E.I.D. - Parry (India) Limited
Regd.Office : Dare House, 234,N.S.C. Bose Road, Parrys Corner, Chennai 600 001, India.
Tel : 91.44.25306789 Fax : 91.44.25341609 / 25340858
CIN : L24211TN1975PLC006989
Website : www.eidparry.com

July 14, 2023

The Secretary
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Capital Market – Listing, Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor,
Plot No. C/1, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051
NSE SCRIP CODE: EIDPARRY

The Secretary
BSE Limited
25th Floor, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai 400 001
BSE SCRIP CODE: 500125

Dear Sir,

Sub: Notice of the 48th Annual General Meeting and Annual Report for the Financial Year 2022-23

Ref: ISIN - INE126A01031

We wish to inform you that the 48th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company will be held on **Wednesday, August 9, 2023 at 3.30 p.m. IST through Video Conference ("VC") / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM").**

Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), we submit herewith a copy of Annual Report of the Company along with the Notice of AGM. The copies of annual report and AGM notice have been sent today to all the shareholders whose email IDs have been shared by the Depositories as per the details registered with their Depository Participants ("DPs") / KFin Technologies Limited ("KFin"), the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("RTA") of the Company. The documents are also uploaded on the website of the Company, www.eidparry.com and the website of the RTA at https://evoting.kfintech.com/Public/Downloads.aspx.

The Company has engaged KFin for providing E-voting services and VC/OAVM facility for the AGM. Details of e-voting are as follows:

Cut-off date for determining eligibility for the remote e-voting & e-voting at the AGM	Wednesday, August 2, 2023
E-Voting start date and time	Saturday, August 5, 2023 (9:00 a.m. IST)
E-Voting end date and time	Tuesday, August 8, 2023 (5:00 p.m. IST)

The Company is providing Video Conference facility through KFin platform for the members to participate in the AGM. Members may access the facility at https://emeetings.kfintech.com/ through the existing login credentials provided to them. Further, the detailed instruction for e-voting, participation in the AGM through VC and remote e-voting have been provided in the notice of the AGM.

murugappa

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The Company vide newspaper publication dated July 12, 2023 had informed the shareholders who are yet to register their e-mail addresses with their DPs or RTA, about the registration process for the same and procedure for the receipt of annual report and AGM notice.

We request you to kindly take the above on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For **E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED**

BISWA MOHAN RATH

Digitally signed by BISWA MOHAN RATH
Date: 2023.07.14 13:56:37 +05'30'

Biswa Mohan Rath

Company Secretary

Encl.: a/a

PARRYS

E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED

reimagining

Annual Report 2022-23

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Forward-looking statement

In this Annual Report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and take informed investment decisions. This report contains statements – written and oral – that we periodically, 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes' and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realised, although we make, contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'believe' to be prudent in our assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

At EID Parry, 'Reimagining' is more than a tagline.

It is a philosophy to do the right thing and do it in the right way.

By reimagining our business beyond our conventional portfolio.

By enhancing our processes to deliver superior outcomes.

By repositioning our brand to deepen consumer trust.

By innovating products that address specific market gaps.

By widening our portfolio to deepen our relevance.

In doing so, we are deepening our responsibility, profitability and sustainability.

Corporate snapshot

E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited.

First sugar company in India to manufacture sugar in 1842.

First to start a distillery in India in 1843.

First to start co-generation of green power using sugarcane bagasse.

First sugar manufacturer in India to initiate a farmer-centric model of business in 1845.

First and among few sugar manufacturers in India with a dedicated cane R&D wing and cane breeding programme to adopt tissue culture to develop new and improved cane varieties.

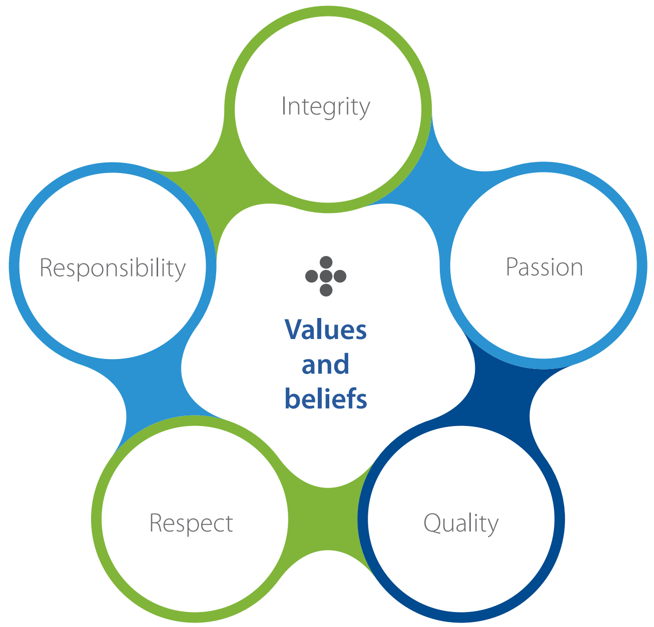
First to promote the fertiliser industry in India in 1953.

Leader in micro algae technology comprising Spirulina, Chlorella and natural beta carotenoids.

First in Asia to be awarded the Bonsucro International Certification for sustainable sugarcane cultivation.

Vision

Enriching and energising lives by creating value-added products from agriculture



Our background

Founded in 1788, EID Parry is a company operating in the sweeteners and nutraceutical spaces. Headquartered in Dare House, Chennai, India, the Company is a part of the ₹ 547 Billion Murugappa Group, one of India's leading business conglomerates. The Company holds the distinction of having set up India's first sugar plant at Nellikuppam in 1842 and now continues to pioneer new paths in each of its businesses.

Our presence

EID Parry's six sugar plants and one standalone distillery are spread across South India. These plants are located at Nellikuppam, Pugalur, Sivaganga and Oonaiyur in Tamil Nadu, Sankili in Andhra Pradesh and Bagalkot, Haliyal and Ramdurg in Karnataka. The state-of-the-art plants possess a combined sugarcane crushing capacity of 40,300 TCD, co-generation capacity of 140 MW and distillery capacity of 417 KLPD.

The specialised manufacturing plants of the nutraceuticals business for micro algal production are located at Oonaiyur and Saveripuram in Tamil Nadu.

Quality standards

Our products are compliant with global standards such as Bonsucro, FSSC 22000, ISO 9001, Halal, Kosher, high quality and customised grades of pharmaceutical sugar conforming to Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP), British Pharmacopoeia (BP), US Pharmacopoeia (USP), Japanese Pharmacopoeia (JP), European Pharmacopoeia (EP) and SMETA (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit).

Our business verticals

Sugar: EID Parry's sugar is sold across the commodity markets, large institutional customers and as branded sugar to retail consumers. The branded sugar production is supported by six factories that possess a cumulative crushing capacity of 40,300 TCD.

Power: EID Parry's six sugar factories possess a capacity to generate 140 MW of power. The Company's integrated sugar plants possess state-of-the-art cogeneration facilities that are used to address captive power requirements of its plants, while the surplus power is either sold to the state electricity grid or to private energy players.

Distillery: EID Parry has harnessed its ethanol and Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) production capabilities to capitalise on the emerging green energy industry. The Company has five distilleries with a total capacity of 417 KLPD. Currently, 165 KLPD expansions in its Haliyal and Nellikuppam plants are under progress.

230+
Years, Industry experience

8
Plants

1 Lakh+
Farmer partners

2,000+
Employees

40,300
TCD, Cane crushing capacity

417
KLPD, Distillery capacity

140
MW, Co-generation capacity

2 Lakh+
Acre, Command area

Our customers

We are a preferred vendor to major specialty and critical industries such as pharma, infant food, beverages, confectionery, etc.. We serve Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) across the country and export power to electricity distribution companies, third-party power companies and power exchange platforms.

Credit rating

The Company's long-term rating was upgraded from CRISIL AA- (Positive outlook) to CRISIL AA (Stable outlook) in FY2022-23 and short-term rating was maintained at A1+ (CRISIL and CARE), reflecting the strength of its business model, financial stability, promoter credibility, product quality and stakeholder relationships.

Our talent

The Company comprises a talented workforce. Over 17% of the Company's employees had been with the organisation for more than 20 years as of March 31, 2023. The skillset encompasses expertise in agriculture, manufacturing, IT, research, finance and other areas. Total employees were 2,230 as of March 31, 2023.

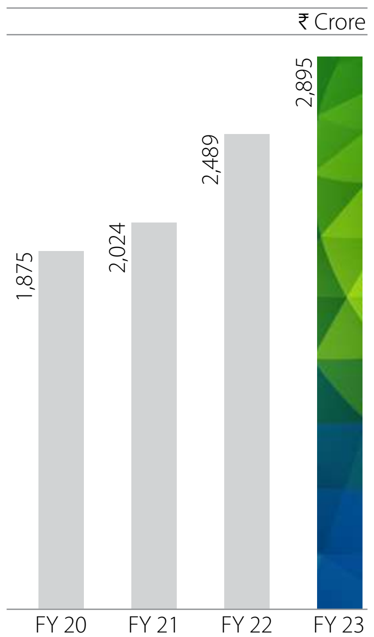
Our listing

The Company's shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE). On March 31, 2023, the Company was valued at ₹ 8320.25 Crore on NSE.

Awards and recognition

- Mr. S Suresh, Managing Director won the 'Best CEO - Agriculture & Allied Award' at the 10th edition of the Business Today-PwC India's Best CEO Awards, BTMindrush 2023.
- Mr Muthu Murugappan, CEO, was featured in the Economic Times '40 Under Forty' list, which spotlights Corporate India's sharpest and brightest future leaders.
- The only sugar brand to be conferred the 'SuperBrand' status in India - a distinction it continues to hold for three consecutive years since 2021.
- The Nellikuppam unit received 'SISSTA Best Distillery Silver Award' in Tamil Nadu for FY2021-22.
- The Nellikuppam unit was awarded 'Energy Efficient Unit' at the 23rd National Award for Excellence in Energy Management contest held at New Delhi.
- The Nellikuppam unit received an award in the Silver category from CII for 'Best commitment in practicing the EHS'.
- The Sankili unit won Gold Award for Best Technical Efficiency Sugar Plant, Gold award for 'Best Distillery plant', Silver award for Best Cogen plant from South India Sugar Cane and Sugar Technologies Association (SISSTA) and Bronze award on EHS – Excellence Category from CII.
- The Haliyal unit was awarded second place under the category of 'Best Cogen Boilers' for FY2022-23 by Director of Factories & Boilers, Karnataka.
- The Company was honoured with the 'Most Iconic Organisation Award' on May 11, 2023 at Coimbatore Leadership Awards in appreciation of the best practices followed by the Company in HR strategy, promoting future ready business practices, best employee recognition programs to retain talented resources, encouraging diversity and inclusion at workplace and for being a responsible corporate citizen by implementing impactful CSR initiatives across its manufacturing facilities.

How we strengthened our financial performance over the years



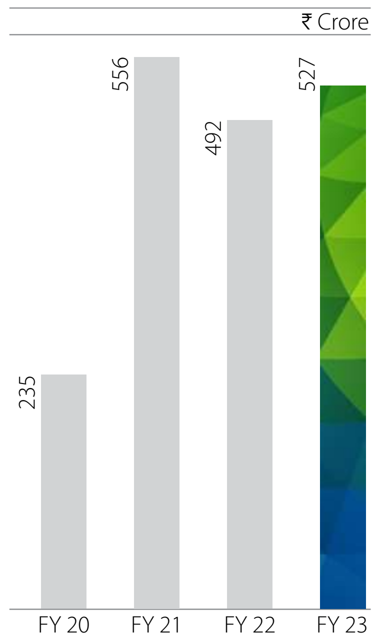
Revenues

Definition
Revenue from operations.

Why this is measured
It is an index that showcases the Company's ability to maximise revenues, which provides a basis against which the Company's performance can be compared with sectoral peers.

What this means
Aggregate sales increased 16% during the year under review on account of a wider marketing footprint.

Value impact
The volume offtake remained creditable in an otherwise challenging year for the economy, protecting the Company's industry visibility.



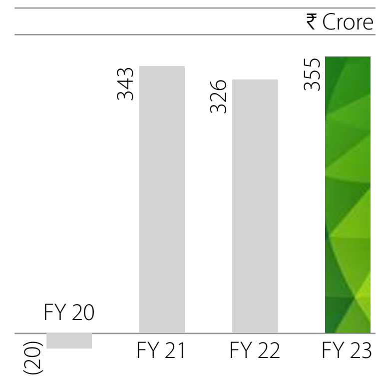
Operating EBITDA before Exceptional Items

Definition
Earnings before the deduction of interest, depreciation, exceptional items and tax.

Why this is measured
It is an index that showcases the Company's ability to generate a surplus after operating costs, creating a base for comparison with sectoral peers.

What this means
Helps create a robust surplus generating engine that facilitates reinvestment.

Value impact
The Company reported 7% growth in EBITDA in FY2022-23.



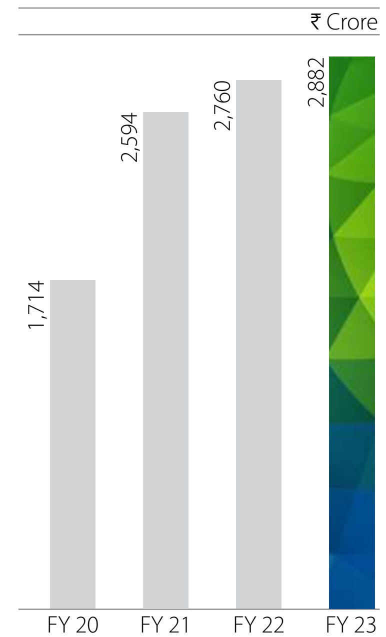
PBT before exceptional items

Definition
Profit earned during the year after deducting all expenses (before exceptional items).

Why this is measured
This measure highlights the strength of the business model in enhancing shareholder value.

What this means
This ensures the quantum of cash available for reinvestment.

Value impact
The Company reported a 9% increase in profit before tax and exceptional items in FY2022-23.



Net worth

Definition
This is derived through the accretion of shareholder-owned funds.

Why this is measured
Net worth indicates the financial soundness of the Company – the higher the better.

What this means
This indicates the borrowing capacity of the Company that influences the gearing (which, in turn, influences the cost at which the Company can mobilise debt).

Value impact
The Company's net worth strengthened 4% during the year under review.

What you did not know about EID Parry

Did you Know?

Brand 'Parry's Pure' is the first and only sugar in India to be recognised as a Super Brand

First company in the world to develop soilless media from sugarcane bagasse

First sugar brand in India to offer a variety of sweeteners including Low Glycemic Index (GI) Sugar and Low GI Brown Sugar substitutes.

First sugar company in South India to pioneer community water resource management projects through its flagship Project Nanneer

Enriched the lives of more than one lakh farmers by introducing scientific methodologies to enhance yield and productivity

The Company's Amrit is the first pure brown sugar brand to be launched with six vital nutrients

One of the first to produce high quality, customised pharmaceutical sugar conforming to IP, BP, USP, JP and EP standards.

Sivaganga distillery is the first fully automated standalone distillery with captive power generation and zero emissions and effluents.

Chairman's statement

At EID Parry, we believe that the initiatives taken during the last few years have prepared us for a larger play in the branded and packaged foods segment.

The EID Parry of the future is to be largely positioned as a bioenergy, food and nutrition company. This reimagining will help de-link your Company from the cyclical and tightly controlled aspects of the conventional sugar industry and will empower it to compete and succeed based on the strength of its business model and capabilities.

Dear shareholders,

A decade ago, EID Parry began reimagining its business model, adding non-sugar businesses to its core sugar business with the objective of generating more value, getting closer to the consumer and making its operations more sustainable.

The reimagined business model was unprecedented in the industry and was a proof to your Company's capacity to be innovative and decisive when required. I am pleased to report that the steps taken in that direction have given the organisation a clear path that is now actively being pursued to ensure profitable and sustainable growth.

Your Company's plans are being further validated and given thrust by the optimism and growth that we are witnessing in India. Our country is also undergoing a large reimagining phase wherein it is preparing for its next phase of growth, driven by rising consumption from evolving lifestyle choices, renewed focus on manufacturing and a thriving digital ecosystem, all of which are being enabled by progressive governmental reforms and forward-looking policies. India is expected to emerge as the third largest economy in the world by FY2027-28.

This rapidly evolving landscape opens a range of possibilities for your Company, and the need of the hour is to match changes on the outside with swift steps and actions on the inside. The reimagining journey at EID Parry is well under progress and strong platforms for growth are being created. From a largely singular vertical of wholesale sugar, your Company is now engaged across four business verticals of institutional sugar, retail sugar, distillery operations, power generation and sweetener derivatives (with the possibility of extending to food retail). Your Company is working on other synergetic and adjacent avenues for growth.

The result is that from a time when EID Parry addressed largely one conventional application through the manufacture of sugar, your reimagined company is more mainstreamed: it manufactures ethanol that is used in blending with petrol to reduce vehicular pollution; it is engaged in power generation that is helping moderate the use of fossil fuels; it manufactures refined packaged sugar and specialty sweeteners that address the aspects of health, hygiene and well-being of consumers.

At EID Parry, we believe that the initiatives taken during the last few years have prepared us for a larger play in the branded and packaged foods segment. In the process of reimagining our business, your Company has been building capabilities – in product development (sugar and sweeteners), in better consumer connect and understanding of consumer preferences, in brand building and in engagements with channel partners. Your Company intends to leverage all these capabilities towards a larger outcome – to become an essential brand in every home's monthly shopping basket with a significant share of the wallet.

The EID Parry of the future is to be largely positioned as a bioenergy, food and nutrition company. This reimagining will help de-link your Company from the cyclical and tightly controlled aspects of the conventional sugar industry and will empower it to compete and succeed based on the strength of its business model and capabilities.

In view of this, your Company is headed towards a sustainable multi-year growth phase, transforming from a single vertical (sugar) to multiple verticals (sugar & sweeteners, bioenergy, food & nutrition) making it increasingly intrinsic in all our lives.

M. M. Venkatachalam
Chairman

Managing Director's vision

If I have to concise my communication in a few words, they would be: 'There are no growth limits at EID Parry.

At EID Parry, we are optimistic of the way our business model is being evolved – not just for its revenue diversity but due to widening of our product mix and the considerably larger addressable markets for each.

Overview

During the last decade, EID Parry has undergone a courageous transformation in the way it does business. This transition from sugar to food, bioenergy and nutrition businesses is of an extent that has perhaps never been attempted within the sector. The transition is a validation of your Company's foresight and ability to reinvent with the objective to build momentum in a sustainable way.

Background

The transition in our business model was the result of an ability to discern geographic and government realities that would have endangered our competitiveness as a long-term sugar commodity manufacturer.

For instance, the Company recognised a complete dependence of its business on government policies, starting from the pricing of cane and volume of sale, which moderated the room for improvements in our business. Your Company acknowledges farmers as one of our key stakeholders and is committed to collaborate and make them more sustainable, help build their adaptive capacity, make them more sustainable and raise their awareness on yield, recovery and crop quality etc.

Besides, the viability of some of our manufacturing facilities was affected by multi-year drought, farmer migration to alternative cash crops (coconut and banana) and farmers being compelled to commission unviable water bore wells down to 1000 feet.

Your Company recognised the writing on the wall. Rather than persist with suboptimal manufacturing facilities in the hope of a revival, it closed under-utilised factories at Pudukkottai, Pettavaithalai and Pondicherry in Tamil Nadu in 2019 after having addressed farmer dues, guided them towards alternative crops and allocated the left-over cane area to proximate sugar mills. Your Company shifted the assets of one of the factories to Karnataka where there is larger cane availability and better recovery. This strategy, coupled with the organic growth of cane through an innate connect with farmers, helped increase our cane volumes from 37 Lakh MT/annum to more than 50 Lakh MT/annum over the past five years. The higher the recovery, the better is the profitability of any company operating in this industry. The closure of non-operating factories also brought down our fixed costs and improved the profitability of our Company. The result of this timely capacity churn has been that Karnataka, which once accounted for 30% of our sugar, now accounts for half our sugar output. Besides, thanks to our efforts towards organic cane development, your Company's Pugalur manufacturing facility that once had virtually no cane, crushed 9.27 LMT of cane during the last financial year. The combination of capacity relocation and organic cane development enhanced the Company's predictability in cane access and crushing operations, moderating variables and providing our Company with a more sustainable growth platform.

Managing the variables

At EID Parry, we believe that in a business influenced by the weather, farmer crop choice and government policies, there is a premium on the curation of a business model that moderates variables and enhances predictability.

Over the last few years, there was a growing recognition that scattered intervention could do so much and no more; what the Company now needed was a commitment to holistically reinvent the business. We stayed committed to our four core strategies that emerged from our zeal to reinventing the organisation.

One, we closed some underperforming factories and augmented capacities in areas with better recovery and cane availability. This, coupled with organic growth in cane volumes through dedicated interventions across the cane farming value chain, led to a growth in volumes at a CAGR of 9% since FY2018-19.

Two, the Company recognised its excessive dependence on the commodity business, the cyclical fortunes of which inevitably influenced organisational aspiration. Your Company moderated the quantum of sugar sold in the open market. While this, in the past, provided the Company with the opportunity to liquidate large volumes in a segment marked by a large appetite, this convenience was offset by unpredictable, and often low, realisations. The Company embarked on a value-addition journey in B2B and B2C segments five years ago and has remained on track by increasing the saliency of institutional and retail sales. We add a substantial value to end consumers in these channels and deliver better value.

In the B2B space, your Company sells premium grade sugar to prominent food and beverage institutions for better realisations. I take immense pleasure in informing that all the manufacturing facilities of your Company have been certified by best-in-class certifying agencies, reinforcing your Company's commitment to the highest standards of quality in manufacturing sugar.

As far as India is concerned, sugar is still considered as a source of energy. With growth in aspirations and a hygiene quotient among consumers, the branded sugar market is slated to go up from 8% in FY2020-21 to 15% by FY2024-25. Armed with a 200+ year old brand Parry's denoting trust, your Company is at a vantage point to ride this wave and capitalise on the opportunity. Rightly so, we are pioneering this movement in the country and are working on the premiumisation of sugar. Our retail portfolio is comprehensive with a host of products in the sweetener space from refined sugar to brown sugar to low GI sugar and other specialty natural sweeteners. Recently we launched cane jaggery as a product. As we speak, we have grown our distribution network to more than 70,000 retail outlets and aspire to reach 150,000 plus in the short-term and 0.5 Million outlets in the medium term. The internal share of retail sugar sales has grown from less than 7% to about 30% in a span of seven years. We are continuously exploring the sweetening space through applied research and development.

Three, we are increasing our Biofuel volumes, thanks to the Government's impetus on the Ethanol Blending Program (EBP). Ethanol as a biofuel has been an engine for growth not only for us but for the industry at large. We are also following suit and increasing our biofuel volumes. We are almost doubling our capacity from 297 KLPD as of December 2022 to 582 KLPD by April 2024.

