligation	2	2
Unwinding of Discount on Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	1	4
Lease Liability	145	120
Total finance cost	828	938

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

34 Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Manufacturing Expenses		
Processing Expenses	21	46
Power & Fuel	318	305
Administrative Expenses		
Rent	122	147
Repair and maintenance		
- Building	33	24
- Computers, machinery and other equipments	195	101
- Others	142	96
Freight outward	1,074	835
Insurance (Net of Recovery)	197	118
Travelling Expenses (includes Conveyance and Vehicle Running)	338	487
Legal and Professional Expenses	1,105	946
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer Details Below)*	33	25
Debit Balances written off	50	2
Communication Expenses	62	51
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	59	98
Bad Debt written off	223	79
Provision for Doubtful debts and advances	105	246
Provision for impairment of Investments	439	-
Certification Expenses	97	77
Community Development Expenses	3	7
Obsolete Inventory Written off	159	52
Provision for Obsolete Inventory	-	47
Rates & Taxes	147	75
Lab Expenses (includes Testing Expenses)	121	88
Printing & Stationery	15	22
Security Charges	73	74
Foreign Exchange Loss	-	24
Loss arising on Forward Contracts & Options measured at FVTPL	-	146
Loss arising on Cross Currency Swaps measured at FVTPL	-	224
Loss on Sale/Discard of Property Plant and Equipment (Net)	3	-
Loss On Sale Of Govt. Incentive Scrips	-	3
Research and Development Expenses	4	73
Royalty	134	113
Business Support Charges	607	684
Corporate R&D and Support Expenses	314	271
Bank Charges	136	44
Miscellaneous Expenses	28	51
Selling Expenses		
Samples	575	677
Settlement Claims	229	-
Business Promotion	2,005	2,014
Commission and Brokerage	721	549
	9,887	8,921

*Payments to Auditors

Audit Fee	14	14
Goods & Services Tax Audit Fee	18	8
Certification Expenses	1	1
Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0	2
Total	33	25

A PURI & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ NEW DELHI

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
35 Tax expense		
(a) Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	(216)	(39)
Adjustments/(credits) related to previous years (net)	(15)	9
Total (A)	(231)	(30)
Deferred Tax		
Orignation and reversal of temporary differences	81	227
Total (B)	81	227
Total (A+B)	(150)	197
(b) Movement in Deferred tax Assets (net)		
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Lease Liabilities	(23)	501
Bonus & Exgratia Payable	9	(1)
Provision for retirement benefits	1	8
Provision for Leave Encashment	2	3
Other Disallowances under section 43B of Income Tax Act	(1)	-
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	26	55
Provision for Non Moving Inventory	(12)	12
Discounting of Security deposits	0	13
Discounting of Loan	60	108
Guarantee Obligations	(1)	(12)
Asset Retirement Obligations	1	6
Carry Forward Losses	40	-
Fair Value Change in Derivative Intruments	(65)	95
Others	6	37
Depreciation and Amortization	53	(431)
Fair Value change in Investments	(15)	(168)
Reclass of deferred tax asset on gratuity	(5)	6
	76	**232**
Less: Impact taken to Other Comprehensive Income.	(5)	6
Less: Effect of Adoption of new accounting standards	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Expense/Income recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	81	226

(b) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

The tax (charge)/credit arising on income and expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is as follows:

On items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
Remeasurements gain/(loss) of the Defined Benefit Plans	(5)	6
Total	(5)	6

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before exceptional items and tax	566	(319)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31 March 2020: 25.17% and 31 March 2019: 29.12%)	142	(81)
Tax effect of:		
Effect of tax related to expenses not deductible for income tax	19	34
Effect of Tax on Indexation	(31)	(83)
Effect of Tax related to previous year	15	(9)
Difference in Tax Rate	4	(20)
Others	1	(38)
	150	(197)

* Provision for income tax has been computed by considering that the Company opts for payment of income tax as per the provisions of Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act. 1961.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36 Contingent liabilities and commitments

A Contingent Liabilities:	AS AT 31 MARCH 2021 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	AS AT 31 MARCH 2020 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
-FSSAI Demands not provided for*	30	30
-Value Added Tax demands under appeals not provided for #	175	175
-Income Tax demands under appeals not provided for**	865	877
- Labour law demand under appeals***	24	23
- Civil Demands not provided for****	5	5
- Others	-	3

* Demands had been received from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) by the Company in the previous years against which adverse orders have been received by the Company. However, no provision has been made as the final order for demand has not yet been issued by FSSAI and the Company is hopeful to get the order quashed as the same is time barred.

-Value Added Tax demands under appeals not provided for

i) The Company had filed an application with Commissioner in previous years for clarification of the applicable rates under Value Added Tax Act with respect to certain products, for which the order was received and was challenged by the Company by filing an appeal with the Commercial Tax Tribunal. During the previous year, the said Tribunal had upheld the order as passed by the Commissioner, which was further challenged by the Company in Honourable High Court. No provision has been made in the books in this regard as the Company is hopeful of getting a favourable order in the said matter. However, if the Company's appeal is not decided in favour of the Company, a liability amounting to INR 175 Lakhs (as estimated by the Company) may arise in this regard in addition to interest and penalties as may be applicable.