This initiative, the Company recognised, would not only make a complete utilisation of the molasses generated by the Company through sugar manufacture, but could potently initiate a conscious sacrifice of sugar manufacture in favour of ethanol.

Four, we controlled fixed costs, which we have spoken about earlier. In addition to this, we are undertaking a plethora of initiatives at an organisational level to unearth opportunities for efficiency improvements and cost control through innovations across the farm-to-fork value chain.

I am pleased to communicate that these initiatives which have been launched, are being scaled and the time will soon come when the Company's direct exposure to the commodity sugar market will have been reduced to a single digit percentage of overall revenues. This transformation will not only moderate the variables within our control or business but will lead us from a relatively small play within India's food sector to an ocean of possibilities.

Optimism

At EID Parry, we are optimistic of the way our business model is being evolved – not just for its revenue diversity but due to a widening of our product mix and the considerably larger addressable markets for each. The Company is at an inflection point: from a multi-decade sugar-centric personality we are evolving into a sweetener cum bio-fuels enterprise; from a company with a commodity-driven personality we are becoming a consumer-facing organisation; from a significantly wholesale orientation, the Company is moving towards sweetening India. Through the coming together of three enduring and profitable dimensions – bioenergy, food and nutrition – we are attractively placed to capitalise on the mainstream themes of a modernising India. The new spaces that we have entered will grow faster than the national economy; by the virtue of our proactive presence within them, we intend to accelerate our personality transformation.

These are some of the elements of rapidly reinventing EID Parry.

First, the Company is being positioned as a science-driven, consumer-centric foods enterprise. At our Company, the foods business comprises a range of sweeteners that leverage our understanding of sugar manufacture (base), packaging sector dynamics, retail network and the ability to plug evolving lifestyle needs with customised sweeteners. We are taking this business to the next level: we are not providing a scattered complement of products but are curating a value-adding journey of differentiated products around specific applications. An institutionalised approach of this nature, using sugar manufacture as a base, has never been addressed within India and possesses the potential to graduate the Company from base commodity realisations to attractive value-addition; it promises to evolve the Company's respect from generalisation to specialisation. There is a second dimension: by building a retail sweetener business, we are creating an over-arching consumer pipeline. Over time, we will extend this capability to a range of food products (not necessarily manufactured by our Company) that carry our brand and assure consumers of our quality validation. This will graduate our Company from a small slice of a home maker's budget to a larger proportion (say, 20%) of a family's kitchen spending. This extension will empower us to enhance value well beyond what we can generate from wholesale sugar realisations; the extension will also empower us to extend to an asset light segment promising enhanced capital efficiency.

Second, with a narrowing spread between cost of cane and a price of sugar, an element of this success story has been to unlock the value from every stick of cane and the look at opportunities to fortify every product in the value chain. As far as the main product of sugar goes, in keeping with the shift towards healthy alternatives, we developed 'Sweet Care' - a Low Glycemic Index (Low GI) sugar that helps protect against the onset of diabetes. It is a 99% natural sugar, scientifically fortified with herbal extracts that are traditionally known to combat diabetes. As a company, beyond sugar and ethanol we are looking at unlocking value from the by-products like molasses and bagasse. The industry is talking about producing ethanol from juice/B heavy molasses and selling it to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) from C molasses, which can be sold to the Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFLs). While we are playing in this space, we are also working on premiumising ethanol as pharma grade ethanol and selling it to pharma manufacturers. Beyond this realm, we are also encouraged by ongoing research and discovery on the saliency for ethanol as a feed for sustainable aviation fuel and green hydrogen. Once these products become commercially viable, they will most certainly present us with opportunities to deepen our position in the sustainable biofuels space. Bagasse is one of the most under-rated products in the sugar value chain. We are working on a spectrum of opportunities in this space including converting it as soil substrate/soil less 'growth media'.

Third, your Company is extending from a manufacturing-driven framework to a distribution-led growth story. Our success will be increasingly influenced not just by the 'what' but also by the 'where'. As I said earlier, we have a direct presence in 70,000 plus outlets and we intend to quadruple this coverage in two years. The wider the spread – the emerging backbone of our business – the potentially larger our revenues and the wider the possibility to launch more proprietary products. This will empower us to increase shelf space per retailer, deepen store-wise relationships and strengthen overall profitability.

Excitement

The reinvention of our Company is already happening. During the year under review, your Company generated 30% of revenues from its non-sugar businesses as against 26% in the previous year.

The evolution in our business mix has had a validating influence on our profitability. I wish to assure our stakeholders that the seeding of a new EID Parry is moving in the desired direction and it is only a matter of time when the upfronted investments will taper, strengthening revenues, capital efficiency and stakeholder value. If I have to concise my communication in a few words, they would be: 'There are no growth limits at EID Parry'.

S. Suresh
Managing Director

CEO's overview

At EID Parry, our objective is to present the home maker with a complement of branded products and account for a larger share of the monthly shopping basket.

I am pleased to say that in the space of the last four years your Company has successfully moderated its excessive erstwhile dependence on sugar through increased non-sugar revenues.

Overview

India is passing through a period of unprecedented economic ferment. What we are seeing around us is a large and long-term growth story. Even as much of the global economy weakened in the last financial year, India reported an attractive economic growth of around 7.2%, retaining its position as the fastest growing G20 economy.

This economic momentum is expected to sustain on the back of government policy foresight and a strong domestic growth story. The economic optimism is also building on an unprecedented convergence of aspirations, disposable incomes, digitalisation and lower price-sensitivity. This is translating into a lifestyle revolution across economic levels, opening opportunities of a seminal and sustainable magnitude.

There are two ways one can address this inflection point. One approach would be to grow the existing business the same way by staying close to the knitting; the other alternative would be to respond differently, step into adjacent areas and create a new robust multi-decade business platform to reinvent the Company. I am pleased to say that your Company has chosen the second option and is well on its way to reimagine the business with the objective to enhance value for all its stakeholders in a sustainable manner.

Perspective

Permit me to take shareholders back in time to explain where we have come from, where we are and where we expect to proceed.

During the last decade the business was plagued by many a challenge. Climate risk and a stringent regulatory environment were the more significant challenges among others. Given these challenges, your Company embarked on a structural shift to explore a life beyond sugar and sought to reposition itself.

This appeared to be a challenge on account of the Company's multi-decade sugar exposure, a legacy sugar-driven mindset and initial inability to think beyond the cube. The first battle one was required to wage was not in the market; it was within. There was a need first to convince ourselves that there was indeed a life beyond sugar. Your Company engaged in various initiatives to put its shoulder to the flywheel. There were occasions when the push and heave did not result in immediately visible results; there were occasions when well-meaning industry observers felt that we were attempting something too untried and untested to be effective. We nevertheless persisted: we continued to believe that strategically we were headed in the right direction, and it was only a matter of time before the flywheel would begin to shift.

I am pleased to say that in the space of the last four years your Company has successfully moderated its excessive erstwhile dependence on sugar through increased non-sugar revenues. During the last two years, the proportion of non-sugar revenues in our business has increased from 26% to 30%; we are optimistic this trend will sustain. We are optimistic that this momentum will have a cascading impact on our ability to maximise EBITDA from per tonne of cane, setting into motion a virtuous cycle that makes it possible to progressively enhance value.

The biofuel opportunity

The National Policy on Biofuels was launched in 2018, and through its Ethanol Blending Program (EBP) targeted to achieve 20% of ethanol blending in petrol by 2025. The policy expanded the scope of raw materials for ethanol production by allowing the use of sugarcane and other feed stock. This policy and its subsequent revisions have provided a much-needed tailwind to India's sugar companies. It has helped these companies de-risk from the cyclical plays of the sugar industry

Your Company responded with speed to this landmark policy. Two years ago, your Company had a distillery capacity of 237 KLPD, which increased to 417 KLPD by the close of FY2022-23 and is expected to be 582 KLPD a year from now. The output from this perennial distillery capacity is expected to almost treble to 18 Crore litres; the distillery revenue is expected to increase from 22% of the Company's overall revenues to around 35% a year from now; this will generate better outcomes on our overall profitability and position us more as a biofuel business.

by diverting a portion of their sugarcane for ethanol production. The policy has provided these companies with an opportunity to improve profitability and utilise their assets better.

Your Company responded with speed to this landmark policy. Two years ago, your Company had a distillery capacity of 237 KLPD, which increased to 417 KLPD by the close of FY2022-23 and is expected to be 582 KLPD a year from now. The output from this perennial distillery capacity is expected to almost treble to 18 Crore litres; the distillery revenue is expected to increase from 22% of the Company's overall revenues to around 35% a year from now; this will generate better outcomes on our overall profitability and position us more as a biofuel business.

Adding value to sugar

During the challenging times of the last decade, your management recognised the need to extend its business into adjacent value-added segments. This exercise was directed to moderate the Company's exposure to the commodity end of the market through a complement of value-addition, consumerisation, institutional sales and exports.

One of the opportunities that we successfully prospected was the H 50,000 Crore retail sweetener segment, of which 92% is unpackaged and unbranded. This space was marked by a near-absence of a strong branded player, indicating a vast headroom. Besides, this headroom was at the cusp of a breakout, with an increasing number of consumers now seeking packaged and hygienic sweetener alternatives.

There was a range of challenges that we encountered in making the big leap to brand the unbranded. There was no test bed of an initiative like this having been attempted at scale in the sector; the consumerisation of a commodity such as sugar was like entering a different business, warranting the complement of completely different capabilities (including FMCG). The nature of business was counter to that of a commodity business that the Company had been engaged in for decades; it required patient brand building before it achieved break-even.

Your Company was convinced that it was better placed than most. It had the visibility to attract a team to seed this new business; the Murugappa Group possessed the financial foundation to sustain the business through a challenging gestation period; the new senior management possessed a rich experience of the FMCG business; a large part of the raw material (sugar) would be derived from within, moderating costs and working capital on the one hand and widening value-addition on the other. Best of all, the new business would build under the 'Parry's' brand, which was respected for trust and quality. This brand advantage made it possible for the new business to generate consumer traction with utmost speed.

Besides, the Company worked closely with large downstream institutional buyers – a number of them multi-nationals - to co create sweetening solutions. Direct sales to institutions helped allocate 60% of our sugar away from the open markets, transforming a probable vulnerability to market trends outside our control into secure, stable and business-strengthening realisations.

To assume that we have packaged and branded loose sugar to generate a small premium in our realisations is to perhaps miss the big import of what we are seeking to achieve. As modern India buys more from organised retail and modern trade formats, there is a premium in becoming a part of the home-maker's shopping list. The modern-day home maker is turning more to hygienic food brands; the modern home maker seeks to buy as much of the same brand and from the same retail outlet. At EID Parry, our objective is to present the home maker with a complement of branded products and account for a larger share of the monthly shopping basket.

What makes this business compelling is not what it is, but what can be. By marketing food products – sugar and adjacent spaces to begin with – we have got our foot in the door and are stepping into a branded foods universe. Our aspiration is that this business can evolve into a full-fledged FMCG foods business, transforming our personality further away from sugar and towards a robust bioenergy-foods-nutrition enterprise.

Deepening our sustainability

We believe that the key to our long-term success lies in the sustainability ethic that we nurture and build across our organisation. Across the coming years, EID Parry will be engaged in working closely with farmers in helping raise their water tables through water harvesting and smarter irrigation methods. The future of our business starts from sustainable agriculture, where we help raise cane and manufacture downstream sweetener products with a progressively smaller carbon footprint.

Besides, we intend to extend our engagement with farmers across three States, deepening our role as a friend-philosopher-guide committed to advising them on prudent cane varieties, crop nutrients, farming techniques, yield growth and farm income generation.

The result is that we expect to generate more cane from our command areas, crush more cane from existing capacities, curate a more value-added complement of products and increase overall EBITDA from per tonne of cane by 25%, enhancing value for all stakeholders associated with our Company.

Muthu Murugappan
Chief Executive Officer

Financial highlights - Ten years of our performance at a glance

₹ Lakh except ratios

Year	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016#	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
Profitability Items										
Gross Income	194548	226504	278559	263121	228169	204644	201557	240965	277222	315295
Gross Profit (PBDIT)	26237	38918	15751	50867	39240	37905	23518	64030	49,182	52650
Depreciation & Amortisation	9731	10193	11200	11211	11446	11377	11956	20436	12011	13505
Profit/(Loss) before Interest & Tax	16506	28725	4551	39656	27794	26528	11562	43594	37171	39145
Finance costs	19616	15127	16710	13991	11290	11343	13566	9272	4609	3603
Exceptional Items	0	0	0	0	(8719)	3516	0	71517	(1373)	(11091)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(3110)	13598	(12159)	25665	7785	18701	(2004)	105839	31189	24451
Tax	(5763)	(1227)	(2948)	(2696)	(2316)	2388	(2187)	19353	2839	4769
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	2653	14825	(9211)	28361	10101	16313	183	86486	28350	19682
Balance Sheet Items										
Net Fixed Assets	152515	149968	157806	148816	139584	133561	137771	129535	130303	135513
Investments	54478	68293	77432	78575	87831	97851	100341	101018	111887	99185
Net Current Assets	106014	83987	25359	8539	31370	17705	29465	96810	60541	119943
Total Capital Employed	313007	302248	260597	235930	258785	249117	267577	327363	302731	354641
Shareholders' Funds	127432	136408	128276	147746	163813	171350	171375	259409	276014	288217
Borrowings	178559	160211	131941	94346	101800	83229	103499	55436	10424	50786
Deferred Tax Liability/ (Asset)	7016	5629	380	(6162)	(6828)	(5462)	(7297)	12518	16293	15638
Total	**313007**	**302248**	**260597**	**235930**	**258785**	**249117**	**267577**	**327363**	**302731**	**354641**
Ratios										
Book Value per share (₹)	73	78	73	84	93	97	97	146	156	162
EPS (₹)	1.51	8.43	(5.21)	16.03	5.70	9.21	0.10	48.86	16.00	11.09
Dividend on Equity %	-	300	-	400	300	300	-	-	1100	950

Regrouped based on Ind AS.

Notes:

1. Sadashiva Sugars Limited was merged effective from April 1, 2013.
2. Parry Phytoremedies Private Limited was merged effective from April 1, 2014.
3. Parrys Sugar Industries Limited was merged with effect from April 1, 2016.

Performance overview

A new EID Parry possesses a stronger Balance Sheet to build its non-sugar personality in a sustainably profitable way

EID Parry is transforming its DNA towards rapidly growing businesses

Overarching message: The principal financial message that the Company seeks to communicate is that the ongoing churn in the Company's revenue mix is expected to accelerate to the point that non-sugar revenues account for a majority of earnings, progressively insulating the Company from commodity sugar realisations. This is expected to enhance revenue and surplus visibility on the one hand while moderating debt on the other, translating into enhanced stakeholder value.

Profitable growth: In FY2022-23, the Company reported 16% revenue growth and 7% increase in EBITDA, excluding exceptional items. The profitable growth represents a validation of the Company's business model, marked by a larger proportion of revenues from the non-sugar business (biofuels and retail).

Credit rating: In FY2022-23, the robustness of the credit rating was also validated through the Company's long-term credit rating being upgraded from CRISIL AA- (Positive outlook) to CRISIL AA (Stable outlook). This credit rating endorsed the Company's long-standing presence in the business, promoter pedigree, performance, positioning and prospects.

Capital efficiency: The Company's primary objective is to maximise EBIDTA per tonne of cane. During the last few years, there has been a churn in the Company's revenues that is visibly manifested in its capital efficiency. This increased capital efficiency was achieved despite a substantial amount invested in the business in the last two financial years, whose full realisation is yet to be achieved.

The Company is focused on enhancing capital efficiency through the increased use of net worth in its capital investments, growing investments in non-sugar businesses, building businesses with a multi-decade relevance, lower working capital outlay and progressive graduation from asset-driven to asset-light businesses. However, even as there will be a focus on enhancing long-term profit growth and related capital efficiency, the latter may be temporarily muted on account of upfront investments needing to be made in capital investments.

Liquidity: The Company's liquidity philosophy comes from the fact that it would rather grow relatively slower than peak speed with adequate liquidity than grow aggressively with stretched liquidity. This priority has influenced an evolution in the Company's business model towards an upfront complement of businesses balancing sustainable revenue growth, profitability and liquidity.

During the last decade, the Company restructured its sugar manufacturing business through the relocation of plant and equipment to a cane-rich site in Karnataka, multi-year increase in cane output (hence crushing), decisive investments in distillery capacity expansion and entry into sugar retail with a widening portfolio of value-added sugar variants.

Capital discipline is central to the Company's liquidity. The Company generated cash flow from operations (after taxes) of ₹367 Crore during the year under review. As a measure of the Company's liquidity, interest cover was 11.53 times in FY2022-23 (compared with 10.37 in the previous year).

Cash and cash equivalents

As on March 31, 2023	FY21	FY22	FY23
Cash and cash equivalents (₹ Crore)	13.38	30.91	9.42

Interest cover

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Interest cover (EBITDA/interest outflow)	14.62	10.37	11.53

Revenue mix: The Company is no longer primarily a sugar company. By the virtue of having broad-based its revenue pyramid, the Company now generates revenues from sugar, distillery and retail business. The broad basing was accelerated with the objective to moderate the Company's exposure to the open sugar market (commodity end of the business) and thereafter also to the sugar business while building on synergic business spaces like retail and distillery.

Within sugar as well, the Company sought to broad base its exposure away from direct market sales. Around 35% of the sugar produced by the Company was sold to institutional businesses (making it possible to generate a premium in realisations over the open market average) during the year under review, while 20% revenues were derived from the retail sale of value-added sweeteners.

Within the distillery segment, the Company generated a sizable proportion of revenues from ethanol on account of a growing market appetite for the product, realisations and related profitability. The proportion of revenues from ethanol increased from 56% of distillery revenues in FY2021-22 to 63% in FY2022-23. The Company shifted some of its sugar production to ethanol through a conscious sugar sacrifice (100698 MT sacrifice in FY23) in return for a higher compensatory ethanol realisation (and margin).

The Company services global sweetener demand whenever permitted by the government. Around 6% of the Company's revenues were derived from exports (based on quotas allocated by the government) in FY2022-23. The Company's exports represented its competence in being able to provide quality material on time and in full; this helped the Company moderate working capital outlay.

Non-sugar revenues

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Non-sugar revenues as a % of overall revenues	26%	26%	30%

Realisations: The Company generated 4.36% increase in sugar realisations per tonne, 5.76% increase in distillery revenues per litre and 20.92% increase in co-generation realisations per unit.

Average realisation

Year	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Average realisation per kg of sugar (₹)	34.10	34.50	35.97
Average realisation per litre of distillery output (₹)	59.80	57.10	60.39
Average realisation per unit of cogenerated power (₹)	4.15	4.35	5.26

Capital expenditure: The Company continued to invest in productive assets (distillery in FY2022-23 and additional distillery to be commissioned in FY2023-24). This capex was directed to enhance manufacturing capacity and seed the retail and food businesses (which are different in nature) from the sugar business. The Company expended ₹153 Crore in capex during the year under review.

Capital Expenditure

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Capital expenditure (₹ Crore)	30.97	251.77	152.97

Debt management: One of the objectives of the Company in the last few years was to moderate the quantum of debt on its books, moderating the risk load of the business. The Company evolved its strategic direction away from sugar (and market-facing sugar specifically) with a corresponding decline in working capital outlay, which moderated the need for to borrow short-term debt. Besides, the Company did not make fresh investments in enhancing its crushing capacity. The only debt mobilised was on account of the Company's investment in incremental distillery capacity.

As a net result of these initiatives, the Company's total debt declined from ₹1,018 Crore in FY 18 to ₹508 Crore in FY2022-23. Gearing was better from 0.62 in FY2017-18 to 0.18 in FY2022-23 as the Company grew net worth on the one hand and moderated short-term debt on the other.

The Company is evolving its personality from market-facing sugar to related businesses that are not exposed to commodity price movements but generate a premium over the market average. This transformation is expected to have an impact on realisations, and margins even as upfront costs for building the non-sugar businesses could warrant capital investments – the distillery business with a relatively short payback and the sweetener retail and food businesses with a longer payback.

The average cost of total debt on the Company's books was 4.34% during the year under review. Besides, ethanol manufacture generated revenues quicker, helping strengthened cash flows and moderate working capital.

Debt repayment

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Debt repaid (₹ Crore)	407.50	121.36	21.36

Average debt cost

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Average debt cost %	3.91	3.35	4.34

Concessional cost

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Concessional debt as a % of overall long-term debt	50	100	100

Gearing

Year	FY21	FY22	FY23
Debt-equity ratio	0.21	0.04	0.18

Working capital management: In a business that generates ₹2895 Crore in annual revenue from three distinctive business verticals (sugar, distillery and retail), there is a premium on competent working capital management. There is a perpetual focus on drawing declining working capital than what the Company is sanctioned by lenders.

As on March 31, 2023 the Company had ₹1,216 Crore of unutilised units, indicative of the comfortable liquidity on its books.

Way forward: The Company is evolving its personality from market-facing sugar to related businesses that are not exposed to commodity price movements but generate a premium over the market average. This transformation is expected to have an impact on realisations and margins even as upfront costs for building the non-sugar businesses could warrant capital investments – the distillery business with a relatively short payback and the sweetener retail and food businesses with a longer payback.

This structural shift is expected to graduate the Company to a larger food-centric universe, where the Company will leverage its sweetener shelf presence to extend into non-sweetener products. This extension could provide asset-light, the food products being outsourced but branded under the Parry's corporate brand.

In view of this, the Company foresees a multi-year growth journey ahead: by extending from one food vertical (sweeteners) to multiple at a time when its consumers seek hygienic packaged and branded food products. The Company also foresees a growing appetite for distillery products (which could be restricted to the extent of the cane available from within the Company's command areas).

This evolution could help the Company graduate from products circumscribed by government policies (sale timing, realisations and resource cost) to one completely influenced by the competitiveness of its business model. The Company intends to fund its prospective capital expenditure majorly through accruals, creating a foundation of business sustainability.

Mr. S Suresh receiving 'Best CEO- Agriculture & Allied' award from Union Minister, Mr. Jyotiraditya M Scindia and India Today Group Chairman, Mr Aroon Purie

Mr. Muthiah Murugappan receiving "The Economic Times 40UnderForty" award from Mr Harsh Vardhan Goenka, Chairman, RPG Enterprises

How ESG commitment represents the bedrock of our existence

Overview

In today's world, organisations are being evaluated by institutional investors, clients, customers, employees and other stakeholders based on their ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) performance. This is on account of a growing conviction that organisations built around an ESG bedrock will be sustainable, will add economic value and enhance social capital, benefitting all their stakeholders. EID Parry has been practising the fundamentals of responsible ESG framework for years, generating the recall that it can be trusted by all its stakeholders in a holistic way.

In conjunction with our economic performance, we adopt sustainable practices and meaningfully engage with our employees, customers, suppliers, regulators, communities and other stakeholders on ESG related issues. The Company is increasing its scope and scale beyond sugar, exploring adjacencies in emerging segments in food, energy, health and nutrition and new opportunities in green and sustainable technologies. We remain committed to the spirit of Murugappa Group by upholding the core values of integrity, passion, responsibility, quality and respect in dealing with all the stakeholders. We believe in maintaining high standards of governance and adhere to good corporate practices. Business ethics, transparency in dealings with all stakeholders, adequate and timely disclosure of information, strict compliance with regulatory requirements and commitment to corporate social responsibility are the basic elements of our governance policy. The Board recognises that governance expectations are constantly evolving and is committed to the highest standards of transparency and dissemination of information.

ESG framework

ESG, encompassing environment, social and governance factors, provides a robust foundation for secure, scalable and sustainable long-term growth. We are committed to integrate ESG in the business strategy. With a focus on ESG, we drive four sources of values: top line growth and portfolio shifts, cost reduction through yield improvement, de-risking the transition and increasing employee productivity.

As a part of our ESG performance, we are strengthening the mechanism of engaging with key stakeholders, identifying materiality issues across the value chain of each business and progressively monitoring and mitigating the impacts.

We have set up short, medium and long-term ESG targets relevant to our core business operations and strategies based on global frameworks and materiality risks. Multiple ESG dimensions such as risk of climate change, water security, renewable energy usage, sustainable sourcing, social capital, governance and business model resilience are considered in the targets.

Towards environment leadership

The Company's environment commitment is enshrined in its corporate philosophy. Circular operations and sustainable practices are embedded in the manufacturing facilities to minimise impacts of our operations on resources. Our ESG targets include a reduction in fuel consumption, adopting energy efficient operations to reduce GHG emissions and enhancing the utilisation of treated effluent to minimise freshwater usage. Initiatives for sustainable packaging as a long-term ESG target are being explored in collaboration with our value chain partners.

Apart from sound ESG-based practises in our manufacturing plants, we source our major raw material sugarcane through Bonsucro certification and promote sustainable farming and regenerative agriculture practices.

The Company is dedicated to reduce its GHG emissions footprint by adopting progressively cleaner processes in line with new global discoveries and developments. The aim is to eliminate landfilling of waste by improving recycling, minimise effluents discharge by enhancing condensate treatment and recycling and optimising water consumption per unit of the end product through proactive investments in corresponding infrastructure and equipment.

In spite of being in high water consumption and wastewater generation sector, our manufacturing facilities are water-positive and have a minimum impact on the ecosystem.

The initiatives taken in the area of water and wastewater management:

- Reduction in fresh water withdrawal through efficient operations
- Treating and recycling sugar condensate through condensate polishing unit (CPU)
- State-of-the-art spent wash incineration boiler for treating and recycling wastewater from distillery
- Zero liquid discharge plants at four out of nine facilities
- Supply of excess treated effluent to farmers for irrigating cane fields
- Replenishment of ground water through community water resource management program (Project Nanneer), pond recharging and rainwater harvesting within facilities

Energy and GHG emissions:

- Power generation from bagasse and spent wash (biofuels) for captive consumption and export excess power to grid. Around 86% energy generation is from biofuels.
- Installation of variable frequency drives, economisers installed in cogeneration boilers, bagasse drying system
- Installation of renewable energy (solar) at the nutraceutical unit; the Sivaganga distillery uses solar power available through the grid.

Waste management:

- Recycled 1080 tonnes of plastic packaging waste collected across multiple states through the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) approach.
- Recycling organic residues during the process of sugar, alcohol and microalgae manufacturing as manure or into manufactured products of commercial value.
- Conversion from spent wash incineration boiler into a ready potash rich fertiliser by using patented technology marketed under the brand name of K-Ash.

Sustainable farming practices:

- The Company is among the first sugar manufacturers in India to introduce precision farming in command areas. This need-based application of water, soil nutrients, and biopesticides, depending on the needs of crops, ensures optimal water efficiencies and timely interventions
- Many rural entrepreneurs are nurtured to inclusively enable technology transfer among marginalised farming communities. Farmer entrepreneurs have been developed to produce direct transplantable sugarcane seedlings, bio-agents for sugarcane pest control and also render mechanisation services to nurture rural businesses, livelihoods and economic development

- The Company is optimising sugarcane transport distance with the installation of cane purchase centres near command areas

Major achievements in FY2022-23

- Reduced effluent generation per MT of sugarcane crushed in the Ramdurg unit from 57 litres/MT to 50 litres/MT
- Consumption of 707 MT of bagasse pellets, which offset 745 MT of coal consumption.
- Developed 33 acres of cane farm and 95 acres of green belt with 38,211 trees at Nellikuppam
- Achieved the lowest steam percentage in cane production at the Ramdurg unit
- Achieved the lowest soluble matter of 38 mg/kg in plantation white sugar production.
- Reduced average power consumption per tonne of cane to 20.75 KWH during the active cane crushing season.

Certifications and accolades, FY2022-23

- Obtained ISO 45001 Management System for all our manufacturing units
- Qualified under the Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) to address social and ethical standards, four sugar factories and a nutraceutical unit of the Company
- Received Bonsucro certification for manufacturing and cane procurement in the Nellikuppam facility
- Certified nutraceutical unit for USP DIVP (ingredient verification program)
- Refinery unit in Nellikuppam is certified by cGMP and other pharmacopeia accreditation of Indian, European, United States of America, Japanese and British Pharmacopeias.
- Other certifications include QMS ISO 9001:2018, Quality, ISO 14001: 2015, Environment Management System (four manufacturing units) Food Safety Systems Certification (FSSC 22000) (5 units).
- Received Halal and Kosher certifications for Nellikuppam, Haliyal, Pugalur, Bagalkot and Oonaiyur units

Our social commitment

At EID Parry, we believe that a stable interplay between employees, value chain partners and community translates into an organisational predictability that ensures business continuity and sustainable growth.

Employees welfare: Social capital represents the foundation of progress at our Company. The Company prioritises investments in employees. The human resource practices focus on talent management, skill and leadership development and employee safety and welfare. We foster a culture of openness, where employees feel heard and assume ownership. EID Parry's HR policy revolves around holistic development and building trust.

The Company cares for its people, ensures life / health / accident insurance for all its employees. It provides nutritious food across its factories and corporate office. It has taken several measures to improve occupational health centres at the plant level and train factory medical officers in enhancing plant safety. Higher education of employees is sponsored by the Company and we have collaborated with premier institutes like National Sugar Institute for our employee skill development.

Workplace safety: The Company considers the health and the safety of its employees as top priority. There are a number of programs designed to ensure the health and safety of employees such as behavior based safety, leading safety, process safety, fire safety, road safety etc. The safety plan is taken under four pillars namely infrastructure, safety process, systems, and culture & capability. Various projects are driven under this pillar, namely fire & gravity risks, transport safety, machine safety, fire safety, and electrical safety under the infrastructure pillar. MOC (Management of change), MI (Mechanical Integrity), PTW (Permit to work), and LOTO (Lock out and Tag out) are carried out, under the safety process pillar. The Company possesses a zero harm vision to employees (people) and the environment, and it is continuously working towards achieving the same at all its locations.

Value chain partners: Farmer-centric agriculture and sugarcane development R&D represents the bedrock of the Company's business, directly or indirectly playing a role across 100% of the Company's revenues. The Company accesses cane from nearly 1,00,000 farmers across the command areas in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, covering more than 2,00,000 acres. The Company enhanced stability in procurement, encouraging farmers to enhance yields through a complement of factors: complete purchase of all the cane being offered, timely and fair remuneration, support through the provision of superior cane varieties and seeds, and enhanced clarity on long-term cane appetite (that could incentivise additional planting).

Inclusive Social Capital: Community engagement and Project Nanneer provided community healthcare services, drinking water supply and educational initiatives in villages around our manufacturing facilities and are an integral part of our business operations.

We are taking a pioneering leap towards community water resource management projects through the flagship project, Project Nanneer. Under the first phase of Project Nanneer, seven lakes and ponds in the Thirumayam area (Pudukottai district) were desilted covering nearly 250 acres. Around 751 million liters of water was conserved in Phase 1 (FY2022-23). Around 700 families benefited by way of farming. A bio-fence was created on the outer side of the bund all along the periphery based on the requirement with the participation of beneficiaries in planting, watering and maintenance. The aim is to achieve ten billion litres of water holding capacity through a series of water sustainability initiatives under Project Nanneer

Collaboration with International Finance Corporation (IFC): We are collaborating with our stakeholders for scaling climate smart agriculture through sustainable solutions (single seed cane, bio-control agents, etc.) and promoting AI-based digital technologies for crop monitoring and supporting smart farm technology (drones) demonstrations

Governance at EID Parry

At EID Parry, governance is about doing the right things with a focus on integrity. We are convinced that organisations high on their ethics and are committed to deliver performance are successful and sustainable. Principles and perspectives of our governance are described below:

Board composition and oversight: EID Parry's strategic direction is guided by an accomplished and diverse Board of Directors. Comprising experienced professionals and business leaders, the Board brings a wealth of expertise, cross-industry knowledge and strategic insights on the economy and industry. The Company places a premium on Board composition, comprising achievers of standing. The Board comprises a good proportion of Independent Directors. Our ESG performance reviews with the leadership and Board's oversight are based on the requirements of global ESG frameworks.

Ethics and transparency: The Company upholds responsible and ethical business practices, fostering a culture of fairness, respect and gender equality. The Company maintains a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual harassment and unethical behaviour. The Company follows unbiased recruitment and appraisal processes and prioritises environmental protection.

The Company's communications are transparent, regarding internal appraisals or communicating financial performance to the shareholders every quarter. The Company engages with the key stakeholders and customers on regular basis.

Stability and commitments: The Company prioritises long-term stability and commitment, reflected in strategic investments in assets, technologies, brands, personnel, locations, products and partnerships. This approach enables the Company to attain the highest levels of technological excellence, ethical standards and capabilities.

Integrity: The word 'integrity' is at the centre of our business model. There is a mutual trust and credibility involved in all our business transactions and activities. Over the years, this commitment has manifested in our respect for gender equality, zero tolerance for sexual harassment and ethical transgressions, unbiased appraisals, respect for the dignity of people and the protection of the environment. The Company believes in a progressive world that champions diversity, equality and inclusiveness.

Focus: The Company focuses on the competence leading to specialisation, operations within the niche area and synergic diversification. In view of this, our focus is on yield improvement and manufacturing healthy sweetener solutions from sugarcane; it also comprises circular operations and manufacturing value-added products from bagasse and other process residues. With a focus on ESG governance, the Company adopts best practices and ensures compliance with regulatory and stakeholder expectations.

Sustained growth: The Company believes that mitigation of business risks and sustainability are best driven in the case of controlled growth as opposed to one-off profitability spikes. The Company consciously allocated accruals into business growth without stretching the Balance Sheet. The focus is on maintaining liquidity and profitability across sectoral cycles by moderating debt and improving capital efficiency.

Process-driven: The Company believes that growth can be best derived when the Board charts out a strategic direction, remains engaged in the business and delegates day-to-day management to professionals. The Company deepened its investment in processes and systems. This framework, processes and IT foundation represents a robust platform that will empower the Company to graduate into the next phase without a significant increase in employees, protected by checks, balances, audits and compliances.

Stakeholder value: The Company is committed to enhance value for all stakeholders: the customer must experience enhanced competitiveness arising out of our business solutions; the employee must derive pride, remuneration, career advancement and engagement stability; the investor must generate a superior return on employed capital over competing investment opportunities; the community must benefit from our presence; the government must benefit through taxes and livelihood creation; our supply chain partners must benefit through the outsourcing of products and services.

Enhancing stakeholder value

Our Integrated Value Creation Report

Overview

There is a growing premium on the capacity to enhance value for all stakeholders. As a result, the capacity to enhance value has extended from conventional measures like an increase in revenue or profit to intangible measures that establish holistic value creation. Besides, the description of a stakeholder has evolved as well from one who owns shares in a company to one who is influenced by any aspect of the Company's operations. The result is that stakeholder value creation has emerged as a holistic and comprehensive means of appraising the effectiveness of modern-day organisations.

The Integrated Value Creation Report draws on diverse realities (financial, management commentary, governance, remuneration and sustainability reporting) and explains how value is enhanced for diverse stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers, business partners, local communities, legislators, regulators and policy makers).

The extensive input and outcome explain why and how an enterprise is wired for holistic sustainability across market cycles. This makes the communication of this Integrated Value Creation Report imperative in an annual report.

Our value creation scorecard

Employee value

₹158 Crore

Employee benefit expenses, FY2022-23 (₹135 Crore, FY2021-22)

Customer value

₹2,895 Crore

Revenues, FY2022-23 (₹2,489 Crore, FY2021-22)

Vendor value

₹1,913 Crore

Purchases, FY2022-23 (₹1,762 Crore, FY2021-22)

Shareholder value

₹8,320 Crore

Market valuation, March 31, 2023 (₹8,026 Crore, March 31, 2022)

Community value

₹2.37 Crore

CSR, FY2022-23 (₹1.49 Crore, FY2021-22)

Exchequer value

₹57 Crore

Current tax, FY2022-23 (₹12 Crore, FY2021-22)

EID Parry: Our value creation framework

01 Strengthened cane availability and quality

- The Company commissioned sugar factories in cane-abundant regions across three States
- The Company remunerated farmers around a specified schedule, strengthening the farmer's incentive to plant more cane
- The Company played the role of a friend-philosopher-guide to farmers (assisting with agricultural technology advice and subsidised crop nutrients)

02 Balanced resource integration

- The Company invested in integrated operations (sugar, ethanol, co-generation, sweeteners and related products)
- The Company invested in capacity balancing (downstream by-product processing capacities balanced with cane availability)
- The Company focused on value-added products manufacture, moderating revenues and exposure to commodity sugar
- The Company maximised resource utilisation, enhancing EBITDA per tonne of cane

03 Enhanced digitalisation

- The Company replaced manual processes with their digital equivalents
- The Company created a scalable foundation especially in terms of doing more with the same resource mix
- The digitalisation of the business increased data access and informed decision making
- The automation and digitalisation made it possible to enhance manufacturing, financial and administrative efficiencies

04 Enhancing profitable distillery operations

- The Company invested ₹192.50 Crore in ethanol manufacture in the three years ending FY2022-23
- The Company produced ethanol from cane syrup and B-Heavy molasses
- The Company consciously sacrificed sugar production to enhance ethanol output, strengthening profitability
- The Company increased the proportion of organisational revenues derived from ethanol manufacture

05 Net worth-driven

- The Company's distillery business turned cash-accretive, increasing organisational liquidity
- The Company reinvested accruals, moderating the role of working capital debt
- A rebalanced debt-equity ratio is expected to enhance medium-term interest cover and liquidity
- The Company invested in new businesses with attractive long-term payback

06 Broadbased revenues

- The Company broadbased the business across sugar, distillery, retail and initiative product segments
- The Company moderated its direct exposure to commodity sugar (through institutional sales and retail of value-added variants)
- The Company intends to enhance revenues from food products (including customised sweeteners)
- The Company is investing on the non-sugar side of the business, with the objective to enhance value-addition

07 Science-driven enterprise

- The Company is making long-term bets in entering the foods business
- This investment is being backed by proactive science-based research investments and alliances
- The Company seeks to plug white spaces marked by large potential demand and evolving lifestyles
- The decline in exposure to commodity sugar is expected to be more than made up a growing exposure to value-added variants (institutional sugar sales, sweetener cum food retail and enhanced distillery output)

Strategic focus	Vendor focus	Customer focus	Community focus	Shareholder focus	Employee focus	Government focus
Key enablers	EID Parry has a growing need for cane from its command areas	EID Parry remains a dependable products provider, leveraging the multi-decade trust associated with the Parry's brand	EID Parry is committed to play the role of a responsible community partner	EID Parry emphasises governance, operational excellence, cost leadership and information transparency	EID Parry is a stable employer of more than 1163 permanent non-seasonal talents.	EID Parry pays taxes on time and in full, generates local employment, complies with laws and enriches the communities where it is present.
	The Company's multi-business operation provides a stable long-term procurement platform	The Company is respected for the capacity to manufacture customised sugar and sweetener grades (for institutions and retail buyers)	This commitment has been documented in the Company's CSR Policy, marked by a predictability in engagement and spending	It grew non-sugar revenues, strengthening margins	The Company's practices are marked by delegation, empowerment, trust and accountability	It incurred ₹57.17 Crore as direct tax expense in FY2022-23
	The Company remunerates farmers in a timely way and provides subsidised seeds and crop nutrients	The Company invested in modern research, processing and testing infrastructure	The Company is engaged in education, women's empowerment, agriculture, skill development, environment, social awareness and health care initiatives	The Company seeks to enhance shareholder returns through strategies directed at value-addition, cash flows, large addressable markets and under-addressed consumer needs	Most of the Company's employees, operations and procurement are rural, making a difference in the regions of its presence	Its policies are aligned with national priorities
		The Company is focusing on the creation of niche markets within large commoditised segments	It spent ₹2.37 Crore in CSR spending (FY2022-23)		Around 5.01% of the revenue was paid out as employee remuneration	
Material issues/ addressed	There is a need to engage actively with farmers and transforming their incomes through enhanced viability derived from cane planting and modern agri-technologies	Manufacturing around the highest standard, delivering products on time, strengthening overall dependability.	Engaging with sensitivity in addressing unmet or under-addressed social needs.	Investing in a business approach that enhances long-term viability, and Balance Sheet liquidity	Creating a passionate workplace, marked by prudent recruitment cum retention, training, career growth and a spirit of excellence	Working with a strong compliance culture, addressing statutory dues and obligation and helping build a stronger nation

The value we deliver to our stakeholders

Employee value (₹ Crore)

FY20	160
FY21	138
FY22	135
FY23	158

The Company has consistently focussed towards, fulfilling its commitment as a responsible employer.

Customer value / revenues (₹ Crore)

FY20	1,875
FY21	2,024
FY22	2,496
FY23	2,895

The Company has generated higher revenues, enhancing the value created for customers.

Cane procurement (₹ Crore)

FY21	1219
FY22	1634
FY23	1693

The Company has increased cane procurement, enhancing local incomes.

Borrowing from lenders (₹ Crore)

FY20	1035
FY21	554
FY22	104
FY23	508

The Company evoked trust among debt providers to provide funds for asset creation and working capital.

Shareholder value / market capitalisation (₹ Crore)

FY20	2,461
FY21	5,638
FY22	8,026
FY23	8,320

The Company enhanced its shareholder value through sound business strategy, accrual reinvestment, value chain presence and cost management.

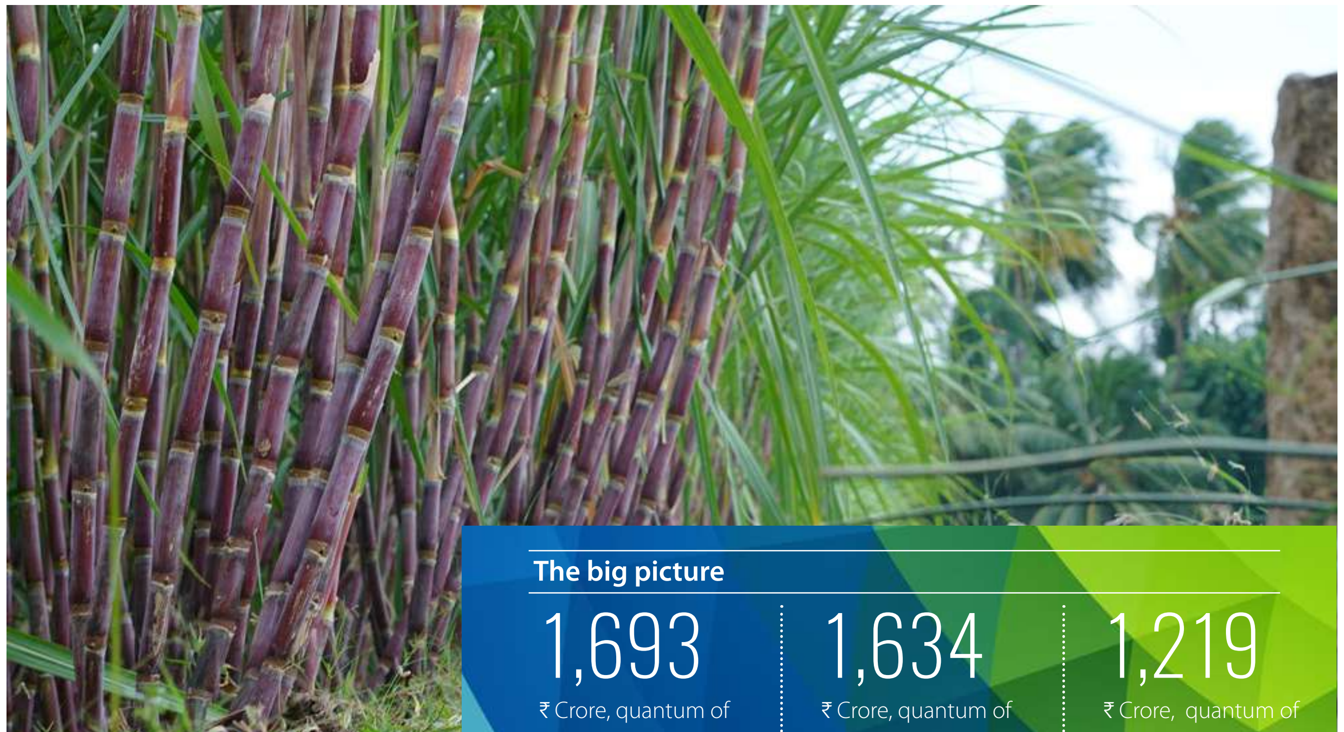
Community value / CSR expenditure (₹ Crore)

FY20	0.89
FY21	1.25
FY22	1.49
FY23	2.37

The Company invested in a complement of programmes, enriching communities in the geographies of its presence

Excellence driver

How we deepened a culture of cane management and development at EID Parry



The big picture

1,693
₹ Crore, quantum of cane procured by the Company, FY2022-23

1,634
₹ Crore, quantum of cane procured by the Company, FY2021-22

1,219
₹ Crore, quantum of cane procured by the Company, FY2020-21

Big numbers

7-12
Days in which cane farmers were paid by the Company, FY23

Overview

Since cane accounts for nearly 90% of all the raw material costs incurred by the Company, the management of cane – cost, quality, quantum and timely availability – is possibly the single biggest influence on the Company's profitability.

In view of this, cane development and management are not just incidental to the business of EID Parry; they are integral to sustainability. Any improvement in cane development or management carries the potential of a disproportionately cascading improvement in the Company's operations across all its business verticals.

In view of this, EID Parry invested proactively in dedicated research and development for cane development and management, possibly the only such instance in the Indian sugar industry. This facility is dedicated to the development of new cane varieties resistant to disease, high on yield, adaptability to different climate impacts and with the possibility of generating superior recovery on crushing.