** - Income Tax demands under appeals not provided for includes certain demand with respect to prior years in addition to the following:

a) Demand under section 156 of Income Tax Act, 1961 received for the Assessment Year 2016-17 amounting to INR 852 Lakhs, out of which INR 170 Lakhs has been deposited with the department during the current year and appeal against the said order has been filed before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal). No Provision has been made in the books since the Company is hopeful to get a favourable order in this regard.

b) Demand under section 156 of Income Tax Act, 1961 received for the Assessment Year 2017-18 amounting to INR 229 Lakhs, out of which INR 46 Lakhs has been deposited with the department during the current year and appeal against the said order has been filed before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal). No Provision has been made in the books since the Company is hopeful to get a favourable order in this regard.

c) Demand under section 156 of Income Tax Act, 1961 received for the Assessment Year 2018-19 amounting to INR 15 lakhs which was deposited with the department and an appeal was filed against the said order before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal). During the current year, the Company had filed a declaration under Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas scheme for the waiver of penalty and interest charged for the said demand thereon. The said declaration has been approved by the department subsequent to the balance sheet date and thus no provision has been made in the books in this regard.

*** Few ex-employees of the Company had filed complaints in Industrial/Labour Court of Lucknow against the Company challenging their termination and no provision has been made for the demands in the books as the Company has represented to the authorities and is hopeful of getting a favourable order in this regard.

**** A vendor has filed a recovery suit against the Company for non payment of the goods rejected and returned to them and no provision has been made for the demand in the books as the Company has represented to the authorities and is hopeful of getting a favourable order in this regard.

(b) The Company is covered under the provisions of Section 3(2) of the Biodiversity Act, 2002 and had applied for seeking approval for the Prior access and Future access of Biological Resources with National Biodiversity Authority. Accordingly, the Company had suo motto deposited an amount of INR 23 Lakhs in the previous year and an amount of INR 30 Lakhs in the current year with respective State Biodiversity Board as required under the said Act for the Financial years 2015-16 to the financial year 2017-18 pending the approval from the National Biodiversity Authority. The Company has received an approval for the Future access of Biological Resources till 2023-24 vide letter dated 23rd March, 2021. and is hopeful to receive approval for Prior access of Biological Resources shortly. Any liability that may arise in excess of the amount deposited in this regard, shall be provided in the books as and when the said approval/order/ demand is received from the said authority.

(c) The Company has received a notice from the Enforcement Directorate, FEMA Lucknow for investigation under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act,1999 with respect to the Foreign Direct Investments(FDI) received during the Financial Year 2006-07 to Financial Year 2008-09. No liability is likely to arise in this regard as the Company has satisfactorily replied against the said notice received from the said authority.

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	As at 31 March 2021* (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	As at 31 March 2020* (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
B Capital and Other Commitments:		
(a) Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for `	124	108

(b) Lease Commitments:
The Company has entered into operating leases for its stores/retail outlets and office premises at various locations across India. The lease commitments (Minimum Lease Payments) towards non cancellable leases is not applicable as the lease payments have been considered in lease liability as per Ind AS - 116.:

37 Earnings per equity 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 amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	416	(122)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	8,02,11,940	8,01,16,323
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Earnings per equity share		
-basic	0.51	(0.16)
-diluted	0.51	(0.16)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares outstanding for Basic EPS	8,02,11,940	8,01,16,323
Add: Effect of Stock Options Granted	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares (including dilutive shares) outstanding for Diluted EPS	8,02,11,940	8,01,16,323

There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

38 Government grants

The company has recognised INR 354 Lakhs/- (31st March 2020 INR 221 Lakhs/-) for Duty Drawback / Export Incentives in Statement of Profit and loss. There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised in Statement of Profit and loss.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

39 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is one whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. The Board of Directors reviews the operating results of the Company. The Board of Director reviews performance of the Organic Herbal products business on an overall basis. As the Company's activities fall within a single reportable segment being the core business segment i.e. Organic Herbal Products, the segment wise disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 on Operating Segment is not applicable. In compliance to the said standard, entity wise disclosures are as under:

	31st March, 2021 (Amount in INR Lakhs)	31st March, 2020 (Amount in INR Lakhs)
Sale of Products		
- Within India	17,164	15,333
- Outside India	8,759	5,933
	25,923	21,266

	31st March, 2021 (Amount in INR Lakhs)	31st March, 2020 (Amount in INR Lakhs)
Details of Non Current Asset		
- Within India	13,947	14,547
- Outside India	-	-
	13,947	14,547

Information about major customers

The Company did revenue from the following customer which exceeded 10% of total revenue:-

Name of Customer	Share of Total Revenue(in Percentage)	
	31st March,2021	31st March,2020
Organic India USA LLC (Subsidiary)	22.97	13.32
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited (Holding Company)	-	11.80

A PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

40 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

a) Financial instruments by category as on 31st March 2021

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	31st March 2021				
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
Investments(Non Current)*	2,354	-	-	2,354	2,354
Loans(Non Current)	-	-	505	505	505
Other Financial Assets(Non Current)	22	-	21	43	43
Trade receivables	-	-	6,407	6,407	6,407
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	784	784	784
Bank Balances Other Than Cash And Cash Equivalents (Current)	-	-	231	231	231
Loans(Current)	-	-	249	249	249
Other Financial Assets	63	-	-	63	63
TOTAL	2,439	-	8,197	10,636	10,636
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings(Non Current)	-	-	1,140	1,140	1,140
Other Financial Liabilities(Non Current)	122	-	1,939	2,061	2,061
Borrowings(Current)	-	-	8,078	8,078	8,078
Trade payables	-	-	3,294	3,294	3,294
Other Financial Liabilities(Current)	147	-	1,427	1,574	1,574
TOTAL	269	-	15,878	16,147	16,147