Nature of engagement

Cane development

Source support: The Company produces seedlings in its captive nursery with demonstrated credentials of disease resistance, yield superiority and early maturity; these are then distributed among farmers to generate superior yields and recovery.

Holistic support: The Company engaged with agro-service intermediaries who provided cultivation support to farmers, resulting in a dispersed, proximate and timely support; this assistance and engagement enhanced.

Modern: The Company placed root sensors across 30 acres of its command area, which helped automate irrigation and moderate water consumption in an otherwise water-intensive business; the third-generation irrigation practice has helped protect water tables across the Company's command areas, strengthening ecological sustainability.

Automation: The Company employed the use of digital drones that helped spray weedicides and micro-nutrients across the command area, moderating time and costs on the one hand and enhancing effectiveness on the other.

Cane management

Protection: The Company insured farmer plots under the Farmer Crop Insurance Scheme which, unlike farmer crop insurance, does not require declaration by any government authority for claims. This enhanced confidence and trust in the overall system, attracting more farmers to plant cane. Besides, the Company covered all farmer lives under an insurance policy, strengthening its brand as a company that cares.

Digital: The Company's EID Farmer Connect app has deepened engagements with farmers, providing real-time updates on their scheduled harvesting date, payments and other details, enhancing trust, convenience and transparency – at the click of a button. Besides, the Company's call centre updated farmers in the vernacular on schemes and became a convenient turn-to intermediary in the event of issues needing immediate redressal.

Support: The Company deepened its positioning as an engaged partner that provided short-term financial assistance to farmers for addressing family events or educational needs.

Strengths

The Company enjoys a rich multi-decade understanding of cane development, considering that it commissioned the first sugar factory in South Asia in 1842. The Company possesses an extensive understanding of soil characteristics, cane varieties and weather changes leading to informed decision making.

The Company's cane is sourced from around 1 Lakh farmers; the majority of these farmers have been engaged for years, resulting in annuity-like engagement that has enhanced the predictability of cane access to the Company and incomes for the farmers. The Company remunerated farmers within 7 to 12 days, strengthening their cash flows and providing them with a superior return over competing crop alternatives.

The Company invested in cutting-edge science to catalyse cane development. It is the only one in South India with a sugarcane varietal breeding programme directed to develop new cane varieties to replace existing alternatives. The success of this programme has been derived from the Company's capacity to develop in-house seedlings derived from its tissue lab, covering 25% of the Company's aggregated command area. Besides, the Company's captive nursery farm distributes clean seeds to farmers; its Parry India 1110 seedling, developed in-house, addresses diverse agro-climatic conditions.

The Company is committed to the use of responsible farm practices – use of biocontrols over chemical pesticides - that protect soil nutrient quality and make it possible to generate sustainable cane yields, protecting the Company's cane access

Highlights, FY23

We crushed 51.81 LMT of canes across units, growing by 3.20%

We introduced digital tools such as harvesting machines, drone-spraying and automatic irrigation to enhance cane yield

We paid all our farmers within 7-12 days of supply

Outlook

The Company plans to introduce half a dozen cane varieties developed by its proprietary R&D team in FY24, validated through extensive field trials. This will empower farmers to plant modern varieties and de-risk their farms from an excessive dependence on limited cane varieties. The Company will continue to on-board new farmers to boost its network and find ways to leverage digital tools to enhance cane yield.

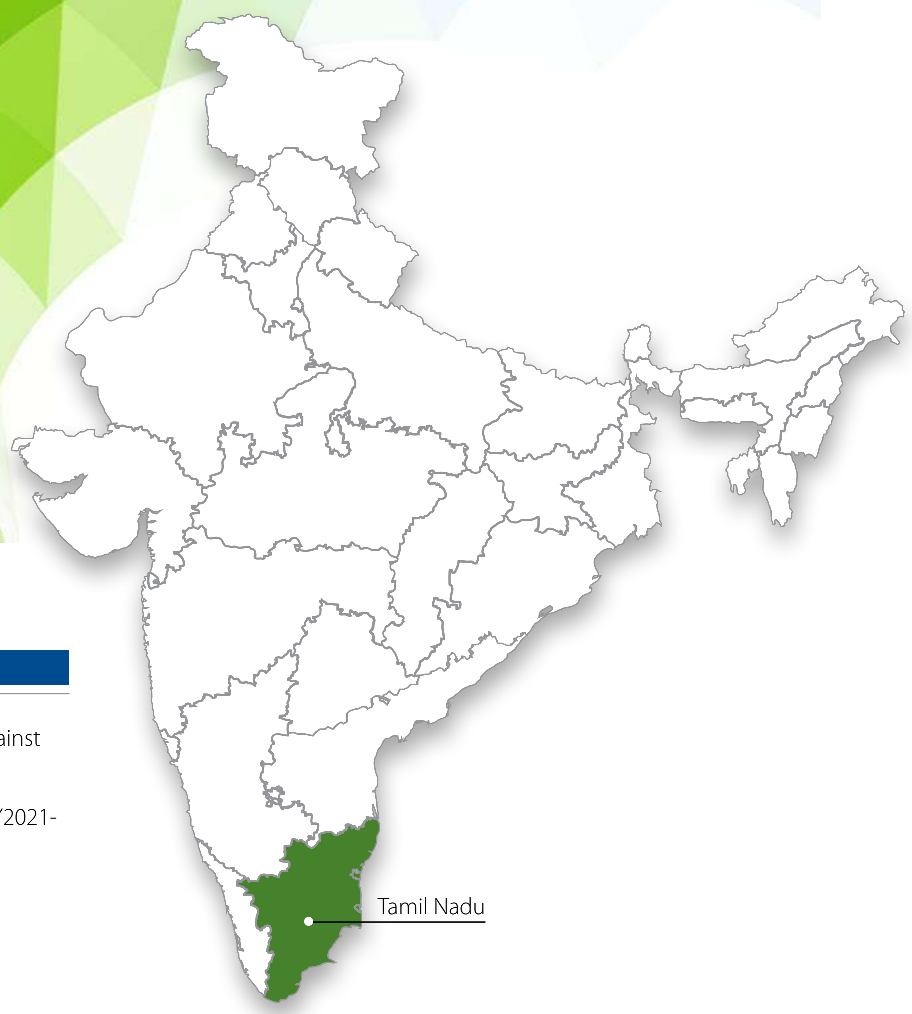
Value added agriculture products: Grow Green Media (GGM)

The Company developed a soil-less growing medium known Grow Green Media, a substrate from sugarcane bagasse. This facilitates the growth of crops in nurseries and containers. It is proven that GGM possesses water cum nutrient-holding properties and exchange system, facilitating a gaseous exchange and providing anchorage to the plant root system. Peat and coir, two major substrates with a 75% share in the international soil-less agriculture market, are now coming under severe regulatory pressure. The grow media market is estimated to grow 400% in 30 years, as people look for viable alternatives. Tests in various labs in EU, US and India confirmed that EID Parry's GGM qualifies as an effective organic substrate across all soilless agriculture parameters.

Cane development

Tamil Nadu

Nellikuppam, Pugalur and Sivaganga



Achievement overview, FY23

- Increased cane crushed to 22.60 LMT in FY23 as against 18.06 LMT in FY22
- Average recovery was 9.33% as against 9.42% in FY2021-22

Our operating capacities

Nellikuppam

7500	25	75
TCD, sugar	MW, power	KLPD, distillery

Pugalur

4800	22
TCD, sugar	MW, power

Sivaganga

64
KLPD, distillery

Business-strengthening initiatives

- Countered the cost of manual harvesting of sugarcane through incentive schemes for farmers to purchase mechanical cane harvesters.
- Countered an increase in the cost of fertilisers and micronutrients through an arrangement with Coromandel International Ltd. (Group company) that enhanced the availability of nitrogenous fertilisers; the Company supplied K-Boost at a reasonable cost to farmers and provided subsidy for manganese purchase
- Initiated yield improvement activity to generate better remuneration from sugarcane cultivation
- Revived the aggregate service provider model to increase farm mechanisation, reducing human intervention.

Volume procurement

46211	22.60	18.06	~60%
Hectares, command area	LMT, quantum of cane crushed, FY2022-23	LMT, quantum of cane crushed, FY2021-22	%, proportion of cane area under modern varieties

Value procurement

703	552
₹ Crore, value of cane crushed, FY2022-23	₹ Crore, value of cane crushed, FY2021-22

Cane cut-to-crush

12
Hours for 84% of the crushed cane

Sugar cultivation

12
% of the command area that can still be converted to cane planting

Cane development

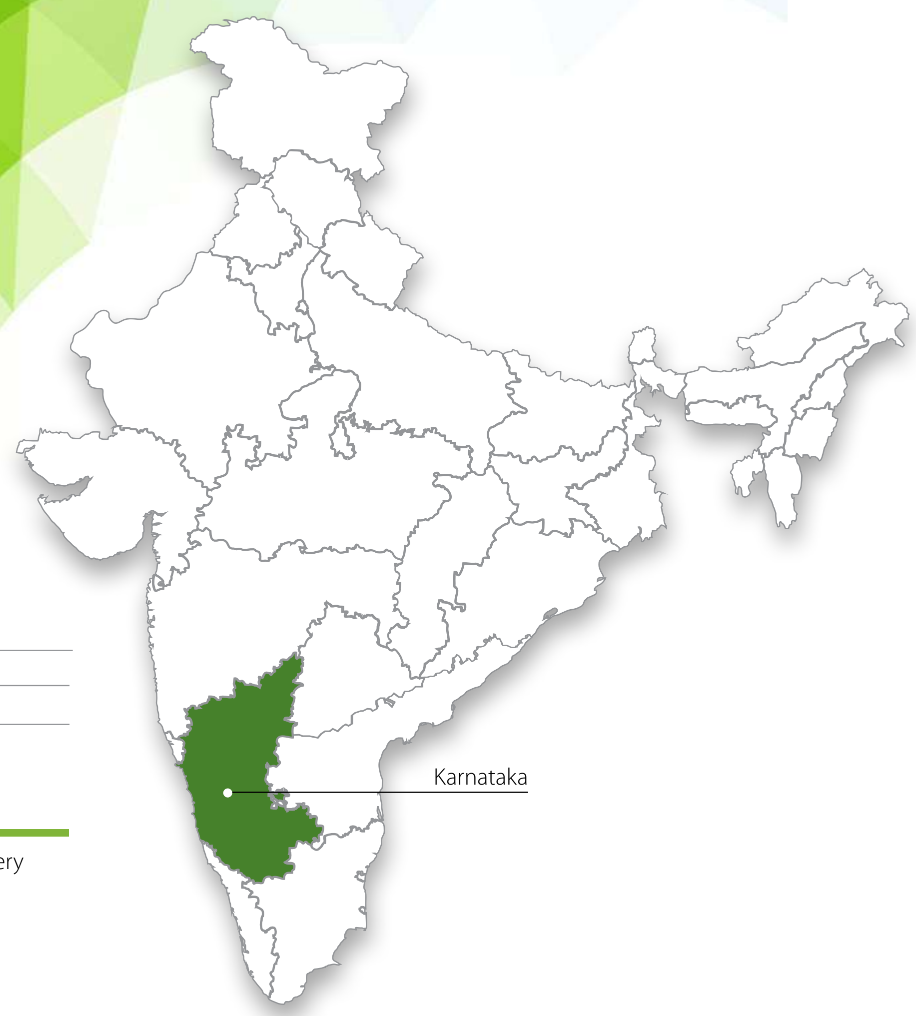
Karnataka

Haliyal, Bagalkot and Ramdurg

Our operating capacities

Haliyal

12000	49	50
TCD, sugar	MW, power	KLPD, distillery



Bagalkot

6000	16	60
TCD, sugar	MW, power	KLPD, distillery

Ramdurg

5000	13
TCD, sugar	MW, power

Achievements overview, FY2022-23

- Sugarcane crushed was 24.57 LMT compared to 27.39 LMT in the previous year due to a late season commencement and early closure of operations (Haliyal).
- Average recovery was at 11.89% compared to 11.52% in the previous year.
- Moderated the cost of sugarcane cultivation by 4.48% through enhanced farm mechanisation
- Reported zero harvest and transportation dues for four consecutive seasons
- Facilitated inter-unit diversion by moving machines from a high recovery area to low recovery areas
- Enhanced the use of mechanical harvesters to reduce labour deployment, reduce yard balance and vehicle waiting hours; continuous cane supply improved recovery.
- Haliyal command area produced 100% HSV cane quality

Volume procurement

32028	24.57	27.39
Hectares, command area	MT, quantum of cane crushed, FY2022-23	MT, quantum of cane crushed, FY2021-22

%, proportion of cane area under modern varieties

67	30	2	1
CO 92005	CO 860032	COC 671	PI 001110

Value procurement

840.33	933.19
₹ Crore, value of cane crushed, FY2022-23	₹ Crore, value of cane crushed, FY2021-22

Cane cut-to-crush

17.27

Hours, average cut to crush time for FY22-23

Sugar cultivation

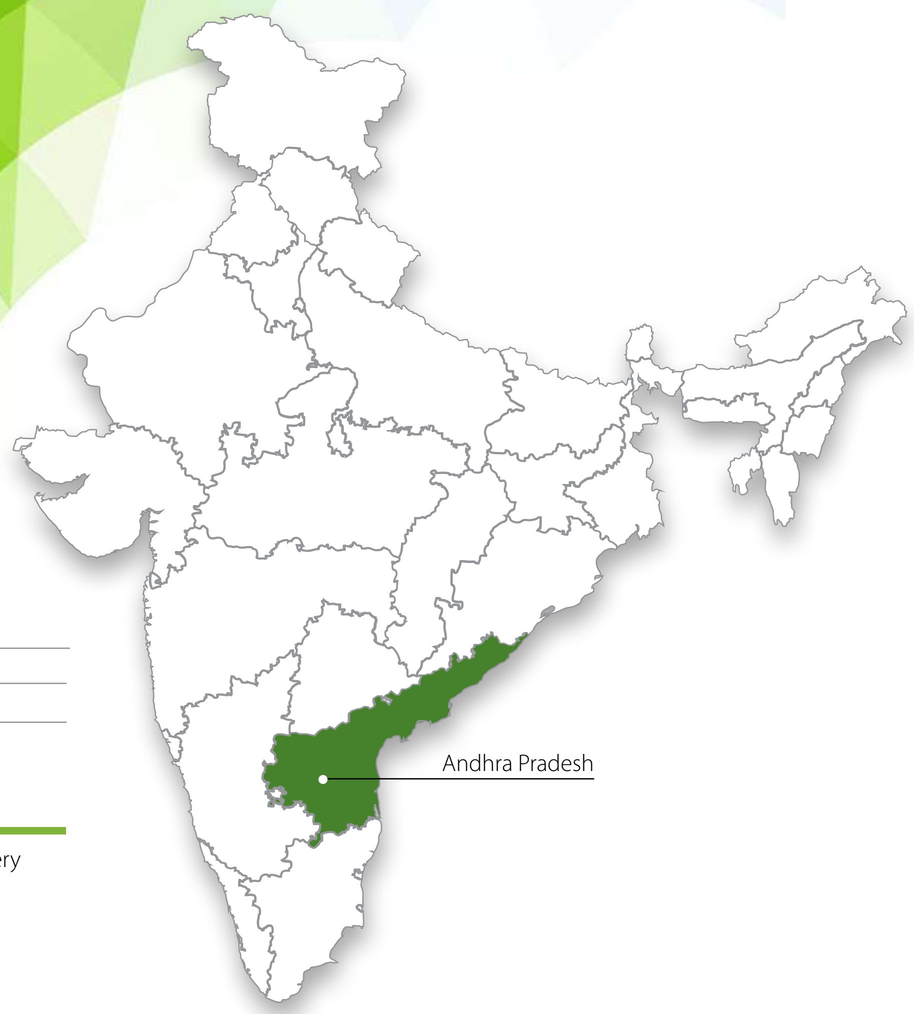
15

% of command area can converted to cane planting post completion of Kali River lift irrigation Cum tank filling project

Cane development

Andhra Pradesh

Sankili



Our operating capacities

Sankili

5000	16	168
TCD, sugar	MW, power	KLPD, distillery


MN spraying with drone- Sankili

Achievements overview, FY2022-23

- Cane crushed was 4.63 LMT compared to 4.77 LMT in the previous year.
- Average recovery was at 10.19% compared to 10.03% in the previous year.
- During the year under review, the unit strengthened farmer relationships and enhanced mechanised operations that helped improve yields.
- The unit promoted mechanisation by providing farmers financial assistance for purchasing machines.
- The unit encouraged farmers not to trash cane waste but practice trash mulching (use waste as compost), improving soil water retention.
- Distributed 84000 seedlings from tissue culture across 13 farmers
- Commissioned 120 KLPD multi-feed distillery unit in January 2023; (raising overall distillery capacity to 168 KLPD)
- Mechanised cane operations, which moderated the scope of farmer interventions and improved productivity.

Volume procurement

11200	4.63	4.77	88
Hectares, command area	LMT, Quantum of cane crushed, FY2022-23	LMT, Quantum of cane crushed, FY2021-22	%, proportion of cane area under modern varieties

Value procurement

149.02	150.01
₹ Crore, value of cane crushed, FY2021-22	₹ Crore, value of cane crushed, FY2022-23

Cane cut-to-crush

28

Hours for 97% of the crushed cane

Sugar cultivation

58

% of the command area that can still be converted to cane planting

Excellence driver

How our quality commitment enhanced our efficiency

Overview

In India, sugar is available in branded and unbranded forms.

EID Parry has emerged as a key supplier to prominent national and international brands on account of certifications around demanding standards, quality consistency, benchmarking and product customisation. The result is that institutional sales increased to 35% of the Company's sugar revenues;

Institutional sales as a % of our revenues

2021	2022	2023
31	34	35

Strengths

The Company has been certified for ISO:22000 (Food Safety Management) and ISO:9001 (Quality Management) across its plants, validating process integrity and consistency.

The Company operated with well-defined Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) across manufacturing processes.

The Company has been certified with prominent national and international quality requirements. (Pharmacopeia of India, Britain, Japan and Europe), SMETA and Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP)

The Company operated around stringent institutionalised proprietary parameters.

The Company produced various grades of quality sugar across addressing diverse customer segments

Our quality norms

Bureau of Indian Standards: Indicates product quality, reliability and safety.

Pharmacopeia license: Addresses the requirements of pharmacopoeias of India, US, Britain, Japan and Europe.

SEDEX: Stands for Supplier Ethical Data Exchange, which is an online system that allows suppliers to maintain data on ethical and responsible practices and allows them to share this information with their customers and SMETA audits to understand and make improvements on working conditions and environmental performance in their business and supply chain.

Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) License: Provides independent verification that basic manufacturing practices and prerequisites are being followed in accordance with excipient regulation.

Initiatives

The Company scheduled periodic plant maintenance to ensure the highest plant uptime across its units.

It conducted FSSC and QMS training for workers from Certification body DNV.

It improved the quality of packaging, preventing products contamination from external sources.

It engaged with qualified vendors, strengthening the integrity of the eco-system.

Outlook

The Company will deepen its quality practices to produce benchmarked products at par with international standards that become integral to the success of customers.

The Company has established a Centre of Innovation and Excellence(COIE) with the following objectives.

- Driving the new product development (NPD) based on the market trends.
- Creating product application science and knowledge dissemination to B2B customers.
- Collaborating with scientific institutes and international research organisations to explore the new avenues of technologies in the field of food processing and clinical research.
- Developing new analytical methods and validations for specific compounds relevant to the Company's products.

How our talent management enhanced our long-term competitive advantage

Our People vision

Building organisational capability to deliver superior business performance

Overview

Employees are our most valuable asset, a platform for long-term competitiveness.

During the year under review, the Company continued to build its 'Best Employer' brand and facilitate an ecosystem where employees remained empowered to upskill and address the challenges of a fast-changing environment. As of March 31, 2023, the number of EID Parry employees was 2230.

At EID Parry, our people bring dynamism, energy and ideas every day to deliver product and service excellence; they also play a significant role in helping fulfil our aspirations in this new era. We focus on nurturing and developing human talent that delivers quality products, manufacturing excellence, continued growth, customer delight and business leadership. The Company designed people policies and contemporary human resource practices focusing on four key imperatives: talent wellness, capability development, employee engagement and business HR.

Our focus areas

Talent wellness: Measures to enhance employee well-being.

Capability development: A platform to upskill employees and raise team expertise.

Employee engagement: Initiatives to enhance employee experience and provide a happy ecosystem.

Business IR: Build a productive and harmonious workplace.

Initiatives

- The Company emphasised improving the health and wellbeing of employees and their families through annual employee medical checks screening camps and health promotional activities.
- The Company went above and beyond the guidelines of law and provided life insurance and health insurance with top-up facility and accident coverage for all employees.
- The Company inducted an expert consultant to improve its occupational health centres at the plant level and train factory medical officers in enhancing employee wellbeing.
- The Company sponsored the higher education of employees.
- The Company collaborated with premier institutes (National Sugar Institute) in the area of employee skill development.
- The Company institutionalised a succession plan for the middle management team as a part of building the internal talent pool for addressing emerging organisational needs.

Challenges and counter-initiatives

As an organisation that is transitioning from sugar towards fuel and food, there is a premium on learning, not limited strictly to the sugar business.

The Company recognised this priority and invested extensively in upskilling employees. It focused on employees with potential for skill development programmes. The Company, onboarded best in class talent in critical positions. It plans enhance the talent pipeline by recruiting Graduate Engineer Trainees (GET) and upskill them for roles.

Highlights, FY2022-23

- The Company onboarded talent for new positions to address needs for enhanced Safety, CSR, PR, Sales & Marketing, Branding and Corporate Communications.
- It hired 368 new talents.
- It nominated five employees for upskilling in premier Indian institutes.
- 70% employees were unionised, empowering them for a larger workplace influence.

Employee-directed programmes

STRESS FREE - Heartfulness programme: This helps promote employee wellness by offering approaches such as relaxation and meditation to regulate the mind, build inner strength and develop habits to create fulfilment.

Business Leadership Program: Designed and implemented to create future leaders who are role models of company's values and demonstrate passion, drive, business acumen, innovativeness and an entrepreneurial mindset; we nurtured five high potential employees.

Transformational Workshop - Good to Great: To enhance the capability of frontline supervisors we organised a transformational workshop 'Good to Great' in our Tamil Nadu units. The training methodology included storytelling, group interaction session, one to one demo session, role play and individual presentation.

Outlook

By 2028, the Company seeks to increase the proportion of women employees to 5% of the workforce. The Company seeks to introduce customised learning and development initiative called 'Parry Leadership Program' to upskill employees.

Environment, Health and Safety

How we are deepening our EHS commitment

Overview

EID Parry has a comprehensive health, safety and environment framework benchmarked with international and national standards. At EID Parry, a commitment to the environment, health and safety framework represents an essential part of its assurance so that operations, processes and products are responsible for employees, society and other stakeholders.

Highlights, FY2022-23

- Conducted a department-wise daily tiered accountability meeting to enhance employee engagement and propagate an open work culture.
- Identified and addressed gaps related to fire and electrical safety
- Conducted safety programs like behavior-based safety tunnels, monthly safety campaigns, safety coaching, and awareness drives to the improve the reporting of lead indicators (behavior coaching, unsafe condition closure, training and kaizens) at the units.
- Assessed infrastructure points based on Machine Safety Risk Assessments (MSRA), Physical Guarding Assessments (PGA), fall and gravity, fire safety, warehouse safety and traffic safety and label them under high, medium and low category and track points for closure.
- Re-engineered a safety organisation structure for all shifts across factories and engaged regional safety resources to strengthen governance.
- Set up a central medical council which connects an occupational health expert with individual site doctors and human resource department.

Certifications

Received ISO 45001:2018 occupational health and safety management system certification at seven manufacturing units

Received CII EHS Excellence awards for the following units: Nellikuppam (Silver Award in Commitment to Safety), Oonaiyur (Bronze award in Commitment to Safety and Restoration of the environment) and Sankili (Bronze award in Commitment to Safety).

Enabling digital governance

EID Parry implemented the Gensuite benchmark to enable the digital governance of EHS data with five modules that include:

Safety observation: To report the unsafe actions/behaviors on-site

Concern reporting: To report unsafe actions at the respective units, which can be tracked for closure

Inspection tool: To assign the area inspection checklists, including triggers and misses every month to the concerned functional and safety heads

Action tracking system (ATS): To assign open and unsafe points to the concerned person along with the target date and priority. The points are tracked for closure and with reminders if target dates are missed.

Injury and illness module (IIM): To enable logging of near-miss, work-related and non-work-related safety incidents at the respective sites with injury classification and investigation reports

Culture transformer

How we have deepened a culture of innovation at EID Parry

Photo credit: Media4Agri

Our digital transformation journey

50%	70%	90%
Digitalisation of operations in FY2019-20	Digitalisation of operations in FY2022-23	Digitalisation of operations in FY2026-27 (proposed)

Overview

At EID, we have been consistently driven by a better way of doing things. This initiative has not only comprised a string of continuous improvement initiatives but also relevant innovation. The complement of these initiatives has translated into superior financial outcomes and long-term competitiveness.

Over the years, the Company embraced cutting-edge technologies with the objective to reinforce its competitive advantage. The technologies have extended across cane development, crushing operations, quality enhancement, product extensions and environment-protecting initiatives.

The effectiveness of these initiatives has been validated through enhanced cane yields, high sugar recovery, growing proportion of the Company's non-sugar business and a growing proportion of sugar revenues from institutional sales marked by demanding plant, products and process standards.

The Company is taking this innovation-driven movement ahead through the introduction of patented products like soil-less media, the launch of niche sweetener-based products addressing specific consumer needs, and the manufacture of sugar around higher purity standards.

At EID Parry, we believe that digitalisation comprises benefits that extend beyond transactional outcomes: it is strengthening the Company's recall as a modern, progressive and future-facing organisation that could strengthen the recruitment of professional talent, deepen competitiveness across disciplines and the enhance the Company's recall for innovative and transformative consumer outcomes.

Digital advancements

At EID Parry, we recognise the growing role of digitalisation. The pervasive role of digitalisation in most segments of modern businesses makes it possibly the single most driver of long-term competitiveness.

The Company's goal is 'digital first', reflecting in the proactive use of advanced digital tools to maximise operational efficiency. The Company's objective is to transform its operating units into 'digital factories', and implement standard operating protocols to accelerate digital transformation.

Integrated Cane Management System (ICMS): This centralised application comprises data related to cane management accessible to stakeholders – any time and any place. The ICMS provides data on cane registration with digital area (geo tagging of cane fields), monitoring of cane growth at various stages, yield estimation and harvesting plan, cane supply and standing cane availability, automated cane weighment system, centralised cane payment process, consolidated reports and dashboards.

Smart card cane weighment system: The cane-harvesting operations are streamlined with the help of the smart card cane weighment system, where vendor-farmer data can be accessed using this card, eliminating intermediaries, costs and time. Based on automated payment and other benefits, the Tamil Nadu government recommended that all co-operative sugar mills adopt the same.

EID farmers connect app: This is a dedicated multi-lingual (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and English) application for farmers with conveniences like plot demarcation, crop monitoring, payments, loan status update and grievance redressal. This app is being used by more than 5000 farmers.

Smart cane harvesting using digital technology/AI-based interventions (sugar recovery and yield improvement) leverages crop data, meteorological data, ground truthing data and remote sensing satellite imagery to combine and verify AI-based algorithms used in digital technology solutions. A standardised sugarcane harvesting schedule, based on crop maturity, is improving sugar content recovery at all our sugar mills. The Company will move from manual estimation to AI and data-based analysis of yield forecasting and sugar content prediction to plan crushing days better.

Crop doctor app: Our comprehensive mobile app empowers farmers with knowledge and tools for crop management, sustainable practices, pest / disease management and access to agricultural inputs / seeds.

Autonomous irrigation: The sensors in the field capture crop data to understand their requirement and provide the right amount of irrigation to reduce overall water consumption.

Dashboard: Automation helps streamline operations, leveraging digital tools like SAP, ICMS and data visualisation tools. This has made data accessible across the Company, enhancing transparency and informed decision-making.

Outlook

The Company intends to widen and deepen its digital footprint. It intends to commission smart manufacture using the Internet of Things (IoT), a revolutionary advance for the Company. During the current financial year, the Company intends to complete the digitisation of its two distillery units.

Business driver

How EID Parry is building its research and development commitment

Overview

In a business marked by a sensitivity to the well-being of consumers, there is a premium on research. The need for research at the Company is not limited to pockets; it is pervasive. Research at EID Parry is about finding ways to improve sugarcane varieties suited to the Company's terrain mix, exploring the use of sophisticated breeding processes that incorporates genetic traits from wilder cane equivalents, manufacturing products of higher quality, extension into adjacent products and plugging white spaces marked by large under-addressed opportunities.

Strengths

Genetic improvement: The Company's R&D improved sugarcane varieties through introgression, incorporating genetics from wild relatives to enhance adaptability and water stress resistance.

Collaborations: The Company entered partnerships with national and international institutions to develop crop models, trials and the empowerment of rural entrepreneurs.

Tissue culture: The Company engaged in tissue culture, ensuring the availability of disease-free planting material, supporting productivity

Key highlights and achievements

AI-driven yield prediction: The Company's R&D leverages AI algorithms and combines crop, meteorological and satellite data to forecast cane yields, optimise harvest schedules and improve sugar content recovery.

Biocontrol agents: Entrepreneurs are encouraged to produce and distribute biocontrol agents, promoting pesticide-free sugarcane production and sustainable agricultural practices.

Precision farming: The implementation of drone technology empowers the accurate spraying of agrochemicals, optimising chemical use, reducing costs and conserving water.

Project Nanneer: Through generous contributions by the Group, the Company initiated a project to conserve water and recharge groundwater in Erode, Karur and Cuddalore districts, ensuring water availability for a large number of farmers and to deepen bio-diversity.

Outlook

The Company remains committed to advance sugarcane research, driving innovation and collaborating with stakeholders in the development of sustainable practices, optimised input costs and farmer support in achieving higher productivity.

Business driver

How we reinforced our supply chain management

Overview

At EID Parry, our supply chain plays a crucial role in success and sustainability. The sugarcane supply chain is an inclusive agri-industrial system that aims to grow, harvest, transport and process sugarcane from the field to the mill. Centralised harvesting and transportation (H&T) at Karnataka facilitates smooth inter-unit movement and results in reduced yard balance, vehicle waiting hours and ensures continuous cane supply.

Efficiency in supply chain management leads to enhanced manufacturing predictability, availability of feedstock keeping in mind superior asset utilisation, moderated costs, improved profitability and sustained customer engagement.

The Company's centralised non-sugarcane sourcing programme made it possible for raw materials required for its six sugar units, one refinery at its subsidiary and five distilleries to be procured through a single organisation team, facilitating uniform procurement practices and superior procurement efficiency.

Strengths

The Company has defined standard operating protocols, covering each supply chain management component, enhancing transparency and uniform application across the organisation.

The Company undertakes a periodic due diligence to identify and mitigate human rights risks, enhancing employee safety

The Company enjoys long-standing relationships with suppliers, ensuring preferential terms of trade

The Company is an established name with a credible track record in fair and timely remuneration, making it a desired partner

The Company's robust supply chain framework ensures proactive and pre-emptive raw materials procurement to circumvent operational shortages

Highlights, FY2022-23

The Company invested in capital expenditure to enhance its distillery capacity by 120 KLPD, at Haliyal, enhancing the consumption of cane to capitalise on an existing supply chain foundation.

The Company onboarded 15 new suppliers across the country.

The Company sacrificed 100698 tonnes of sugar in favour of enhanced ethanol output.

Outlook

The Company will seek new ways to reinforce its supply chain, partnering credible vendors. It is expanding distillery capacities at Haliyal (120 KLPD) and Nellikuppam (45 KLPD) in January 2024 and April 2024 respectively by drawing on its supply chain for additional cane.

Business enabler

How we broad-based our sales footprint

Overview

At EID Parry, one of the most decisive changes that we made at our Company was broadbasing the sales platform – away from the commodity end towards the institutional and retail offtake.

The result is that the Company has progressively moderated its exposure to commoditised markets; it has, in turn, enhanced revenues from institutional sales, sacrificed sugar for enhanced distillery output and the processed sugar for specialised applications retailed to consumers.

The result is that the Company has progressively enhanced revenue and profit from a stick of cane, strengthening organisational profitability.

Strengths

The Company has moderated its exposure to the commoditised sugar market by diversifying to retail and institutional sales.

The Company's extension beyond the sale of commoditised sugar has partly liberated it from a dependence on government controls.

The Company's packaging and branded sweeteners address a largely underpenetrated market with only 8% accounted for by branded sugar/ sweetener equivalents

The Company is a trusted provider of customised sugar for prominent brands like Coca Cola, Pepsi, Mondelez, Amul, Parle and Britannia, among others; it also provides pharma-grade sugar to companies like Aurobindo Pharma and Dr. Reddy's Laboratories; it retails sugar to consumer fronts (kirana and e-commerce marketplaces).

The Company customises sweeteners to address specific consumer market segments, creating markets where none exist – a unique combination of a large addressable market and virtually no competition.

The Company is one of the few Indian company with certifications from Indian, US, Japanese and European pharmacopiea.

The Company is working with a number of international research organisations /startups to explore new avenues of technologies in the field of sugar substitutes

Highlights, FY2022-23

- The Company reported a healthy post-pandemic rebound in the B2B sugar segment, growing 10%.
- It reported 20% growth in the pharma-grade sugar segment
- It grew retail revenues 39% and was present in 100,000 outlets (especially Southern India)

Outlook

The Company aims to widen its distribution footprint in domestic markets to emerge as a household sweetener brand. The Company expects to grow its branded sweetener segment significantly, enhancing revenues and profitability.

Business segment

How we liberalised our sugar business from commoditisation

40,300
TCD crushing capacity, FY2022-23

2,025
₹ Crore, revenues in FY2022-23

10
% revenue growth, FY2022-23

70
% of overall revenues, FY2022-23

10.62
% average recovery, FY2022-23

Overview

Sugar is the largest revenue segment of the Company, an intrinsic part of the Company's brand and visibility. The Company's sugar operation is conducted across six manufacturing facilities in three States.

The Company's units have been invested with advanced manufacturing equipment, processes, quality standards and analytical labs, translating into a high institutionalised quality and attractive recovery.

The Company is deepening its culture of manufacturing excellence through focused Total Preventive Maintenance, optimised processes, superior product quality, enhanced operational safety and environmental standards.

Strengths

- The Company is one of largest sugar manufacturers in South India
- Flexibility to manufacture across six facilities, capitalising on terrain differences and advantages
- Higher productivity
- High operational efficiency; lowest steam consumption among all sugar units in South India
- Complemented by a sugar refinery in two units, enhancing the ability to service institutional customers
- Presence of a diffuser system to extract more Pol (sucrose in juice) in sugar output

Highlights, FY2022-23

- Total cane crushed was 51.81 lakh tonnes with an average recovery of 10.62% in FY23 compared to 50.21 Lakh tonnes in FY22 with an average recovery of 10.63%
- The Haliyal unit dispatched the highest volume of retail sugar since inception.
- The Company replaced legacy equipment in Sankili, Bagalkot, Ramdurg and Haliyal, optimising productivity.
- The Company had no cane overdues; all payments were made at FRP levels
- The Company reported the highest day recovery of 12.90% in February 2023 in its Bagalkot unit

Outlook

The Company will continue to support farmers with the objective to enhance cane availability, engage more institutional / retail customers for refined sugar, increase Amrit Brown sugar production and enhance fuel efficiency.

Big numbers

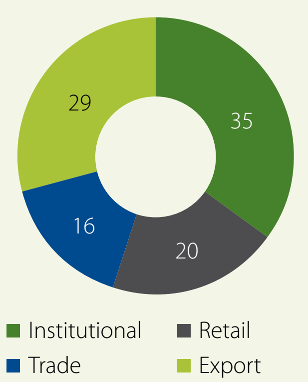
2025
₹ Crore, revenues from sugar in FY2022-23

1833
₹ Crore, total revenues from sugar in 2021-22

70
Percentage of sugar in overall revenues in FY2022-23

74
Percentage of sugar in overall revenues in FY2021-22

Segment-wise contribution of sugar to revenues (%)



The Company has forged a collaboration with Incredo for bringing Incredo sugar to India. Incredo® Sugar is a sugar-based sugar reduction solution that provides 30%-50% reduction of sugar in food and snacks such as cakes, cookies, chocolate, candy and more, with no compromise to the taste or the level of sweetness. Incredo employs a patented technology in using real cane sugar that is structured differently and delivered efficiently to taste receptors.

Cane capacity (TCD)

Unit	FY23	FY22
Nellikupam	7,500	7,500
Pugalur	4,800	4,800
Haliyal	12,000	12,000
Bagalkot	6,000	6,000
Ramdurg	5,000	5,000
Sankili	5,000	5,000

Cane crushed (LMT)

Unit	FY23	FY22
Nellikupam	13.32	10.87
Pugalur	9.27	7.18
Haliyal	10.50	12.58
Bagalkot	7.33	7.60
Ramdurg	6.74	7.21
Sankili	4.63	4.77

Sugar produced (LMT)

Unit	FY23	FY22
Nellikuppam	1.17	0.94
Pugalur	0.84	0.68
Haliyal	1.22	1.31
Bagalkot	0.68	0.70
Ramdurg	0.76	0.84
Sankili	0.25	0.36

Business segment

How we enhanced the efficiency of our ethanol business

417
KLPD capacity, FY2022-23

644
₹ Crore, revenues in FY2022-23

31
% Revenue growth, FY2022-23

22
% Of our overall revenues, FY2022-23

Overview

Currently, the Company has five distillery units spread across the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

The ethanol produced by EID Parry is trusted for its superior quality and is preferred by some of the most renowned brands in the country.

As of March 31, 2023, the Company's distillery capacity stands at 417 KLPD. The distillery units at Haliyal and Nellikuppam are undergoing capacity expansion

Strengths

The Company is situated in locations without major competition in the vicinity.

The Company invested in state-of-the-art equipment directed to enhance productivity and manufacture quality products.

The Company accessed quality raw material.

The Company's incineration boiler in all manufacturing facilities treats and neutralises effluents.

The Company possesses aggregate distillery capacity of 417 KLPD, one of the highest in South India.

The Company produces ethanol for diverse applications - ethanol blending, extra neutral alcohol and pharmaceuticals.

The Company started commercial production of its 120 KLPD greenfield distillery at Sankili.

Highlights, FY2022-23

- The Company generated ₹644 Crore in revenues in FY23 from this business compared to ₹491 Crore in FY22, a 31% growth.
- The Company supplied 10.53 Crore bulk litres of ethanol in FY23 compared to 7.79 Crore bulk litres in FY22, a 35.17% growth.
- The Company proposes to expand the Haliyal unit distillery from 120 KLPD to 170 KLPD, which will become the largest unit within the Company. To address the challenge of spent wash allocation, the Company established an evaporator and incineration system.
- The Company sacrificed 100698 MT of sugar in FY23, compared to 59447 MT in FY22, which correspondingly enhanced ethanol output.

Outlook

The Company created a task force, comprising cane development heads of its Tamil Nadu and Karnataka units along with other representatives to enhance cane output, critical to the growth of its distillery business.

The Company proposes to divert 400 MT of syrup per day for ethanol production in the Haliyal unit and produce 120 KLPD of ethanol with stored B-heavy molasses during the off-season in the sugar plant; a proposed zero liquid discharge in the Haliyal plant will enhance distillery sustainability.

The Company will increase bagasse pallet consumption in Bagalkot to reduce coal use.

It will install a CO_2 recovery plant in Bagalkot to enhance revenue.

The Company is engaged in discussions with vendors to produce grain-based ethanol at Sankili during the non-sugar season and use molasses to produce ethanol and ENA during the sugar season.

Big numbers

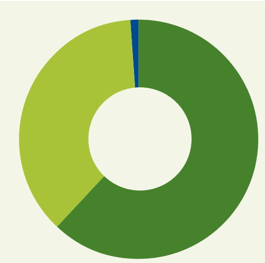
644
₹ Crore, total revenues in FY2022-23

491
₹ Crore, total revenues in FY2021-22

22%
Distillery revenues in overall revenues in FY2022-23

20%
Distillery revenues in overall revenues in FY2021-22

Segment-wise contribution of distillery to revenues (%)



Ethanol blending
Raw material for portable ENA
Alcohol for pharmaceutical companies

Distillery capacity (Kilo liters per day)

Unit	FY23	FY22
Haliyal	50	50
Sankili	168	48
Bagalkot	60	60
Nellikupam	75	75
Sivaganga	64	64

Business segment

How we strengthened our co-generation business

140
MW capacity, FY2022-23

171
₹ Crore, revenues in FY2022-23

68%
Revenue growth, FY2022-23

6%
Of overall revenues, FY2022-23

Overview

The Company's six cogeneration units are spread across three locations with an aggregated capacity of 140 MW. The power produced by our co-generation units accounts for 45% of the Company's power appetite; the rest is exported.

Highlights, FY2022-23

The Company generated 50.26 Crore units of power in FY2022-23 compared to 41.12 Crore units in FY2021-22.

The Company exported 27 Crore units of electricity in FY23 compared to 21.41 Crore units in FY2021-22.

The Company generated an average realisation of ₹5.26 per unit in FY2022-23 compared to ₹4.35 per unit in FY2021-22

Outlook

The Company will focus on consistent power generation.

Business segment

How we are enriching our nutraceuticals business

56.5
Acres capacity, FY2022-23

55
₹ Crore, revenues in FY2022-23

2
% of overall revenues, FY2022-23

Overview

EID Parry ventured into the nutraceutical ingredients segment in 2006. The Company's ingredients address the greens, joint health and prostrate health segments. Around 90% products are exported to key markets like Europe and North America.

EID Parry's nutraceutical products are internationally certified, enhancing trust. The Company's distinctive quality has proved to be a differentiator in a space marked by unvalidated claims.

Highlights, FY2022-23

- The Company complied with certifications for quality, safety and environmental systems, organic scope certificates, annual USP ingredient verification process and Brand Reputation Compliance Global Standard (BRCGS) food safety programs.
- The Company enhanced its customer base and developed relationships with major colour distributors and food manufacturing companies, leveraging its engagement with joint venture partner Algavista Greentech Private Limited; it developed grades of natural blue (phycocyanin) through specialised processes; phycocyanin was promoted as a nutraceutical ingredient respected for superior anti-inflammatory properties.
- The Company enhanced productivity and optimised production costs.
- The Company endeavoured to scientifically validate the benefits of micro algae (present in Spirulina and Chlorella) that could establish it as a premium player.
- The Company's wholly owned subsidiary US Nutraceuticals Inc. (Valensa) retained its market in Saw Palmetto-based products by increasing sales to key customers.

Outlook

Rising health consciousness following the pandemic has led to a growing demand for natural products backed by scientific evidence, improving nutrition and wellness. Company's strong engagement with major global entities is expected to translate into enhanced offtake for our products across the foreseeable future.

Big numbers

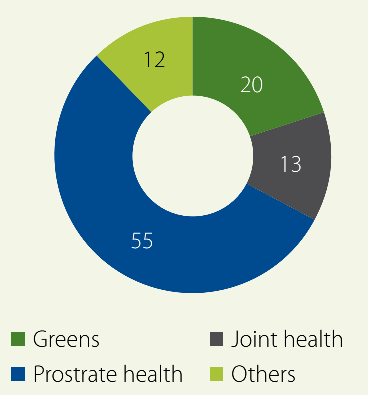
55
₹ Crore, total revenues in FY2022-23

64
₹ Crore, total revenues in FY2021-22

2%
Proportion of nutraceuticals in overall revenues in FY2022-23

3%
Proportion of nutraceuticals in overall revenues in FY2021-22

Segment-wise contribution of nutraceuticals to revenues (%)



Our commitment to social responsibility

Overview

At our Company, we prioritise ethical and responsible business conduct. We believe in giving back to society, fostering a positive relationship with the communities where we operate.

During the year under review, the Company expanded its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to encompass education, healthcare, sports, environmental sustainability and rural development. The Company will continue to fulfil its role of a responsible corporate citizen by making positive changes through community development initiatives. The Company spent ₹2.37 Crore towards CSR commitments during the year under review.

Our philosophy

At EID Parry, our philosophy regarding social responsibility revolves around empowering disadvantaged sections of society, promoting access to basic necessities, eradicating poverty and hunger, supporting environmental sustainability, fostering sports development, undertaking rural development and empowering the underprivileged through various initiatives falling under our CSR Policy.

Our initiatives

- We actively support an environmental and ecological balance through afforestation, soil conservation, rainwater harvesting, conservation of flora and fauna, and similar programs.
- We promote sports by providing training and development opportunities to aspiring athletes.
- We foster the development and progress of rural communities.
- We are taking pioneering leap towards community research management projects through our flagship Project Nanneer.


Chettiyan kanmai Post

Alliances with NGOs and institutions

To ensure effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of our CSR projects, the Company entered alliances with select NGOs. Projects like Mobile Health Van Project and Project Nanneer were implemented through NGO partners.

These collaborations offered advantages, including better implementation through expert organisations, improved bottom-line financials, effective project monitoring cum evaluation and reduced resource deployment.

Our NGO alliances are operational in Sankili (Andhra Pradesh), Haliyal (Karnataka) and Oonaiyur (Tamil Nadu).

Engaging with NGOs strengthens our social responsibility by leveraging expertise in specific areas, allowing the Company's resources to be allocated to monitoring and evaluation. The periodic reports submitted by NGO partners ensured transparency and progress in CSR projects.