* Excludes investment in unquoted equity instruments measured at cost

b) Financial instruments by category as on 31st March 2020

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	31st March 2020				
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
Investments(Non Current)*	2,189	-	389	2,578	2,578
Loans(Non Current)	-	-	186	186	186
Other Financial Assets(Non Current)	67	-	26	93	93
Trade receivables	-	-	8,935	8,935	8,935
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	1,806	1,806	1,806
Bank Balances Other Than Cash And Cash Equivalents (Current)	-	-	217	217	217
Loans(Current)	-	-	684	684	684
Other Financial Assets	4	-	7	11	11
TOTAL	2,260	-	12,250	14,510	14,510
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings(Non Current)	-	-	3,160	3,160	3,160
Other Financial Liabilities(Non Current)	186	-	1,831	2,017	2,017
Borrowings(Current)	-	-	8,892	8,892	8,892
Trade payables	-	-	4,430	4,430	4,430
Other Financial Liabilities(Current)	330	-	1,532	1,862	1,862
TOTAL	516	-	19,845	20,361	20,361

* Excludes investment in unquoted equity instruments measured at cost

Trade receivables comprise amounts receivable from the sale of goods and services. The Management considers that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

Bank balances and cash comprise cash and short-term deposits held by the Company. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Loans (non-current) comprise of security deposits paid and loan given to subsidiary and employees which have been discounted and the same approximates their fair value.

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and on-going costs. The Management considers that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

Borrowings comprises of loan from bank and the fair value is considered to be same as the carrying value being at market rates.

Other financial liabilities (non-current) comprise of security deposit received which have been discounted and the same approximates their fair value.

For Investments in debt instruments the fair value is considered same as amortised cost as amortised cost is computed by considering the effective interest rate method at prevailing market rates of interest.

Financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value As at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments	-	-	2,354	2,354
Other Financial Assets	-	85	-	85
	-	85	2,354	2,439

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed As at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments(Non Current)	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	754	754
Trade receivables	-	-	6,407	6,407
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	784	784
Bank balances other than above	-	-	231	231
Other Financial Assets	-	-	21	21
	-	-	8,197	8,197

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	-	-	9,218	9,218
Trade payables	-	-	3,294	3,294
Other Financial Liabilities	-	269	3,366	3,635
	-	269	15,878	16,147

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value As at 31 March 2020

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments	-	-	2,189	2,189
Other Financial Assets	-	71	-	71
	-	71	2,189	2,260

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed As at 31 March 2020

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments(Non Current)	-	-	389	389
Loans	-	-	870	870
Trade receivables	-	-	8,935	8,935
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	1,806	1,806
Bank balances other than above	-	-	217	217
Other Financial Assets	-	-	33	33
	-	-	12,250	12,250

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	-	-	12,052	12,052
Trade payables	-	-	4,430	4,430
Other Financial Liabilities	-	516	3,363	3,879
	-	516	19,845	20,361

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(ii) Measurement of fair values

The different levels of fair value have been defined below:

Level 1: This hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices/net assets value in case of mutual funds.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market 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 securities.

There have been no transfers in either direction for the years ended 31 March 2021 & 31 March 2020.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis/net asset value method.

The fair valuation of swaps and options are based on valuations performed by an accredited external independent valuer. The valuer is a specialist in valuing these types of instruments. The valuation model used is in accordance with a method recommended by the International Valuation Standards.

The fair valuations of foreign currency option is determined based on the option pricing model (eg Black-Scholes model), and fair valuation of cross currency swap is determined based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows taking observable inputs for the valuations.

(iv) Significant unobservable Inputs:
The Independent valuer has made detailed study based on standards methodology for valuation and have not taken any significant unobservable inputs for valuation of options and swaps on reporting date.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

41 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and company activities. The Company's board oversees how management monitors compliance with Company's risk management policies and procedures, and review adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash Equivalents, trade receivables, Investments,financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and credit worthiness
Liquidity Risk	All financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of borrowing facilities
Market Risk - Foreign Exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecast Sensitivity Analysis	Forward Contracts, Option Contracts and Cross Currency Swap
Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash Equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits
Liquidity Risk	All financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of borrowing facilities
Market Risk - Foreign Exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecast Sensitivity Analysis	Forward Contracts

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk associated with the trade and other receivables.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high the exposure is backed by either bank guarantee / letter of credit or security deposits

In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of trade receivables from the date, credit was initially granted upto the reporting date. The concentratrion of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly the management believes that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts. Management has assessed the advances and other receivables for impairment and has concluded that appropriate provision has been made for the doubtful advances and balance are fully recoverable in the normal course of business

A PURI & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Trade and other receivable	7,669	10,228
Less: Loss allowance on receivable	(508)	(424)
	7,161	9,804

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Opening Balance	424	178
Add: Allowance for trade receivables during the year	84	246
Less: Allowance written back during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	508	424

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

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments are generally low as Company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obigations when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position i.e. cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. 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.