Board of Directors

Mr. M. M. Venkatachalam
Chairman

Mr. M. M. Venkatachalam is a Graduate from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and also holds an MBA Degree from the George Washington University, USA. He serves on the Boards of M/s Parry Agro Industries Ltd., Coromandel International Ltd., Ramco Cements Ltd., Ramco Systems Ltd., and USV Ltd. He has a keen interest in conservation and volunteers time to The Nature Conservation Foundation and to the Madras Crocodile Bank Trust.

Mr. S. Suresh
Managing Director

Mr. S. Suresh is an Executive, Non-Independent Director and has been associated with the Murugappa Group since August 2014. He is a Mechanical Engineering Graduate with a Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering and a MBA with a specialisation in Finance. He has 27 years of experience across different industries in the areas of Sales, Marketing, Manufacturing, Industrial Relations, Supply Chain, Management of Special Projects, Industrial Engineering and business turnarounds. He is also the Managing Director of Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited, a subsidiary of EID Parry.

Mr. Ajay B Baliga
Director

Mr. Ajay B Baliga, is an Independent Director. He is a B.Tech in Chemical Engineering from the University of Madras. He is a veteran supply chain and manufacturing professional having over 37 years of experience in the Alco Beverages Industry.

Mr. S. Durgashankar
Director

Mr. S. Durgashankar is a Chartered Accountant and an Alumni of Harvard Business School where he had completed an Advanced Management Program. Post his retirement from Mahindra & Mahindra (M&M) Limited, he is overseeing the financial functions of the Aerospace, Defence and Agri businesses of the M&M Group as Chief Financial Officer. In his 38 years of work experience at M&M, Mr. Durgashankar has handled a wide spectrum of roles as President - Group Controller of Finance & Accounts, Member of the Group Executive Board, including as Head of M&A, Financial Planning & Analysis, Corporate Finance, Investor Relations & Secretarial functions. He was the recipient of the CFO 100 Awards in 2010, 2013 and 2014 for his contribution to Corporate Finance in the area of M&A and also the recipient of the CFO India League of Excellence Award in March 2015.

Mr. Muthiah Murugappan
Whole-Time Director and CEO

Mr. Muthiah Murugappan is an MBA from The London Business School, and a B.Sc. in Management Sciences from the University of Warwick. He commenced his career in 2004 at FMCG major Cavin Kare Pvt Ltd, wherein he served as a Brand Manager. He joined Carborundum Universal (CUMI) in 2007 as Exports Manager in the Abrasives Division and later moved to head the Wear Ceramics vertical of the Industrial Ceramics Division. He returned to the Murugappa Group in September 2015 to head the Nutraceuticals Business of EID- Parry (India) Ltd and in 2020 took additional charge as Head of Strategy at the Company. Mr.Muthiah Murugappan has more than 16 years' of experience in a wide spectrum of areas such as Brand Management, General Management, Financial Planning & Analysis, Strategy, Sales and Marketing.

Mr. Ramesh K B Menon
Director

Mr. Ramesh K B Menon is a Science Graduate from Jaihind College, Mumbai and an alumnus of XLRI, Jamshedpur. He joined the Murugappa Group in July 2013, moving from Madura Coats, where he served as a Director - HR, in South Asia. His experience with Madura Coats spanned 27 years where he handled several HR leadership assignments including HR Head for South Asia & Africa regions.

Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan
Director

Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan, Director, is a Graduate in Commerce from the Madurai University, a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. Has over 33 years of multinational work experience in finance, manufacturing, service & distribution, banking and contracting industries, having worked in companies like ABB, IDBI, LG Electronics, METITO, Trane Inc., USA and Timken. He is a Director on the Boards of Cholamandalam Financial Holdings Limited, Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Ltd., Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Ltd., Parry Agro Industries Ltd. and Net Access India Ltd. He is also on the Board of Carborundum Universal Limited as an Executive Director - Finance & Strategy and had earlier served as Group CFO of the Murugappa Group.

Mr. T. Krishnakumar
Director

Mr. T. Krishnakumar is a BE (Hons) from the College of Engineering, Guindy, and holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Management from IIM, Bangalore. He has over 39 years of rich experience with leading companies like Asian Paints, Henkel India, Murugappa Group, IFFCO Group (Tiffany) UAE, Johnson & Johnson and Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd in various spheres including General management, strategy, marketing, sales, distribution, supply chain, team building and governance. He was the Chairman and CEO of Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd., India and also the Chairman of Coca Cola India Pvt Ltd.

Ms. Meghna Apparao
Director

Ms. Meghna Apparao, an MBA, is currently Director – E-Commerce in Meta (formerly Facebook). Prior to her current assignment, she was Chief Business Officer at Licious, Chief Marketing Officer at Godrej Consumer Products Limited (GCPL), Director - Amazon Pantry and Global Marketing Director, Laundry, at Unilever. Ms.Meghna Apparao has over 23 years of work experience in marketing, sales and business operations, handling a wide spectrum of roles as Chief Business Officer, Chief Marketing Officer and Global Marketing Director.

Dr. Rca Godbole
Director

Dr. Rca Godbole is an Independent Director. She is a trained plant molecular biologist with a Post Graduate degree in Bio-Chemistry from University of Bombay and a PhD from Freiburg, Germany. She had been a Post Doctorate Scientist at the Heidelberg Institute of Plant Sciences and TU Munich and had worked as a scientist with Syngenta Seeds (India) Limited from January 1999 till March 2002 and was involved in various research aspects of the seed business. She is a co-founder of a Biotech firm SaliCrop in Israel, commercialising technology which enables crops to cope with abiotic stresses better. She joined the Board of E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited in November 2015.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Venkatachalam M.M, Chairman
Suresh S, Managing Director
Muthiah Murugappan*, Whole Time Director & CEO
Ramesh K B Menon, Director
Sridharan Rangarajan, Director
Ajay B Baliga, Independent Director
Durgashankar S, Independent Director
Krishnakumar T, Independent Director
Meghna Apparao#, Independent Director
Rca Godbole, Independent Director

* Appointed w.e.f May 17, 2022
# Appointed w.e.f July 1, 2022

COMPANY SECRETARY

Biswa Mohan Rath

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Suresh S, Managing Director
Muthiah Murugappan, WTD & CEO
Sridhar A, Chief Financial Officer
Balaji Prakash, Sr. VP - Sales & Marketing
Biswa Mohan Rath, Sr. VP - Legal & Company Secretary
Baburaj L K, VP, Value Added Agri Products
Jayasanckar R, VP & Head – EHS
Kannan T, Sr. VP – Commercial
Stephen Francis A, AVP – HR & IR

REGISTERED OFFICE

'Dare House', Parrys Corner, Chennai - 600 001.
CIN : L24211TN1975PLC006989

BANKERS

Axis Bank
Federal Bank Limited
HDFC Bank
ICICI Bank Limited
State Bank of India

AUDITORS

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Chennai

INVESTOR CONTACTS

Registrar and Transfer Agent

KFin Technologies Limited
Unit : E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited
Selenium Building, Tower-B,
Plot No 31 & 32, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,
Hyderabad, Rangareddy,
Telangana - 500 032.
Tel. : +91 - 40 - 67162222
Toll free: 1800-309-4001
E-mail : einward.ris@kfintech.com

COMPANY

Secretarial Division
Tel : +91 - 44 - 2530 6789
E-mail:investorservices@parry.murugappa.com
Website : www.eidparry.com

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Forty Eighth Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited will be held on Wednesday, August 9, 2023 at 3.30 PM Indian Standard Time ("IST") through Video Conferencing ("VC") or Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. **Adoption of Standalone Financial Statements**

   To consider and if deemed fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT the audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon be and are hereby received, considered and adopted."

2. **Adoption of Consolidated Financial Statements**

   To consider and if deemed fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and the report of the Auditors thereon be and are hereby received, considered and adopted."

3. **Confirmation of Dividend**

   To consider and if deemed fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT the first interim dividend of ₹ 5.50/- and second interim dividend of ₹ 4/- on the outstanding equity shares of Re.1/ each, declared by board of directors on November 11, 2022 and April 10, 2023 respectively for the financial year 2022-23, and paid to those equity shareholders whose names appeared in the register of members and to the beneficial holders of the dematerialised shares as per the details provided by National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited ,as on November 23, 2022 and April 21, 2023 being the record dates fixed for this purpose be and are hereby confirmed."

4. **Re-appointment of Director**

   To consider and if deemed fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. MM Venkatachalam (DIN: 00152619), who retires by rotation and being eligible for re-appointment, be and is hereby reappointed as a Director of the Company liable to retire by rotation."

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

5. **Remuneration of Cost Auditors**

   To consider and if deemed fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), the remuneration of ₹ 8,50,000/- (Rupees Eight Lakh Fifty Thousand only) (plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses) payable to M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration Number: 000042) for conduct of audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2024 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, be and is hereby ratified.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

By Order of the Board
For **E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited**

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Registered Office:
'Dare House', 234, N.S.C Bose Road, Parrys Corner,
Chennai - 600 001.
CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989
Tel. : +91-044-25306789
Fax.: +91-044-25306930
E-mail: investorservices@parry.murugappa.com
Website: https://www.eidparry.com/

NOTES

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 read with circulars dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, January 13, 2021, December 8, 2021, December 14, 2021, May 5, 2022 and December 28, 2022 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars" and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its circulars dated May 12, 2020, January 15, 2021, May 13, 2022 and January 5, 2023 (collectively referred to as "SEBI Circulars") has permitted for the holding the Annual General Meeting through VC /OAVM without physical presence of the members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), MCA circulars and SEBI circulars, AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM. The registered office of the Company shall be deemed to be the venue for the AGM.

2. In compliance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2022-23 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company / Depository Participant(s) unless any member has requested for a physical copy of the same. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report 2022-23 will also be available on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com website of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively, and on the website of Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA), KFin Technologies Limited (Kfintech) at https://evoting.kfintech.com/.

3. Company has appointed Kfintech, Registrars and Transfer Agent, to provide Video Conferencing facility for the AGM and the attendant enablers for conducting the AGM.

4. Generally, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the MCA Circulars through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.

5. As per the provisions under the MCA Circular, members attending the e-AGM through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

6. Corporate / Institutional Members (i.e.other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.,) are required to send scanned certified true copy (PDF Format) of the Board Resolution/ Authority Letter etc., together with attested specimen signature(s) of the duly authorised representative(s), to the Scrutiniser through email ID: rsaevoting@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@kfintech.com. The scanned image of the above-mentioned documents should be in the naming format "EID Parry–48th AGM". They can also upload their board resolution / authorisation etc., by clicking on "Upload Board Resolution / Authority letter" displayed under e-voting tab in their login. Corporate Members are encouraged to attend the meeting through VC.

7. Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the Item No. 5 to be transacted at the AGM as set out in the Notice, is annexed hereto.

8. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Thursday, August 3, 2023 to Wednesday, August 9, 2023 (both days inclusive).

9. The Company is providing facility for voting by electronic means (e-voting) through an electronic voting system which will include remote e-voting as prescribed by the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as presently in force and the businesses set out in the Notice will be transacted through such voting. Information and instructions including details of user id and password relating to e-voting are provided in the Notice.

10. In case of joint holders, the Member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company will be entitled to vote through remote e-voting.

11. Members may please note that SEBI vide its Circular No.SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/8 dated January 25, 2022 has mandated the listed companies to issue securities in dematerialized form only while processing service requests viz. Issue of duplicate securities certificate; claim from unclaimed suspense account; renewal / exchange of securities certificate; endorsement; sub-division / splitting of securities certificate; consolidation of securities certificates / folios; transmission and transposition. Accordingly, Members are requested to make service requests by submitting a duly filled and signed Form ISR - 4 / ISR - 5, the format of which is available on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com and Kfintech's website https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/default.aspx#isc_download_hrd . It may be noted that any service request can be processed only after the folio is KYC Compliant.

12. The Company has transferred the unpaid or unclaimed dividends upto the financial year 2014-15 from time to- time to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) established by the Central Government. Details of dividends so far transferred to the IEPF Authority are available on the website of the IEPF Authority and same can be accessed through the link www.iepf.gov.in.. The members whose

unclaimed dividends / shares have been transferred to IEPF, may claim the same by making an online application to the IEPF authority in web Form No. IEPF-5 available on www.iepf.gov.in.

13. The Company has uploaded the details of unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with the Company as on March 31, 2023 on the website of the Company (www.eidparry.com).

14. Information as required under the Listing Regulations and the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2), issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of reappointment of director is furnished and forms part of the notice.

15. As per the provisions of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 19(1) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules 2014, Shareholders holding shares in physical form may file nomination in the prescribed SH-13 with Kfintech. If a Member desires to opt out or cancel the earlier nomination and record a fresh nomination, he / she may submit the same in Form ISR-3 or SH-14 as the case may be. The said forms can be downloaded from the Company's website https://www.eidparry.com/shareholder-assistance/ and Kfintech's website https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/default.aspx#isc_download_hrd. In respect of shares held in demat form, the nomination form may be filed with the concerned Depository Participant(s).

16. Dispute Resolution Mechanism at Stock Exchanges SEBI, vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD_RTAMB/P/CIR/2022/76 dated May 30, 2022, provided an option for arbitration as a Dispute Resolution Mechanism for investors. As per this circular, investors can opt for arbitration with Stock Exchanges in case of any dispute against the Company or its Registrar and Transfer Agent on delay or default in processing any investor services related request. In compliance with SEBI guidelines, the Company had sent communication intimating the said Dispute Resolution Mechanism to all the Members holding shares in physical form.

17. SEBI has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore requested to submit the PAN to their Depository Participant with whom they are maintaining their dematerialised accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN details to Kfintech.

18. In case a holder of physical securities fails to furnish PAN, nomination, contact details, bank account details and specimen signature by October 1, 2023, Kfintech will be obligated to freeze such folios. The securities in the frozen folios shall be eligible to receive payments (including dividend) and lodge grievances only after furnishing the complete documents. If the securities continue to remain frozen as on December 31, 2025, the Registrar/the Company shall refer such securities to the administering authority under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988, and/or the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. In compliance with SEBI guidelines, the Company had sent communication intimating submission of above details to all the Members holding shares in physical form.

19. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act and Register of Contracts or arrangements in which directors are interested maintained under Section 189 of the Act, certificate of Statutory Auditor under SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 relating to Company's ESOP Scheme / Plan and relevant documents referred to in the proposed resolutions will be available for inspection by the members electronically during the meeting. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to investorservices@parry.murugappa.com.

20. The details of unclaimed fractional share proceeds pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement (Demerger) between Parrys Sugar Industries Limited and the Company and Scheme of Amalgamation of Parrys Sugar Industries Limited with the Company are provided in the General Shareholder Information forming part of this annual report.

21. Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the Route Map is not annexed in this Notice.

22. Pursuant to the Finance Act, 2020, dividend income will be taxable in the hands of shareholders w.e.f. April 1, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source from dividend paid to shareholders at the prescribed rates. For details regarding prescribed rates for various categories, please refer to the Finance Act, 2020 and the amendments thereof. The shareholders are requested to update their valid PAN with the DPs (if shares held in dematerialised form) and the Company / Kfintech (if shares are held in physical form).

23. A Resident individual shareholder with PAN and who is not liable to pay income tax can submit a yearly declaration in Form No. 15G / 15H, to avail the benefit of non-deduction of tax at source by submitting the documents in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 at https://ris.kfintech.com/form15. Shareholders are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered or having invalid PAN or a Specified Person as defined under section 206AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the tax will be deducted at a higher rate prescribed under section 206AA or 206AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as applicable.

24. Procedure for registering the email addresses and obtaining the Annual Report, AGM notice and e-voting instructions by the shareholders whose email addresses are not registered with the Depositories (in case of shareholders holding shares in Demat form) or with RTA (in case the shareholders holding shares in physical form):

Members, who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register their e-mail address for receiving all communication including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. from the Company electronically by following the procedure given below:

a) Members holding shares in demat form can get their e-mail ID registered by contacting their respective Depository Participant.

b) Members holding shares in physical form and who have not registered their email address and mobile number, are requested to update by sending from their e-mail ID to be registered, Form ISR-1 duly filled (Form for registering PAN, KYC details, Mobile Number or changes / updation thereof) to the Company's RTA, KFin Technologies Limited at Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana - 500 032. or by e-mail to - einward.ris@kfintech.com or investorservices@parry.murugappa.com for receiving the AGM documents electronically.

c) In case of any queries, shareholder may write to einward.ris@kfintech.com.

d) Those members who have registered their e-mail address, mobile nos., postal address and bank account details are requested to validate/update their registered details by contacting the Depository Participant in case of shares held in electronic form. Members holding shares in physical mode are also requested to update their e-mail addresses, advise any change in their address, bank mandates by writing to KFin Technologies Limited, (Kfintech),Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana - 500 032. quoting their folio number(s).

25. Instructions to the Members for attending the AGM through Video Conference:

a) Attending the AGM: Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through video conferencing platform provided by Kfintech. Members may access the same at https://emeetings.kfintech.com. The link for AGM will be available in' shareholders'/'members' login where the EVENT and the Name of the Company can be selected. On login page enter the login credentials [i.e. User ID (in case of Demat Account enter – DP ID and Client ID / in case of physical mode enter Folio No.) and Existing Password]. After logging in, click on "Video Conference" option.

b) Members will be permitted to participate in the AGM on first come first serve basis (FCFS), as the participation through video conferencing is limited to 1,000 members only. The members can login and join 15 minutes prior to the scheduled time of the AGM on FCFS basis and the window for joining will be kept open till expiry of 15 minutes after the scheduled time of AGM.

c) Members who have forgotten the Password are advised to use "Forgot Password" options available on the website..

d) Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops with Google Chrome for better experience.

e) Further Members are requested to use Internet with good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

f) Please note that participants using Mobile Devices or Tablets or Laptops and are accessing the internet via "Mobile Hotspot" may experience Audio/Video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

g) Shareholders holding shares as on cut-off date may also visit https://emeetings.kfintech.com and click on the tab "Post Your Queries" to post their queries/views/questions in the window provided, by mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email ID, mobile number. The posting of the questions by the shareholders/members shall commence from Friday, August 4, 2023 at 9.00 a.m. and shall close on Sunday, August 6, 2023 at 5.00 p.m.

h) **Speaker Registration before AGM:** Shareholder who wish to register as speakers are requested to visit https://emeetings.kfintech.com/ and click on "Speaker Registration". Mention the demat account number / folio number, city, email id, mobile number and register yourself as speaker. The speaker registration shall commence from Friday, August 4, 2023 at 9.00 a.m. and shall close on Sunday, August 6, 2023 at 5.00 p.m. Shareholders shall be provided with a 'queue number' before the AGM. Shareholders are requested to remember the same and wait for their turn to be called by the moderator of the meeting during the Question Answer Session. Due to limitations of transmission and coordination during the AGM, the Company may have to dispense with or curtail the Speaker Session, hence shareholders are encouraged to send their questions etc. in advance as mentioned above.

i) Members who need technical assistance before or duirng the AGM can contact Kfintech at emeetings@kfintech.com or Helpline : 1800 309 4001

26. Information on Remote e-voting and other information:

Remote e-voting :

In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Act and Rules made thereunder, Regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), the Company is pleased to provide the members facility to exercise their right to vote through the e-Voting services provided by Kfintech, on all the resolutions set forth in this Notice.

Pursuant to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/ CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on "e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies", e-Voting process has been enabled to all the individual demat account holders, by way of single login credential, through their demat accounts / websites of Depositories / DPs in order to increase the efficiency of the voting process. The details of the process and manner for remote e-Voting is explained herein below

I. *Individual shareholders holding shares of the Company in Demat mode*:

The procedure to login and access remote e-Voting as devised by Depositories / Depositary Participants are given below:

A. Individual Shareholders holding shares in Demat mode with National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") :

1. Users already registered for IDeAS e-Services facility of NSDL may follow the following procedure:

   i. Type in the browser / Click on the following e-Services link: https://eservices.nsdl.com

   ii. Click on the button "Beneficial Owner" available for login under 'IDeAS' section.

   iii. A new page will open. Enter your User ID and Password for accessing IDeAS.

   iv. On successful authentication, you will enter your IDeAS service login. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under Value Added Services on the panel available on the left hand side.

   v. Click on "Active E-voting Cycles" option under E-voting.

   vi. You will see Company Name: "E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited" on the next screen. Click on the e-Voting link available against E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited or select e-Voting service provider Kfintech and you will be re-directed to the e-Voting page of Kfintech to cast your vote without any further authentication.

2. Users not registered for IDeAS e-Services facility of NSDL may follow the following procedure :

   i. To register, type in the browser / Click on the following e-Services link:

   https://eservices.nsdl. com

   ii. Select option "Register Online for IDeAS" Portal or click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp

   iii. Proceed to complete registration using your DP ID, Client ID, Mobile Number etc.

   iv. After successful registration, please follow steps given under Sr. No. 1 above to cast your vote

3. Users may directly access the e-Voting module of NSDL as per the following procedure:

   i. After successful registration, type in the browser / Click on the following link: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/

   ii. Click on the button "Login" available under "Shareholder/ Member" section.

   iii. On the login page, enter User ID (that is, 16-character demat account number held with NSDL, starting with IN), Login Type, that is, through typing Password (in case you are registered on NSDL's e-voting platform)/ through generation of OTP (in case your mobile/e-mail address is registered in your demat account) and Verification Code as shown on the screen.

   iv. On successful authentication, you will enter the e-Voting module of NSDL. Click on "Active E-voting Cycles / VC or OAVMs" option under e-Voting. You will see Company Name: "E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited" on the next screen. Click on the e-Voting link available against E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited or select e-Voting service provider "Kfintech" and you will be re-directed to the e-Voting page of Kfintech to cast your vote without any further authentication.

B. Individual Shareholders holding shares in Demat mode with Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL") :

1. Users already registered for Easi / Easiest facility of CDSL may follow the following procedure:

i. Type in the browser / Click on any of the following links: https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasinew/home/login/ or www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi / Login to My Easi option under Quick Login (best operational in Internet Explorer 10 or above and Mozilla Firefox)

ii. Enter your User ID and Password for accessing Easi / Easiest.

iii. You will see Company Name: "E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited" on the next screen. Click on the e-Voting link available against E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited or select e-Voting service provider "Kfintech" and you will be re-directed to the e-Voting page of Kfintech to cast your vote without any further authentication.

2. Users not registered for Easi/Easiest facility of CDSL may follow the following procedure:

i. To register, type in the browser / Click on the following link: https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasinew/Registration/EasiRegistration/

ii. Proceed to complete registration using your DPID Client ID (BO ID), etc.

iii. After successful registration, please follow steps given under Sr. No. 1 above to cast your vote.

3. Users may directly access the e-Voting module of CDSL as per the following procedure:

i. Type in the browser / Click on the following links: www.cdslindia.com / https://www.evotingindia.com

ii. Provide Demat Account Number and PAN

iii. System will authenticate user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & E-mail as recorded in the Demat Account.

iv. On successful authentication, you will enter the e-voting module of CDSL. Click on the e-Voting link available against E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited or select e-Voting service provider Kfintec hand you will be re-directed to the e-Voting page of Kfintech.

C. Individual shareholders holding shares in Demat mode – Procedure to login through their demat accounts / Website of Depository Participant:

Individual shareholders holding shares of the Company in Demat mode can access e-Voting facility provided by the Company using login credentials of their demat accounts (online accounts) through their Depository Participants registered with NSDL/CDSL. An option for "e-Voting" will be available once they have successfully logged-in through their respective logins. Click on the option "e-Voting" and they will be redirected to e-Voting modules of NSDL/ CDSL (as may be applicable). Click on the e-Voting link available against E.I.D. – Parry (India) Limited or select e-Voting service provider "KFin Technologies Limited" and you will be redirected to the e-Voting page of KFin Technologies Limited to cast your vote during the remote e-voting period without any further authentication.

Members who are unable to retrieve User ID / Password are advised to use "Forgot User ID" / "Forgot Password" options available on the websites of Depositories / Depository Participants.

<u>Contact details in case of any technical issue:</u>

Securities held with NSDL

Members facing any technical issue during login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free nos.: 1800 1020 990 / 1800 22 44 30

Securities held with CDSL

Members facing any technical issue during login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 2305 8763/ 8738/ 8542/ 8543 or Toll free no. - 1800 22 55 33 or Toll free no.- 1800 22 55 33

II. <u>*Information and instructions for remote e-Voting by shareholders other than individuals holding shares of the Company in demat mode and all shareholders holding shares in physical mode:*</u>

A. In case a Member receives an e-mail from the Company / Kfintech [for Members whose e-mail address is registered with the Company / Depository Participant(s)]:

i. Launch internet browser by typing the URL: https:// evoting.kfintech.com

ii. Enter the login credentials. In case of physical folio, User ID will be EVEN followed by folio number. In case of Demat account, User ID will be your DP ID and Client ID. If you are already registered with Kfintech for e-Voting, you can use the existing password for logging-in. If required, please visit https://evoting.kfintech.com or contact toll-free number 1800-3094-001 (from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on all working days) for assistance on your existing password. Members who forgotten the Password are advised to use "Forgot Password" options available on the website.

iii. After entering these details appropriately, click on "LOGIN".

iv. You will now reach Password Change Menu wherein you are required to mandatorily change your password upon logging-in for the first time. The new password shall comprise minimum 8 characters with at least one upper case (A-Z), one lower case (a-z), one numeric (0-9) and a special character (@,#,$,etc.,). The system will prompt you to change your password and update your contact details like mobile number, e-mail address, etc. on first login. You may also enter a secret question and answer of your choice to retrieve your password in case you forget it. It is strongly recommended that you do not share your password with any other person and that you take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

v. You need to login again with the new credentials.

vi. On successful login, the system will prompt you to select the E-Voting Event Number (EVEN):

7396 for E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited.

vii. On the voting page, enter the number of shares as on the Cut-off Date under either "FOR" or "AGAINST" or alternatively, you may partially enter any number under "FOR" / "AGAINST", but the total number under "FOR" / "AGAINST" taken together should not exceed your total shareholding as on the Cut-off Date. You may also choose to "ABSTAIN" and vote will not be counted under either head.

viii. Members holding shares under multiple folios / demat accounts shall choose the voting process separately for each of the folios / demat accounts.

ix. Voting has to be done for each item of the Notice separately. In case you do not desire to cast your vote on any specific item, it will be treated as "ABSTAINED".

x. You may then cast your vote by selecting an appropriate option and click on "SUBMIT".

xi. A confirmation box will be displayed. Click "OK" to confirm, else "CANCEL" to modify.

xii. Once you confirm, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

xiii. Corporate / Institutional Members (i.e., other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.,) are required to send scanned certified true copy (PDF Format) of the Board Resolution/ Authority Letter etc., together with attested specimen signature(s) of the duly authorised representative(s), to the Scrutiniser through email ID: rsaevoting@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@ kfintech.com and may also upload the same in the e-voting module in their login. The scanned image of the above-mentioned documents should be in the naming format "EID Parry– 48th AGM".

B. In case whose email address is not registered with the Company / Depository Participants, kindly follow the instruction in Serial No. 25.

C. In case of any query on e-voting, members may refer to the "Help" and "FAQs" sections / E-voting user manual available through a dropdown menu in the "Downloads" section of Kfintech's website for e-voting: https://evoting. kfintech.com or contact Kfintech as per the details given below.

D. Members are requested to note the following contact details for addressing e-voting related grievances:

Ms. Sheetal Doba, Manager - Corporate Registry,

KFin Technologies Limited,

Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No 31 & 32,
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana - 500 032.

Toll-free No.: 1800 3094 001

Email: einward.ris@kfintech.com

27. OTP BASED LOGIN

Along with the User ID and Password option, shareholders can also use the "Registered Mobile with Folio" to login on the eMeeting webpage. If mobile number is not registered with folio, you are requested to follow the instructions below.

1. For shareholders in demat mode, please reach out to your respective DP.
2. For Physical shareholders, kindly submit the ISR 1 form with the required documents to Kfintech.

28. Procedure for Registration of email and Mobile: securities in physical mode

Physical shareholders are hereby notified that based ion SEBI Circular number: SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/37, dated March 16th, 2023, all holders of physical securities in listed companies shall register the postal address with PIN for their corresponding folio numbers. It shall be mandatory for the security holders to provide mobile number. Moreover, to avail online services, the security holders can register e-mail ID. Holder can register/update the contact details through submitting the requisite ISR 1 form along with the supporting documents.

ISR 1 Form can be obtained by following the link: https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/default.aspx

ISR Form(s) and the supporting documents can be provided by any one of the following modes.

a) Through 'In Person Verification' (IPV): the authorized person of the RTA shall verify the original documents furnished by the investor and retain copy(ies) with IPV stamping with date and initials; or

b) Through hard copies which are self-attested, which can be shared on the address below; or

KFIN Technologies Limited

Selenium Building, Tower-B, Plot No 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Telangana - 500 032.

c) Through electronic mode with e-sign by following the link: https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/default.aspx.

Detailed FAQ can be found on the link: https://ris.kfintech.com/faq.html

For more information on updating the email and Mobile details for securities held in electronic mode, please reach out to the respective DP(s), where the Demat account is being held.

Other Instructions:

I. The e-Voting period commences on Saturday, August 5, 2023 (9.00 a.m. IST) and ends on Tuesday, August 8, 2023 (5.00 p.m. IST). The e-Voting module shall be disabled for voting thereafter.

II. The members, whose names appear in the register of members / list of beneficial owners as on Wednesday, August 2, 2023, being the cut-off date, are entitled to vote on the resolutions set forth in this notice, in the proportion of their shareholding of the paid-up capital of the equity shares of the Company. A person who is not a member as on the cut-off date should treat this notice for information purposes only.

III. In case a person (individual holding shares in physical mode/ non individuals) has become a member of the Company after dispatch of AGM Notice but on or before the cut-off date for E-voting, he/she may obtain the User ID and Password by writing to Kfintech at evoting@kfintech.com or to the Company at investorservices@parry.murugappa.com requesting for user ID and password. On receipt of user ID and password, the steps from SI. Nos. (i) to (vii) mentioned in Note 27 II (A) above should be followed for casting of vote.

IV. Mr. R. Sridharan, M/s. R. Sridharan & Associates, Company Secretaries, Chennai is appointed as scrutinizer to scrutinise the remote e-voting and voting at the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.

V. The scrutiniser's decision on the validity of the vote shall be final.

VI. Once the vote on a resolution stated in this notice is cast by Member through remote e-voting, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently and such e-vote shall be treated as final.

VII. The scrutinizer after scrutinizing the votes cast at the meeting and through remote e-voting, within 2 working days of conclusion of the meeting, shall make a consolidated scrutinizer's report and submit the same to the Chairman / Director / Company Secretary / or to any person authorised by the Chairman.. The results declared along with the consolidated scrutinizer's report shall be placed on the website of the company https://www.eidparry.com and on the website of KFin Technologies Limited, https://emeetings.kfintech.com. The results shall simultaneously be communicated to the stock exchanges.

VIII. Subject to the receipt of requisite number of votes, the resolutions shall be deemed to be passed on the date of the meeting, viz., August 09, 2023.

29. Instructions for members for Voting during the AGM session:

a) The e-voting window shall be activated upon instructions of the Chairman during the AGM.

b) E-voting during the AGM is integrated with the VC platform and no separate login is required for the same. The shareholders shall be guided on the process during the AGM.

c) Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the e-AGM, however, they shall not be allowed to cast their vote again during the AGM.

d) A video guide assisting the members attending AGM either as a speaker or participant is available for quick reference at https://emeetings.kfintech.com/, under the "How It Works" tab placed on top of the page.

e) Members who need technical assistance before or during the AGM can contact Kfintech at emeetings@kfintech.com or Helpline: 1800 309 4001.

Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act")

Item No. 5

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment and remuneration of M/s. Narasimha Murthy & Co., Cost Accountants as the Cost Auditors to conduct audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2024. In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be ratified by the shareholders of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No.5 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year ending March 31, 2024.

The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution at Item No.5 for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives are, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 5 of the Notice.

By Order of the Board
For **E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED**

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : May 30, 2023

Registered Office:
'Dare House', 234, N.S.C Bose Road, Parrys Corner, Chennai - 600 001.
CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989
Tel. : +91-044-25306789
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Website: https://www.eidparry.com/

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE DATED MAY 30, 2023

DETAILS PERTAINING TO DIRECTORS AS REQUIRED UNDER REGULATION 36 OF THE SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS & DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015 AND SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ON GENERAL MEETINGS

Name of the Director	Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam
DIN	00152619
Age	64 Years
Date of first appointment on the Board :	07/02/2018
Qualifications	Graduate from The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, MBA from the George Washington University, USA
Brief Resume / Experience	Mr. MM Venkatachalam serves on the Board of several Companies including the Board of E.I.D. – Parry (India) Ltd., Parry Agro Industries Limited, Coromandel International Limited, Ramco Cements Limited, Ramco Systems Limited and USV Private Limited. He has a keen interest in conservation and volunteers time to The Nature Conservation Foundation and to the Madras Crocodile Bank Trust.
Expertise (Including expert in specific functional area)	He has expertise in the following areas: 1. Corporate Strategy, Business Strategy 2. Marketing, Sales, Supply Chain Management, Product Development and Branding 3. Operations 4. Leadership experience and understanding of significant organisations, their process, strategies, planning etc. 5. Governance Practices & Compliance 6. Agriculture He also serves on the Board of M/s Parry Agro Industries Ltd., Coromandel International Ltd., Ramco Cements Ltd., Ramco Systems Ltd., and USV Ltd.
Terms and conditions of the appointment / reappointment	As per the resolution at Item No. 4 of the Notice convening Annual General Meeting on August 9, 2023 read with explanatory statement thereto, Mr. M M Venkatachalam is proposed to be appointed as Non-Executive Director and Non – Independent Director liable to retire by rotation.
Remuneration last drawn (including sitting fee, if any)	₹19,50,000/-*
Remuneration proposed to be paid (except sitting fees and commission)	Nil
Shareholding in the Company as on May 30, 2023	Nil
No of Meetings of the Board attended during the year	8
Directorship in other companies as on May 30, 2023	1. Ramco Systems Limited (Listed Entity) 2. The Ramco Cements Limited (Listed Entity) 3. Coromandel International Limited (Listed Entity) 4. Coromandel Engineering Company Limited (Listed Entity) 5. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited 6. Parry Agro Industries Limited 7. Ootacamund Club – Sec 8 Company 8. M M Muthiah Research Foundation – Sec 8 Company 9. Ambadi Investments Limited 10. M M Muthiah Sons Private Limited 11. New Ambadi Estates Private Limited 12. Alampara Hotels And Resorts Private Limited 13. USV Private Limited

Chairman / Member of the Committees of the Boards of which he is a Directo	**The Ramco Cements Limited** 1. Member – Audit Committee 2.Member – Nomination & Remuneration Committee 3.Member - Risk Management Committee 4.Chairman - Stakeholders Relationship Committee 5.Chairman – Corporate Social Responsibility Committee **Ramco Systems Limited** 1. Member – Audit Committee 2. Chairman – Nomination & Remuneration Committee 3. Member – Corporate Social Responsibility Committee 4. Member - Risk Management Committee 5. Chairman – Allotment Committee 6. Member – Fund Raising Committee **Coromandel Engineering Company Limited** 1. Member – Nomination & Remuneration Committee 2. Member - Risk Management Committee **Parry Agro Industries Limited** 1. Chairman - Stakeholders Relationship Committee 2. Member – Nomination & Remuneration Committee 3. Chairman – Corporate Social Responsibility Committee **USV Private Limited** 1. Member – Audit Committee 2. Member – Corporate Social Responsibility Committee **Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited** 1. Member – Loans & Investments Committee
Listed Company from which he resigned the directorship during the past three years	Nil
Inter-se relationship with any Director / Key Managerial personnel	He is not related to any Director or KMP of the Company within the meaning of Companies Act, 2013. He is the Uncle (Father's brother) of the Whole-time Director & Chief Executive Officer Mr. Muthiah Murugappan

*includes commission to be payable after approval of the financial statements at the ensuing AGM.

BOARD'S REPORT AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

To
The Members of
E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the forty-eighth Annual Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

₹ Crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Revenue from Operations	2,894.92	2,489.43	35,243.80	23,521.06
Gross Revenue	3,152.95	2,772.22	35,283.02	23,743.78
Profit Before Interest and Depreciation (EBITDA)	526.50	491.82	3,194.72	2,628.74
Depreciation	135.05	120.11	376.47	333.99
Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	391.45	371.71	2,818.25	2,294.75
Finance Charges	36.03	46.09	298.20	151.91
Exceptional Gains/(Losses)	(110.91)	(13.73)	44.20	(13.73)
Net Profit Before Tax	244.51	311.89	2,564.25	2,129.11
Tax Expenses	47.69	28.39	736.51	555.41
Net Profit After Tax Before Minority Interest	196.82	283.50	1,827.74	1,573.70
Non - Controlling Interests	NA	NA	880.26	666.87
Net Profit After Tax and Minority Interest	196.82	283.50	947.48	906.83

RESERVES

Your Company has not transferred any amount to the reserves for the year ended March 31, 2023.

SHARE CAPITAL

The paid-up Equity Share Capital of your Company as on March 31, 2023 was ₹ 17,75,17,591 consisting of 17,75,17,591 equity shares of ₹ 1 each.

During the year, your Company allotted 1,31,066 equity shares of ₹ 1 each under the Employee Stock Option Plan 2016.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS

Consolidated Revenue from operations for the year was ₹ 35,244 Crore, as against ₹ 23,521 Crore in the previous year. Overall expenses for the year was ₹ 32,725 Crore as against 21,615 Crore (including exceptional items) in the previous year. Operating Profit (EBITDA including exceptional items) was ₹ 3,239 Crore as against ₹ 2,615 Crore in the previous year. Profit after Tax and minority interest for the year was ₹ 947 Crore, as against ₹ 907 Crore in the previous year.

STANDALONE OPERATIONS

Standalone Revenue from your Company's operations for the year under review was ₹ 2,895 Crore as against ₹ 2,489 Crore in the previous year. Operating Profit (EBITDA) was ₹ 527 Crore, as against ₹ 492 Crore in the previous year. Profit after Tax for the year was at ₹ 197 Crore as against ₹ 284 Crore in the previous year.

During the year under review, your Company delivered a creditable performance: sugar division profits surged on account of higher realizations from Sugar, Co-generation and Distillery segments and enhanced process efficiencies along with better recoveries lead to cost optimization. Higher sales volume in the Retail and Institutional segments contributed to increased realisations of sugar. Your Company has been able to deliver this despite an increase in FRP and premature end to the cane season in the State of Karnataka. This has been due to the ability of your company to leverage its strengths and its ability to stay agile and resilient in driving profitable growth. The strategic positioning of your Company's sugar assets and large-scale expansion of ethanol production capacity has been instrumental in delivering superior results which has been gaining momentum over the past few years. Focus on execution excellence, repurposing brands and portfolio innovation has enabled your Company to deepen its competitive strength.

Our reported turnover growth stood at 16%, EBITDA margin at 14% remained healthy, while our Profit after Tax was ₹ 197 Crore and cashflow from operations (after taxes) was ₹ 367 Crore. Your Directors were pleased to declare a first Interim Dividend of ₹ 5.50 per equity share and second Interim Dividend of ₹ 4.00 per share on a face value of ₹ 1 for the year ended March 31, 2023. The total Dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 amounted to ₹ 9.50 per share of face value of ₹ 1 each.

We believe that years of industry exposure and long-term farmer relationships have enriched our ability to grow our business during periods of economic and sectoral volatility. Our success depends on the ability to innovate, remain competitive and enhance the consumer relevance of our products. We see a growing trend for consumers preferring brands that stand for trust and address functional needs and social purpose. We have been in a commodity space, and we lead the change from the front in terms of shifting the commodity of sugar into a hygienically packaged food with potential for various value additions for the end consumer. We enjoy long-standing trust-based relationships with various categories of consumers. Our endeavor is to ensure that our brands are available wherever consumers choose to shop. India's retail landscape is rapidly evolving as technology continues to influence consumer behaviour. The fast-evolving consumers of today move seamlessly between online and offline channels, seeking convenience, we continue to augment and enhance our capabilities towards the same.

The Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry continues to be one of India's biggest long-term sustainable opportunities. Despite being one of the fastest growing markets globally for FMCG products, India's per capita FMCG consumption is still amongst the lowest. Rising affluence, large working population, nuclear family structures, urbanization and rapidly increasing adoption of technology could catalyse growth of the FMCG industry. Your Company seeks to enter these high growth specific food segments and capitalize opportunities by offering customers a range of food products. With a wide range of products and competent brand management, your Company intends to create a unique positioning across the geographies of its presence.

Your Company's brand is its strategic asset; our brand connect is not only rational but also emotional, resulting in superior consumer experience. In line with the aspiration of establishing itself in food, nutrition and bio energy space, your Company is on an ambitious journey to tap into the high potential food and sweetener space, with a range of segment-specific, consumer-driven innovative products.

In a rapidly evolving environment, the ability to attract, develop and retain a diversely skilled talent will be increasingly critical. Our people are key assets who deliver around our strategy and enable us to realize our mission. In line with this, we are equipping employees with requisite skills to adapt to a digitally accelerating and transforming world. Skill development, capability building and culture embedding programmes are part of the strategic imperatives that we focused on to build an agile and empowered people force.

Our governance approach promotes transparency, accountability, and fairness, while deepening competitiveness to generate long-term shareholder value and foster stakeholder interests. Our corporate governance practices have helped to us create a well-placed decision-making system that enables us to incorporate stakeholder expectations and mitigate risks for efficacious management and supervision of your Company's business.

The effects of climate change and nature loss are becoming increasingly apparent. Our stakeholders recognize that responsible business practices are critical to enhancing long-term value. Your Company is committed to operate and grow the business in a responsible way. Your Company's farmer-centric approach and promotion of regenerative agriculture possesses the opportunity to leverage its ESG credentials for benefit of consumer perception. Your Company's strong governance mechanism consists of cross-functional steering committees to action ESG commitments. Your Company is driving advocacy around sustainability and getting broader industry participation to lead the change. Sustainability is one of our core beliefs and our vision is to generate no adverse impact on the environment through our operations. To live up to this purpose of creating a greener future, your company set ambitious milestones towards sustainability.

ECONOMY & INDUSTRY SCENARIO

Global economy

As per the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook, the global economy is poised for a gradual recovery from the pandemic and Russia's unprovoked war on Ukraine. China is rebounding strongly following the reopening of its economy. Supply-chain disruptions are unwinding, while the dislocations to energy and food markets caused by the war are receding. Simultaneously, the massive and synchronous tightening of monetary policy by most central banks should start to bear fruit, with inflation declining towards its target. Fall in the gilt market in the United Kingdom and the recent banking turbulence in the United States with the collapse of a few regional banks illustrate that significant vulnerabilities exist among banks and non-bank financial institutions.

IMF forecasted global growth to bottom out at 2.8 percent in 2023 before rising modestly to 3.0 percent in 2024. Global inflation will decline, although more slowly than initially anticipated - from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent this year and a projected 4.9 percent in 2024. Notably, emerging market and developing economies are powering ahead, with growth rates rising from 2.8 percent in 2022 to 4.5 percent this year. The slowdown is concentrated in advanced economies, especially the Euro area and United Kingdom, where growth is expected to fall to 0.7 percent and –0.4 percent respectively this year before rebounding to a projected 1.8 and 2.0 percent in 2024.

IMF expects India to grow 5.9% in FY 2023-24 and by an average 6.1% across five years.

Indian economy

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in its second advance estimates pegged India's GDP for FY 2022-23 at 7%. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) projected Indian economy to expand 7% while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) pegged India's growth at 6.8 percent in FY 2022-23.

As per the Reserve Bank of India, India is expected to record GDP growth of 7.0% for 2022-23, above IMF projections, due to aggregate demand conditions remaining resilient, supported by a rebound in contact-intensive services. Expectations of a bumper rabi harvest, fiscal thrust on infrastructure, and revival in corporate investment in select sectors augur well. In response to monetary policy actions and supply side measures, headline CPI inflation declined from a peak of 7.8 per cent in April 2022 to 5.7 per cent in March 2023 and is projected to ease to 5.2 per cent in Q4, 2023-24.

The IMF recognizes that India is shifting towards greater renewable energy generation while striving to improve energy access, affordability, and security. India is also poised to emerge as one of the fastest growing economies, which could enhance energy demand. Whether India meets those needs with fossil fuels or green alternatives could influence the trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions. India made significant progress in meeting emissions reduction targets under the Paris Agreement, but with current policies total GHG emissions could increase more than 40 percent by 2030. While a modest increase in short-term emissions could be necessary to meet poverty reduction and energy security goals, a more rapid scaling of current policies could help lower emissions considerably over the medium-term and graduate India closer to net zero by 2070.

While betting on consumption-driven growth, it is obvious that given India's large, young and rising share of the upper middle-income population (with a high propensity to spend), investment will play an important role across two years. Investments provide India with necessary momentum to capitalise on sustained domestic demand-led growth for decades.

The overall outlook for the Indian economy remains positive with investments expected to see a turnaround and thrust the economy into sustainable growth. India is likely to grow at a moderate 6.0%–6.5% in FY 2023-24 as the global economy continues to struggle. Growth in the next year could pick up as investments kickstart the virtuous circle of job creation, income, productivity, demand and exports, supported by favorable demographics across the medium-term.