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2021	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	3,294	-	-	3,294
Long term borrowings	2,044	1,140	-	3,184
Short term borrowings	6,035	-	-	6,035
Security deposits received	501	366	-	867
Forwards Contracts/Options and Swap Payables	119	84	-	203
Lease Liabilities	326	1,021	552	1,899
Payable for capital goods	110	-	-	110
Interest accrued but not due	17	-	-	17
Guarantee Obligations	66	-	-	66
Other Accruals	473	-	-	473
	12,985	2,611	552	16,148

NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities 31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	4,430	-	-	4,430
Long term borrowings	2,149	3,160	-	5,309
Short term borrowings	6,744	-	-	6,744
Security deposits received	524	223	-	747
Forwards Contracts/Options and Swap Payables	310	138	-	448
Lease Liabilities	383	1,090	518	1,991
Payable for capital goods	444	-	-	444
Interest accrued but not due	8	-	-	8
Guarantee Obligations	68	-	-	68
Other Accruals	171	-	-	171
	15,231	4,611	518.00	20,360.00

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of investments. Thus, exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The Company interest rate risks are covered by cross currency swaps. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in foreign currency revenues and costs.

Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and transacts in foreign currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of its borrowings and other payables in foreign currency. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company's exposure in respect of foreign currency are mitigated through the guidelines under the foreign currency risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Company enters in to derivative financial instruments i.e. forward foreign exchange contracts and forward options for foreign currency risk mitigation.

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2021 and as at 31 March 2020 is as below:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-21
	INR Lakhs	USD	EURO	AUD	NZD	GBP	SGD	HKD
Financial assets								
Trade Receivables	3,205	34,88,911	5,09,175	3,16,989	69,098	671	-	-
Loan to Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	32	43,649	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	-	999	-	-	-	-	-
	3,238	35,32,560	5,10,174	3,16,989	69,098	671	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	115	35,136	-	1,42,198	-	-	-	35,506
Short Term Borrowings	1,721	23,50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	2,360	32,22,656	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,196	56,07,792	-	1,42,198	-	-	-	35,506

PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20
	INR Lakhs	USD	EURO	AUD	NZD	GBP	SGD	HKD
Financial assets								
Trade Receivables	3,336	35,70,407	4,79,612	3,73,827	54,341	81,732	-	-
Loan to Subsidiary	561	7,50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	5,193	4,649	-	-	31	41	99
	3,905	43,25,600	4,84,261	3,73,827	54,341	81,762	41	99
Financial liabilities								
Trade Payables	370	4,33,948	46,758	7,817	-	-	-	35,506
Short Term Borrowings	747	10,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	4,015	53,71,094	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,132	68,05,041	46,758	7,817	-	-	-	35,506

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year.

	Year-end spot rate 31-Mar-21	Year-end spot rate 31-Mar-20
USD	73.23	74.74
EURO	85.88	82.21
AUD	55.70	46.19
NZD	51.18	45.16
GBP	100.81	92.48
SGD	54.42	52.48
HKD	9.42	9.64
	19.93	

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to the functional currency of Company would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss and equity as shown in the table below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Effect in INR on 5% movement	Profit or loss before tax Strengthening	Profit or loss before tax Weakening	Equity, net of tax Strengthening	Equity, net of tax Weakening
31-03-2021				
USD	(76)	76	(57)	57
EURO	22	(22)	16	(16)
AUD	5	(5)	4	(4)
NZD	2	(2)	1	(1)
GBP	0	0	0	0
SGD	-	-	-	-
HKD	0	0	0	0
AED	0	0	0	0
	(47)	47	(36)	36

Effect in INR on 5% movement	Profit or loss before tax Strengthening	Profit or loss before tax Weakening	Equity, net of tax Strengthening	Equity, net of tax Weakening
31-03-2020				
USD	-93	93	-69	69
EURO	18	-18	13	-13
AUD	8	-8	6	-6
NZD	1	-1	1	-1
GBP	4	-4	3	-3
SGD	0	0	0	0
HKD	0	0	0	0
AED	-	-	-	-
	(62)	62	(46)	46

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as cross currency swaps, foreign currency forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

The details of outstanding cross currency swaps and foreign currency forward and options contracts as on 31st March 2021 & 31st March 2020 are as follows:

Type of Derivative	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in INR Lakhs	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in INR Lakhs
Cross Currency Swap				
- In USD	12,72,054	935	19,98,946	1,507
	12,72,054	**935**	**19,98,946**	**1,507**
Forward Contracts				
To Sell				
- In USD	74,60,000	5,728	10,00,000	728
- In Euros	1,50,000	134	2,00,000	163
	76,10,000	**5,862**	**12,00,000**	**891**
To Buy				
- In USD	3,37,000	250	-	-
	3,37,000	**250**	-	-
Forward Option Contracts				
To Buy				
- In USD	55,72,656	4,096	53,71,093	4,049
	55,72,656	**4,096**	**53,71,093**	**4,049**
To Sell				
- In USD	19,00,000	1,397	59,00,000	4,448
	19,00,000	**1,397**	**59,00,000**	**4,448**

The table below analyzes the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2020 :

31st March 2021

Particulars	Cross Currency Swaps		Option Contracts to Buy		Option Contracts to Sell	
	In USD	In INR Lakhs	In USD	In INR Lakhs	In USD	In INR Lakhs
Not later than one year	7,26,888	534	44,98,438	3,307	19,00,000	1,397
Later than one year but not later than two year	5,45,166	401	10,74,219	790	-	-
Later than two year but not later than three year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,72,054	935	55,72,656	4,097	19,00,000	1,397

31st March 2020

Particulars	Cross Currency Swaps		Option Contracts to Buy		Option Contracts to Sell	
	In USD	In INR Lakhs	In USD	In INR Lakhs	In USD	In INR Lakhs
Not later than one year	7,26,888	548	21,48,438	1,620	35,00,000	2,639
Later than one year but not later than two year	7,26,888	548	21,48,438	1,620	24,00,000	1,809
Later than two year but not later than three year	5,45,170	411	10,74,218	810	-	-
Total	19,98,946	1,507	53,71,093	4,050	59,00,000	4,448

NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The table below analyzes the relevant maturity groupings of the forward exchange contracts based on the remaining period as at 31st March 2021 and as at 31st March 2020:

Particulars	31st March 2021			31st March 2020		
	In USD	In Euro	In INR Lakhs	In USD	In Euro	In INR Lakhs
Not later than one year	38,60,000	1,50,000	3,066	10,00,000	2,00,000	891
Later than one year but not later than two year	36,00,000	-	2,796	-	-	-
Later than two year but not later than three year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	74,60,000	1,50,000	5,862	10,00,000	2,00,000	891

Particulars	31st March 2021			31st March 2020		
	In USD	In Euro	Amount in INR Lakhs	In USD	In Euro	Amount in INR Lakhs
Not later than one year	3,37,000	-	250	-	-	-
Later than one year but not later than two year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Later than two year but not later than three year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,37,000	-	250	-	-	-

42 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

Management of the Company has ensured that net worth of the Company has increased and profit from operations of the company has been utilised further in the operations of the Company.

	March 31 2021	March 31 2020
Total Assets	42,370	45,678
Total Liabilities	16,824	21,499
Net Worth	25,546	24,179

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of actual business plans coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long-term and short-term borrowings. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of total debt to total equity on a periodic basis. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Capital	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Long Term Borrowings	1,140	3,160
Short Term Borrowings	8,079	8,893
Total Debt	9,219	12,053
Equity Share Capital	8,266	8,019
Other Equity	17,282	16,161
Total Equity	25,548	24,180
Debt-Equity Ratio	0.36	0.50

*Lease liabilities recognised as per Ind AS 116 is not included in Total Debt

Dividends

Dividends not recognized at the end of the reporting period -

In addition to the above dividends, since year end the directors have not proposed any payment of a dividend for the year ended 31st March 2021 (31st March 2020: NIL).

PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

43 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A Names of Related parties where control exists

Holding Company
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited

Subsidiary Company / Entities on which control exists
- M/s Organic India USA LLC
- M/s Fabcafe Foods Private Limited
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited (upto 4th April 2020)
- M/s Clean Program Corp. (Subsidiary of M/s Organic India USA LLC)
- M/s Godwar Farmers Collective Private Limited (Upto 31st august 2020)
- M/s Organic India Employees welfare Trust (w.e.f 23rd December 2020)

Associate Company
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mr. Yoav Lev	Director
Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Director
Mr. Vikram Singh	Director
Mr. Mukesh Kumar Chauhan	Director
Mrs. Elizabeth Nanda	Director
Mr Subrata Dutta	Managing Director w.e.f. 04/01/2021(Director up to 03/01/2021)
Mr. Pankaj Pachauri	Director
Mr. Laurent Chappuis	Director
Mr. William Nanda Bissell	Director
Mrs. Holly B Lev	Director

Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year
- M/s OI (India) Holding, LLC
- M/s Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited
- M/s LEV True Wellness Private Limited
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Company Limited
- M/s Organic India Foundation

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

B Summary of related party transactions

(AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries / Entities on which control exists		Associate Company		Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year		Key Management Personnel		Total	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Sale of Goods	1,123	2,509	6,043	3,040	279	273	5	1	-	-	7,450	5,823
Purchase of Raw Material	-	-	4	6	-	-	209	828	-	-	213	834
Interest Income	-	-	22	73	107	107	-	-	-	-	129	180
Royalty income	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Rental income	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Directors Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	21	80	21
Legal and Professional Expenses	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	24	24	29	32
Director's Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	440	391	440
Issue and Allotment of Equity Shares	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	251	1
Securities Premium Received	-	-	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	703	2
Dividend Paid	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	367	-	1	-	792
Security Deposit Paid	20	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	55
Margin difference Claim	36	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	51
Rent	186	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	165
Interest expense	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Royalty	101	151	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	151
Reimbursement of Expenses	30	41	-	42	-	-	2	1	-	-	32	84
Staff Welfare Expenses	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Freight Expenses	-	-	-	-	12	15	-	-	-	-	12	15
Business Support Expenditure	607	684	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	684
Advance Paid	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Purchase of Fixed Assets	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16
Miscellaneous Receipts	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	19
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	97	-	-	59	97
Corporate R&D and Support Expenses Reimbursement	-	-	314	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	271
Export Expenses recovered	-	-	67	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	93
Investment in Debentures	-	-	-	569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569
Redemption of Debentures	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Loan Given	-	-	963	-	-	-	-	-	269	-	1,232	-
Loan repayment received during the year	-	-	1,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455	-

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Associate Company		Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year		Key Management Personnel	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Balances Outstanding										
Receivables	341	518	2,041	2,575	1,475	1,375	21	1	266	-
Payables	623	1,419	2,359	2,523	1	4	32	185	398	284

Terms and conditions:
1. All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis.
2. None of the balances outstanding are secured.
3. Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of director and other member of Key Management Personnel during the year was as follows:

Particulars	2020-2021	2019-2020
Short-Term Benefits	495	(16,262)
Post-Employment Benefits	-	-
Other Long-Term Benefits	-	-
Share-Based Payments	-	16,747
Termination Benefits	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	1
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**495**	**486**

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C Transactions with the related parties which have been entered into during the year are as follows:

(AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries / Entities on which control exists		Associate Company		Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year		Key Management Personnel	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Sale of Goods										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	1,123	2,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	5,954	2,833	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Clean Program Corp	-	-	89	207	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	279	273	-	-	-	-
- M/s Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
- M/s Organic India Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
- M/s LEV True Wellness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- M/s Fabcafe Foods Private Limited	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Raw Material										
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Godwar Farmers Collective Producer Limited	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	38	-	-
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	34	-	-
- M/s LEV True Wellness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	756	-	-
Interest Income										
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	22	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	107	107	-	-	-	-
Royalty Income										
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
Rental Income										
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors Remuneration										
- Mr. Dinesh Kumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21
- Mr. Subrata Dutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-
- Mr. Mukesh Chauhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
- Mrs. Elizabeth Nanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Legal and Professional Expenses										
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Vikram Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
- Mr. Pankaj Pachauri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
- Mr. Paul C. Salins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director's Commission										
- Mr. Yoav Lev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	58
- Mrs. Holly B Lev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	58
- Mr. Mukesh Kumar Chauhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	36
- Mrs. Elizabeth Nanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20
- Mr William Nanda Bissell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	248
- Mr. Subrata Dutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
- Mr. Laurent Chappuis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C Transactions with the related parties which have been entered into during the year are as follows:

(AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries / Entities on which control exists		Associate Company		Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year		Key Management Personnel	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Issue and Allotment of Equity Shares										
- Mr. Dinesh Kumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- M/s Organic India Employees Welfare Trust	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities Premium Received										
- M/s Organic India Employees Welfare Trust	-	-	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dividend Paid										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s OI (India) Holding, LLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367	-	-
- Mr. Dinesh Kumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Security Deposit Paid										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	20	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margin Differene Claim										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	36	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	186	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	101	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Clean Program Corp	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	30	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Welfare Expenses										
- M/s Fabcafe Foods Private Limited	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of processing Fee Herbs										
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Reimbursement of certification expenses										
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co. Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Research & Development Expenses										
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight Outward										
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	12	15	-	-	-	-
Business Support Expenditure										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	607	684	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance Paid										
- M/s Godwar Farmers Collective Producer Limited	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Asset										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C Transactions with the related parties which have been entered into during the year are as follows:

(AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries / Entities on which control exists		Associate Company		Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year		Key Management Personnel	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Miscellaneous Receipts										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses										
- M/s Organic India Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	97	-	-
Corporate R&D and Support Expenses Reimbursement										
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	314	271	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export Expenses recovered										
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	59	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Clean Program Corp	-	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Debentures										
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	-	-	-	569	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of Debentures										
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan given during the year										
- M/s Organic India Employees Welfare Trust	-	-	963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Dinesh Kumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
- Mr. Subrata Dutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-
Loan repayment received during the year										
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India Employees Welfare Trust	-	-	945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

C Transactions with the related parties which have been entered into during the year are as follows:

(AMOUNT IN INR LAKHS)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries / Entities on which control exists		Associate Company		Entities controlled by Director's and Shareholders and those excercising significant influence with whom the companies have transactions during the year		Key Management Personnel	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Receivables										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	341	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	1,939	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India USA LLC(Loan)	-	-	-	565	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Clean Program Corp	-	-	83	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited - Debentures	-	-	-	569	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited - Others	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited - Debenture	-	-	-	-	1,191	1,191	-	-	-	-
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited - Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	77	76	-	-	-	-
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited - Others	-	-	-	-	207	108	-	-	-	-
- M/s Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-
- M/s LEV True Wellness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co.Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India Employees Welfare Trust (Loan)	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Subrata Dutta (Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-
-Mr. 'Dinesh kumar (Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
- M/s Organic India Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Payables										
- M/s Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	623	1,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	161	277	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Nutriwel Health (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
- M/s Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
- M/s LEV True Wellness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	182	-	-
- M/s Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited - Others	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
- M/s Organic India Farmers Producer Co.Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
- M/s Fabcafe Foods Private Limited	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mr. Yoav Lev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	58
- Mrs. Holly B Lev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	58
- Mr. Mukesh Kumar Chauhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	36
- Mrs. Elizabeth Nanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20
- Mr. William Nanda Bissell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	87
- Mr. Subrata Dutta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-
- Mr. Laurent Chappuis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20
- Mr. Vikram Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
- Mr. Pankaj Pachauri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Outstanding Corporate Guarantees										
- M/s Organic India USA LLC	-	-	2,197	2,242	-	-	-	-	-	-

PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

44 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:-

(a) Defined contribution plans

-Provident fund/ Pension Scheme

An amount of Rs. 94 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 96 Lakhs) has been recognised as an expense in respect of the Company's contribution to Provident Fund deposited with the relevant authorities and has been shown under personnel expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
The contribution payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) Defined benefit plans

-Contribution to Gratuity fund

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan(funded) wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days of total basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement, separation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

-Compensated absences - Earned leave

Employees are eligible to encash unutilized earned leaves in excess of 60 days at the end of each calendar year. Encashment will be made on the basic salary.

Actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plans based on the following assumptions-

Economic Assumptions

The discount rate and salary growth rate are the key financial assumptions and should be considered together; it is the difference or 'gap' between these rates which is more important than the individual rates in isolation.

Discount Rate

The discounting rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities & salary growth rate. For the current valuation a discount rate of 6.60% p.a. (Previous Year 6.50% p.a.) compound, has been used in consultation with the employer.

Salary Growth Rate

The salary growth rate usually consists of at least three components, viz. seniority, regular increments and promotional increase and price inflation. The assumptions used are summarized in the following table:

	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absences Earned Leave (Non Funded)	
	As At 31 March 2021	As At 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate(per annum)	6.60%	6.50%	6.60%	6.50%
Future salary increase(per annum)	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.60%	6.50%	0.00%	0.00%
In service mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Retirement Age	60 years	60 years	60 years	60 years
Withdrawal rates : Ages/ withdrawal rate	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absences (Non Funded)	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
1. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation				
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	349	277	153	122
Interest Cost	22	19	9	8
Current Service Cost	52	43	37	34
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	(9)	(9)	(39)	(21)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(21)	20	2	10
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**393**	**350**	**162**	**153**
2. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets				
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	238	231	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	15	17	-	-
Employer Contribution	53	3	-	-
Benefits Paid	(9)	(9)	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(2)	(3)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**295**	**239**	-	-
3. Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations				
Fair value of Plan Assets	295	239	-	-
Present value of Obligation	393	350	162	153
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (Surplus/(Deficit))	**(98)**	**(111)**	**(162)**	**(153)**
4. Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss *				
Current service cost	52	43	37	34
Net Interest Cost	7	2	9	8
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the period	-	-	2	10
Net Cost	**59**	**45**	**48**	**52**
5. Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year on Obligation	(21)	20	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss for the year on Plan Assets	2	3	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense in OCI	**(19)**	**23**	-	-

6. Major categories of Plan Assets (as percentage of total Plan Assets):

	Gratuity (Funded)		Compensated Absences Earned Leave (Non Funded)	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Government of India Securities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
High Quality Corporate Bonds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity Shares of Listed Companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Real Estate/ Property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash (including special deposit)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Others (including assets under schemes of Insurance)	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

7. Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount trade ,expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period , while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2021		31st March 2020	
	Increase by 0.50%	Decrease by 0.50%	Increase by 0.50%	Decrease by 0.50%
Impact of the change in Discount Rate (0.50% movement)	(380)	407	(337)	362
Impact of the change in Salary Increase Rate (0.50% movement)	405	(381)	361	(339)

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these are not calculated.

8. Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A). Salary Increases - Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B). Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C). Discount Rate - Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the Plan's liability.

D). Mortality & Disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E). Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

45 EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

The members of the Company has approved Organic India Private Limited Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) 2016 ('the Plan') in the meeting held on September 30, 2016. The Plan provides for grant of equity share options to the eligible employees including Directors of the Company and the Subsidiary Company (excluding independent directors) as determined by the Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors from time to time, subject to terms and conditions specified in the Plan and Employee Stock Option Agreements/Grant Letters. The Company has discontinued the said plan from the current year.

Information in respect of the Employee Stock Options granted under the Plan:

Scheme	Year	Date of Grant	Numbers of Options granted	Vesting Period	Exercise Period	Exercise Price (Rs.) per share	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Rs.) per share
Organic India Private Limited ESOP 2016	2016 - 2017	1st October, 2016	4,76,584	One year from the date of grant i.e. Up to 30th September, 2017	30 days from the date of vesting	10	10
Organic India Private Limited ESOP 2016	2017 - 2018	1st May 2017	2,48,453	One year from the date of grant i.e. up to 30th April, 2018	60 days from the date of vesting	10	10
Organic India Private Limited ESOP 2016	2018 - 2019	1st May 2018	2,79,833	One year from the date of grant i.e. up to 30th April, 2019	60 days from the date of vesting	10	10

The Company has not offered any Equity Shares under ESOP scheme to the employees of the Company during the financial year ended 31st March 2020.

a) Movement in Employee Stock Options during the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,79,833	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	10
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,73,667	10
Expired/ Lapsed during the year	-	-	6,166	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

b) Fair Value on the Grant Date:
The fair value at the grant date is determined using Black Scholes Model which takes into account the exercised price, the term of the option, the share price at the grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Fair Value at Grant Date	(Amount in Rs.)
1st October, 2016	20.67
1st May 2017	24.22
1st May 2018	27.62

c) The effect of share-based payment plan on the Financial Statements:

	2020-21 *(Amount in INR Lakhs)*	2019-20 *(Amount in INR Lakhs)*
Expense arising from employee share-based payment plan	-	6
Liability arising from employee share-based payment plan	-	-

A PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

46 EMPLOYEE SHARE PURCHASE SCHEME

The members of the Company approved Organic India Private Limited Employee Share Purchase Scheme 2021 (Scheme) in their meeting held on December 10, 2020. The Scheme provides for issue of equity shares of the Company to the eligible employees, including the directors of the Company and the employees and directors of its Subsidiary Companies and Holding Company, as determined by the Remuneration & Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors from time to time, in accordance with Applicable Laws, subject to terms and conditions as specified in the ESPS Agreement and the Scheme.

The implementation of the scheme is done through Organic India Employees Welfare Trust" (Trust), a registered trust. As per the Scheme, the select employees shall be allowed to purchase the Company's equity shares on an upfront basis subject to certain performance conditions to be fulfilled by the said employees subsequent to the share(s) purchased. The equity shares shall be eligible for purchase based on the eligibility criteria of respective eligible employee where certain percentage of equity shares shall be unlocked as determined by the Remuneration and Compensation Committee of the Company. The equity shares so purchased shall be under the lock-in period as per the scheme and would be released to the eligible employee upon meeting the performance and other conditions as set forth. During the lock-in period, the employee will remain to be the beneficial owner of the equity shares and the legal ownership will be transferred to the Trust till the completion of the condition subsequent set out in the ESPS Agreement.

The Scheme provides for allotment of a maximum of 4% of the paid up equity share capital of the Company on fully diluted basis i.e. a maximum of 33,41,304 Equity Shares can be allotted in one or multiple tranches.

Movement of equity shares allotted under Employee Share Purchase Scheme during the year:

During the financial year ending 31st March, 2021, the Company has allotted 25,11,197 Equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each at a price of Rs. 38/- each including a premium of Rs. 28/- aggregating to Rs. 954 lakhs fully paid up to the Trust and then Trust transferred these to the eligible employees in terms of the Scheme.

a) **Movement of Equity Shares allotted to the Trust and transferred by Trust to eligible employees as on 31st March 2021:**

Particulars	Trust
	Number of Shares
Opening at the beginning of the year	-
Add : Equity Shares Allotted to trust by the Company during the year	25,11,197
Less: Equity Shares transferred to the eligible employee by the Trust during the year	(24,69,647)
Outstanding at the end of the year	41,550

b) **Details of Equity Shares allocated to the eligible employees and are held under lock-in period by Trust, for the benefit of employees under the Scheme, as on 31st March 2021:**

Particulars	Trust
	Number of Shares
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add: Equity Shares Allotted during the year	24,69,647
Less: Equity Shares unlocked during the year	-
Total balance at the end of the year	24,69,647

c) The effect of share-based payment plan on the Financial Statements:

	2020-21 *(Amount in Rs.)*	2019-20 *(Amount in Rs.)*
Expense arising from employee share-based payment plan	2	-
Deferred Expense arising from employee share-based payment plan	689	38

PURI & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ NEW DELHI

47 Impairment

The Company has not recognized any loss on impairment in respect of assets of the Company except, for investment in 6% Optionally Convertible Debentures of Composite Interceptive Med-Science Laboratories Private Limited, in terms of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 16 on "Property, Plant and equipment"/ Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 36 on Impairment of Assets" since in the opinion of the Management, as confirmed by the Board of Directors, the reduction in value of any asset, to the extent required, has already been provided for in the books.

48 Due to Micro, Small And Medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any sup

	For the year ended 31 March 2021 (Amount in INR Lakhs)	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (Amount in INR Lakhs)
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	424	324
Interest due on above	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amounts of payments made to supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	14
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	23

49 Non Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement dated 12th March 2020 for selling its entire equity investment held in Composite Interceptive Med Science Laboratories Private Limited(Subsidiary of the Company) for INR 2 lakhs. Pursuant to the said share purchase agreement, the Company had classified its investment held in the equity shares of Composite Interceptive Med Science Laboratories amounting to INR 371 lakhs as assets held for sale and the said investment was stated at INR 2 lakhs being the lower of carrying amount and fair value of the said investment less costs to sell. During the year, the said transaction of sale of equity shares was executed on 4th April 2020 on achievement of the closing conditions as defined in the said Share Purchase agreement.

50 Other notes

(a) From the year ended 31st March, 2015, the provisions pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as prescribed under the Act are applicable to the Company. The CSR committee of the Company provides an oversight of CSR policy execution to ensure that CSR objectives of the Company are met.

The financial details as sought by the Act are as follows:

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Average net profits of the Company for last three financial years	2,931	4,775
Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of the average net profit)	59	96
Details of CSR expenditure during the year:	-	-
Total amount to be spent for the financial year	59	96
Amount spent during the year	59	98

(b) Debit and credit balances of trade payables, trade receivables, loans and advances to the extent not confirmed are subject to confirmation and reconciliation with the parties.

(c) As per the requirement of Schedule III, the Board of Directors have considered the value of all assets of the Company other than property, plant & equipment and have come to conclusion that these have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business which is not less than the value at which they are stated in Balance Sheet. On account of Covid -19 impact there may be certain delays in recoveries of Current Assets/ Loans and Advances but there is not likely to be any material reduction in values. Although Management expects a slowdown, there are no plans to downsize the Company's operations presently or in the near future.

PURI & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

(d) The Company had transferred certain land for Rs 331 Lakhs to Ganga Yamuna Agro Technologies and Plantation Private Limited (the Company in which director is interested) in the financial year 2012-13. The Company is in the process of executing the sale deed for the said

"Signatures to Notes 1 to 50"

"AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE"

FOR A PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION NUMBER: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 080654

A PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 21/7/21

ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

VIKRAM SINGH
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07153318
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

SUBRATA DUTTA
GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 02004997
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

ALOK KUMAR
COMPANY SECRETARY
M. No. A26369
PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21

VIKASH
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

PLACE:NEW DELHI
DATE: 20/7/21