Global sugar

Global sugar production in 2022-23 crop year is expected to be 182 MMT, up 1.7 million tons from the previous year. Global sugar production is heading towards small surplus in 2022-23 and a larger surplus of just over 5 Mn Tonne in 2023-24 as per Czarnikov-Czapp. Between 2007-08 and 2023-24, there has been consumption growth every year except for 2020, when the pandemic shut much of the world. Consumption is growing at about 1.5% per year, slightly faster than population growth, driven by growth from developing countries in Africa and Asia. India and Brazil, the two largest producers, are contributing to increased production.

More than 110 countries produce sugar and the size of their contributions is affected by local politics and economic policy. For example, the war in Ukraine is expected to reduce that country's sugar beet production by 23% in 2022-2023. Fall in the Indian crop could impact supply to the global market. So far, the Indian government permitted exports for 6 million tonnes of sugar, and if the crop does not perform as expected, it is likely it could halt exports past 6 million tonnes.

Sugar production in Brazil is expected to be around 40.3 million tonnes in the new sugar season that began in April 2022, the second highest output on record. Mills are likely to focus on sugar production, lowering ethanol output as the price for the sweetener SBc1 hovers around the highest in more than six years. It has been projected that mills could allocate 46.7% of sugarcane to sugar production as against 45.5% in the preceding season. Sugar production in the Centre-South and the North/Northeast region could increase by 3.15 million tonnes from the previous crop. Ethanol production in Brazil is likely to be lower by 1.8 billion litres to a total 33.5 billion litres in 2023/24.

China's sugar production is estimated to fall to 9 million tonnes in 2022-23 season (October-September), the lowest in seven years. The sugar production is expected to be less than half a million tonnes compared to the same period last year. As per Czarnikow, the main reason for the fall in sugar production is the dry weather in the sugarcane producing province of Guangxi. Their local supply deficit could rise to 6.5 million tonnes, the second highest due to a poor crop. Sugar consumption increased after the end of COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions and it must increase imports of raw and liquid sugar to meet domestic needs. Czarnikow estimates that China could import 5.4 million tonnes of sugar in 2022/23. Prices of sugar reached the highest in more than six years in that country.

Indian sugar market

Next to Brazil, India is the largest global producer of sugar. In India, sugarcane is produced majorly in nine states, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu. It is one of the important agro-based industries that impacts the rural livelihood of many. Demand for cane and sugar is increasing in India because of their extensive use in applications like food and beverages, bakery, confectionery, and others.

Sugar exports and imports

As per Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), during 2022-23 (as on 21.03.2023) India had exported 33.89 Lakh MT of white sugar and 19.22 lakh MT of raw sugar aggregating 53.11 Lakh MT of sugar. To prevent the uncontrolled export of sugar and ensure sufficient availability for domestic consumption at a reasonable price, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce vide notification No. 10/2015-20 dated 24.05.2022 amended the export policy with respect to sugar and covered it under the restricted category w.e.f. 01.06.2022 for 2021-22 sugar season. The Government also decided to allow the export of sugar up to a reasonable limit w.e.f. 01.11.2022 till 31.10.2023 for the current sugar season. Further, DFPD allocated an export quota of 60 LMT to sugar mills for sugar season 2022-23 w.e.f. 01.11.2022 along with the guidelines for the export of sugar.

The import of raw sugar by refineries for refining the imported raw sugar and re-exporting the same was under Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS). Such import was not meant for domestic consumption.

Sugar production

Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) in its report revised the estimated sugar production to 328 Lakh Tonnes of sugar (after diversion for ethanol) between October, 2022 and May, 2023 during the current sugar season as against 358 Lakh tonnes in the same period last sugar season. This was about 30 Lakh MT lower than previous year's production.

Uttar Pradesh, the Country's largest sugar producer recorded a production of 107 Lakh MT of sugar during 2022-23 season, after diversion of 14 Lakh MT for Ethanol. The second largest producer of sugar, Maharashtra, achieved a production of 105 Lakh MT of sugar after diverting 13 Lakh MT of sugar. Karnataka, the third largest producer of sugar, was estimated to have produced 57 Lakh MT after a diversion of 10 Lakh MT of sugar to ethanol.

Lower cane yields owing to higher ratoon crop share and uneven distribution of rainfall caused a lower production in Maharashtra. However, cane yield in Uttar Pradesh bettered this year.

Considering an opening stock of about 7 Mn Tonnes as on 1st October, 2022 domestic consumption of 27.5 Mn Tonnes, sugar exports of over 6.1 Mn Tonnes and the estimated sugar production of 32.8 Mn T, the closing stock as on 30th Sep 2023 is expected to be around 6.2 Mn Tonnes. The sugar sales by end of March 2023 is estimated to be 13.5 Mn Tonnes as against 13.6 Mn Tonnes in the corresponding period last year, which is higher by 0.75%.

Sugar consumption

The overall estimated domestic sugar consumption was 27.5 MMT in India 2022-23. Since 2019-20, the sugar consumption volume is gradually increasing. The primary reasons for increase in demand comprise a growing population and improving economic conditions. The major consumers of sugar produced directly by mills are bakeries, local sweets and candy manufacturers and together with soft drink manufacturers, they comprise almost 60% of consumers. The primary consumers of khandsari are locally operating sweet establishments, while gur is used in the rural areas, in its standard form, both as a sweetener and as feed. Manufacturers of biscuits and food products, pharmaceutical companies, hotels and restaurants also consume a fair quantity of sugar.

The future of the sugar industry appears encouraging; nevertheless, certain concerns need urgent attention. The Government has always been proactive and supportive of the industry, keeping in mind the size of the sugar industry and the number of livelihoods associated with it. However, the focus equally needs to be on addressing problems connected to Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) or increase in Minimum Selling Price (MSP) and cane arrears. In June 2018, the Indian government fixed the MSP of sugar for the first time at ₹ 29 per kg when the FRP of sugarcane was ₹ 2,550 per ton. Subsequently, MSP increased to ₹ 31/Kg. However, the FRP has been steadily increasing, while the MSP of sugar has remained unchanged since February 2019.

The industry has been requesting the Government to increase the MSP for sugar from ₹ 31/kg. As per Niti Ayog, ₹ 31/kg does not cover the cost of manufacture, given the FRP, which is at a reasonably high floor. One way of improving mill liquidity is to raise the MSP of sugar, which could help sugar mills cover the cost of production, including interest, maintenance costs etc. Keeping in view the emerging developments, the MSP for sugar needs to be reviewed urgently.

To prevent the problem of arrears for sugarcane farmers and to keep the sugar industry in sound financial health, sugarcane prices must be linked to the sugar price. The Revenue Share Formula advocated by Dr. Rangarajan Committee needs to be introduced strictly with a Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to protect farmers from receiving prices below the FRP.

Surplus production compels the regular export of sugar. High cane prices make Indian sugar manufacturers uncompetitive and dependent on government subsidies for exports. With the probability of export subsidy being phased out after 2023 (as per WTO), Indian sugar mills need to deal with a formidable problem of diversion of surplus sugar into ethanol to improve liquidity and check a decline in sugar price.

Government of India - Policies relating to Sugar Industry

1. **Fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)**
   Vide Notification No. 3(1)/2021-SP-I dated 17.08.2022, the 'Fair and Remunerative Price' of sugarcane that was determined as payable by sugar factories for sugar season 2022-23 was as under:

   a) ₹ 305 per quintal for a basic recovery rate of 10.25%;

   b) ₹ 3.05 premium per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above 10.25%;

   c) proportionate reduction in FRP @ ₹ 3.05 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point decrease in recovery where the recovery is below 10.25% but above 9.5%. However, FRP is fixed @ ₹ 282.125 per quintal in respect of factories having recovery of 9.5% or less.

2. **Green energy**
   The Ministry of Power (MOP) issued Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 vide Notification No. GSR 418(E) dated 6th June, 2022 whereby the consumers will be eligible for green energy open

access if they have contract demand or sanctioned load of 100 kW or more and for captive consumers, there will be no load limitation. The rules will be applicable for the generation, purchase and consumption of green energy including the energy from the waste-to-energy projects. Further, as per the regulations from the date of commencement of these rules, there will be a uniform renewable purchase obligation on all obligated entities in the area of a distribution licensee.

3. Use of Jute Packaging material

The Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 specifies the percentage of commodities to be packed mandatorily in the jute packaging material. As per Notification No. INSP.F-1(3)/2007/VOL.I dated 24th April, 2023, the Central Government prescribed that 20% of the total production of sugar to be mandatorily packed in the Jute packaging material. However, certain category of sugar is excluded from the purview of the said reservation viz., (a) sugar fortified with vitamins, (b) packaging for export of commodities (c) small consumer packs of 25 Kgs and below for sugar (d) bulk packing of more than 100 Kgs. and (e) sugar packed for export.

4. Production of ethanol

The Department of Revenue – Central Excise has issued Notification No. 12/2022 - GSR 510(E) dated 04.07.2022 with a view to allocate nil duty to a blend of 12% ethanol and 88% petrol as also for the blend consisting of 15% ethanol and 85% petrol. Further, in supersession of earlier guidelines, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, New Delhi vide notification No.F No.4/1/2018-(BP & E) (Part) dated 11.11.2022 devised detailed mechanism for production of ethanol from B-Heavy, C-Heavy molasses, sugarcane juice, sugar & sugar syrup and food grains and also to identify the quantity of ethanol produced from feed stocks.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 02.11.2022 approved higher prices for ethanol derived from different sugarcane based raw materials under the Ethanol Blending Programme for the sugar season 2022-23 commencing from 1st December, 2022 to 31st October, 2023.

5. Scheme for extending financial assistance to set up distilleries

The Central Government with a view to increase production of ethanol and its supply under Ethanol Blending Programme have been extending financial assistance to sugar mills & molasses based standalone distilleries for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity. During the year, vide Notification No.1 (10)/2018-SP-I dated 22.04.2022 the Government opened a window for six months w.e.f. 22nd April, 2022 under modified scheme dated 14.01.2021 for inviting fresh applications from project proponents who have acquired land for ethanol project and obtained Environmental Clearance (EC) for enhancement of their existing ethanol distillation capacity or to set up new distillery for producing 1st Generation (1G) ethanol from feed stocks such as cereals (rice, wheat, barley, corn & sorghum), sugarcane (including sugar, sugar syrup, sugarcane juice, B-heavy molasses, C-heavy molasses), sugar beet etc.

6. Sugar exports

Vide Notification No.10/2015-20 dated 24.05.2022 of the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), export of sugar (raw, refined and white sugar) was placed under 'restricted' category from 1st June 2022 onwards (except fixed quantity of sugar being exported under CXL and Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) to EU and USA). Pursuant to the aforesaid notification of DGFT, the Department of Food & Public Distribution, New Delhi in Notification No.1-1/(2022)-SP-I dated 24.05.2022, in order to maintain the domestic availability and price stability of sugar, commenced monitoring and regulating export of sugar for a maximum quantity of 100 Lakh MT during sugar season i.e., 2021-22. Consequently, the Central Government set up Export Release Order mechanism to sugar mills through National Single Window System (NSWS) Portal.

Further, with a view to prevent uncontrolled export of sugar thereby ensuring sufficient availability of sugar for domestic consumption at reasonable price, the Central Government allowed export of all grades of sugar i.e., raw, white & refined sugar upto 60 LMT pro-rated to all sugar mills @ 18.23% of their last 3 years average sugar production vide DFPD notification No. F. No. 1(1)/2022-Trade dated 05.11.2022 read with DGFT Notification No. 40/2015-20 dated 28.10.2022.

7. Approval of Amendments to the National Policy on Biofuels - 2018

Due to advancements in the field of Biofuels, various decisions taken in the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) meetings to increase biofuel production, recommendation of the Standing Committee and the decision to advance to introduction of Ethanol Blended Petrol with up to 20% ethanol throughout the country from 01.04.2023, the following amendments were made to the National Policy on Biofuels:

a) To allow more feedstocks for production of biofuels;

b) To advance the target of 20% blending of ethanol with petrol to Ethanol Supply Year ("ESY") 2025 from 2030;

c) To promote the production of biofuels in the country, under the "Make in India" program, by units located in Special Economic Zones (SEZ)/ Export Oriented Units (EoUs);

d) To add new members to the NBCC;

e) To grant permission for export of biofuels in specific cases; and

f) To delete/amend certain phrases in the Policy in line with decisions taken during the meetings of NBCC

8. Plastic waste management rules

In view of the phasing out of certain single-use plastic products from July 1, 2022 and the mandate to increase the thickness of plastic carry bags to over 120 microns from December 31, 2022 the Union environment ministry vide Notification No 459 dated August 12, 2021 has issued Plastic Waste Management (Second Amendment) Rules, 2022. The rules specify what are biodegradable plastics and provide a statutory framework for their use as an alternative material. They provide for levying of penalties or environmental compensation under the 'polluter pays' principle on those who do not comply with the rules. Biodegradable plastics mean plastics other than compostable plastics, which undergo degradation by biological processes under ambient environment (terrestrial or in water) conditions.

Sugar industry - Adjacencies

Ethanol

Molasses is a viscous by-product obtained from raw sugar during the manufacturing process. Cane-based ethanol can be produced in three different ways – directly from cane juice, and from B-heavy and C molasses. The end products (cane sugar and the molasses) could be used to produce ethanol. The difference lies in the quantity of ethanol produced. One tonne of cane can produce 10.8 litres of ethanol if it is produced from molasses. On the other hand, the same cane can produce 84 litres of ethanol, if used directly as an input. The Government of India (GOI) launched the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) on a pilot basis, which was subsequently extended to the notified 21 States and 4 Union Territories to promote the use of alternative and environment-friendly fuels. The programme is a part of the long-term strategy to reduce India's dependence on crude imports and insulate the nation from global oil price volatility as well as give the domestic sugar sector a boost by diverting excess sugar stocks towards ethanol manufacture.

This high-value product has gained a reputation for being a cleaner fuel; hence, it is also called a biofuel. All countries. including Brazil, divert cane sugar towards ethanol production. Brazil launched its first ethanol policy way back in 1975. Indian gains however rely on Brazil's decision to opt for ethanol or sugar in a particular season, depending on which is more profitable. When Brazil increases ethanol production, Indian exporters gain; otherwise, the surplus supply to the global market pulls down sugar prices, adversely affecting Indian exporters and millers. Brazil has attained this freedom because of the huge investment in ethanol equipment and storage facilities made by millers, unlike India, which still lags without such facilities. Brazil diverts 55% of its sugar cane to biofuel, whereas there is nothing fixed in India.

India opted for a National Policy on Biofuels in 2018, which targets 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by 2030. In order to boost country's ethanol production, the Government approved 362 projects with an investment of ₹ 18,600 Crore for enhancing additional ethanol production capacity of 400 Crore litres in the next two years. This will take total ethanol production capacity to 755 Crore litres, which will help the country achieve 20 percent ethanol blending with petrol by 2030. All these moves are aimed at diverting sugar to ethanol production. This industry can be expected to become more profitable in the near future, as economies return to normalcy and demand for crude oil surges.

Ethanol is an attractive option for three reasons. First, its demand cuts across several industries. It is used as an additive in automotive gasoline, a solvent in organic chemicals, it is finding space in the chemical industry and is used as an intoxicating agent in beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages. Now, ethanol is mixed with petrol as well.

Secondly, it will relieve the Government from the compulsion of subsidizing exports. That amount can be allotted to some other productive sector and the sugar industry can become less dependence on Government Support.

Thirdly, this will save India from allegations at the WTO that its subsidy program is trade distorting – a claim made by countries like Brazil, Australia, and Guatemala in WTO regarding New Delhi's sugar subsidies in 2019.

With increase in blend levels and higher use of ethanol, there is a need to increase ethanol storage capacities at depots of oil marketing companies (OMCs) across the country. The Indian railway network must build the necessary infrastructure and pipeline while OMCs need to make relevant changes at retail pumps /stations for dispensing higher ethanol blended petrol as well as pure ethanol.

Cogeneration

Bagasse is the fibrous matter that remains after sugarcane stalks are crushed to extract their juice and is a by-product generated in the process of manufacture of sugar. It can either be sold or be captively consumed for generation of steam. It is currently used as a biofuel and in the manufacturing of pulp and paper products and building materials. The bagasse produced in a sugar factory is however used for generation of steam which in turn is used as a fuel source and the surplus generation is exported to the power grids. For every 10 tonnes of sugarcane crushed, a sugar factory produces nearly 3 tonnes of wet bagasse. Since bagasse is a by-product of sugarcane, the quantity of bagasse production in the country is in proportion to the quantity of sugarcane produced.

The power produced through cogeneration substitutes the conventional thermal alternative and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. In India, interest in high-efficiency bagasse-based cogeneration started in the 1980s when electricity supply started falling short of demand. High-efficiency bagasse cogeneration was perceived as an attractive technology both in terms of its potential to produce carbon-neutral electricity as well as its economic benefits to the sugar sector. In the present scenario, where fossil fuel prices are skyrocketing and there is a shortage, co-generation appears to be a promising development. The thrust on distributed generation and increasing awareness for cutting greenhouse gas emissions increases the need for cogeneration.

The electricity production through cogeneration in sugar mills in India is an important avenue for supplying low-cost, non-conventional power. However, several financial, regulatory and technical challenges are required to be overcome for realizing this potential.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Sugar

The success of the sugar business depends on the sugarcane availability and sugar cane quality. During the year, the sugarcane availability in Tamil Nadu (TN) units was better compared to the previous year. The thrust on cane development activities initiated by your Company, including encouraging the farmers in various ways in all command areas, helped to increase the sugarcane availability. In TN, there was an improvement in cane crushed at 22.60 LMT as against 18.06 LMT in the previous year due to increased cane availability. The average recovery recorded was at 9.33% as against 9.42% in the previous year.

During the year, the units in Karnataka reported lower crushing at 24.57 LMT compared to 27.39 LMT in the previous year due to delay in start at Haliyal because of farmer agitation and early closure of the crushing season. The average recovery was at 11.89% as against 11.52% in the previous year. The centralized Harvesting and Transportation (H&T) planning and execution for all the three units of KN facilitated smooth inter-unit movement and reduced yard balance, vehicle waiting hours and ensured continuous cane supply, all of which have resulted in higher recovery.

With respect to the Andhra Pradesh (AP) unit, the cane crushed was 4.63 LMT as compared to 4.77 LMT in the previous year. The average recovery was at 10.19% as compared to 10.03% in the previous year. The recovery improved due to the increased percentage of raw sugar production, reduced process losses by consistent crush rate and also due to HSV varieties as well as supply of quality seeds through clean seed program. Added to this, the favorable agro-climatic condition during the year facilitated the increase in recovery.

Your Company's core objective has always been farmer prosperity. It is deeply involved in cane development, examining cane varieties, and identifying the ones that will result in maximum yield and recovery. Our deep-rooted relationships with farmers, which we continued to actively nurture through strategic interventions and investments, will be a major factor in boosting our crushing volume, and resultantly our production.

Over the years, several initiatives have been taken by your Company including, incentivizing farmers for cane planting, supply of clean seed, providing clean seedlings through entrepreneurs and resources for drip and micro irrigation, and facilitating the various agronomy services through agencies and Agri service providers. Your Company provides technical know-how to help in increasing the yield per acre, through the right application of fertilizers and other nutrients to the soil. To interact with farmers throughout the life cycle of cane crops, the Farmer Connect App has been effectively utilized and a large number of farmers have been registered by using the app. The initiative of Call Centre for Cane operations has been established to reach farmers, and through this app, the cane and extension teams are in constant touch with the farmers during the entire life cycle of the crop and assist the farmers immediately as and when the need arises. Your Company's prompt cane payment before the statutory deadline of 14 days has helped your Company procure cane till the end of the season across all units and instil confidence in farmers.

Your Company has built a remarkable relationship with all the farmers in its command area and is attractively positioned to maximize farmer value. The Company remunerates farmers around a standard payment cycle, strengthening the farmer's trust and income.

Manufacturing operations

Your Company's sugar units strictly adhere to best-in-class manufacturing processes and quality benchmarks. The state-of-the-art six manufacturing units, equipped with best-in-class equipment and streamlined processes, are located strategically in the sugarcane-rich belt areas. The units are equipped with latest technological equipment and analytical labs to ensure the highest levels of product quality in a safe, healthy and clean environment as the Company supplies sugar to major multinational soft drink companies, leading confectionery manufacturers and pharmaceutical companies. The Company continues its journey towards achieving manufacturing excellence by a focused thrust on TPM deployment, optimising process efficiencies and enhancing operational safety, environment and quality standards. An accelerated drive across the value chain to improve operational efficiencies, reduce cost and eliminate wastage has been adopted across functions and processes to raise execution excellence metrics.

Our manufacturing facilities are eco-friendly and meet emission and discharge norms and water and energy conservation efforts have been taken to continually improve performance. Our plants have safety and environment management systems and periodic performance assessments take place to ensure sustenance. Proactively, some factories have obtained ISO 14001 Environment system certification and are equipped with state-of-the-art pollution control measures such as an incineration facility to manage spent wash as stipulated by regulatory authorities.

The Company continued to pursue its strategies to optimise efficiencies, reduce costs, eliminate wastage and achieve stretch targets for growth. Even as your Company continues to focus on capacity and efficiency enhancement, it aims to ramp the diversification of the sugar portfolio. Some initiatives undertaken during the year, were as follows:

Sankili

- Replacement of water panels in Co-gen boilers.
- 120 KLPD new distillery was commissioned with syrup.
- DS3 Nucane analyser was commissioned. 2000 Mts of Nucane sugar was produced as per the marketing requirement.
- Conversion from quintuple to sixtiple evaporation with suitable vapour flashing system for steam reduction and diverting more than 50% of syrup to ethanol production.

Pugalur

Efficiency parameters

- Achieved sugar recovery of 9.73%
- Cane crushing of 9.27 LMT after 2012-2013 (11.75 LMT)
- Crushing operation days achieved 263 days after 2012-2013 (296 days)

Sugar quality

- Insoluble matter (ISM) achieved 45 ppm, the best-ever by installation of Clear Juice filter.
- Zero iron particles were achieved in sugar through the installation of 6-layer Eriez magnets in the FG line.

Certifications

The following certificates were obtained first time for Pugalur:

- FSSC 22000 V5.1 certificate
- MUI Halal certificate
- KOSHER audit completed

Sivaganga

- Sivaganga unit received ISO 45001:2018 certification from TUV SUD certification body, the first certification for the Sivagangai unit.

Ramdurg

- 750kW motor for fiberizer was replaced with 1000kW motor for better preparation of cane and achieved crush rate up to 5000 MT per day consistently.

Haliyal

- Installed 1800cum/hr of condensate polishing unit and completed the erection works. This will be commissioned in FY 23-24
- 18.5MW turbine commissioned successfully and generated the rated capacity
- 100TPH boiler and 18.5MW turbine achieved MCR.
- 27996KL of rainwater harvested and used for plant operations.

Bagalkot

- Amrit sugar (20TPD) project completed and successfully commissioned

All the units of the Company have received the ISO 45001:2018 – Certification from TUV SUD.

Sales and marketing

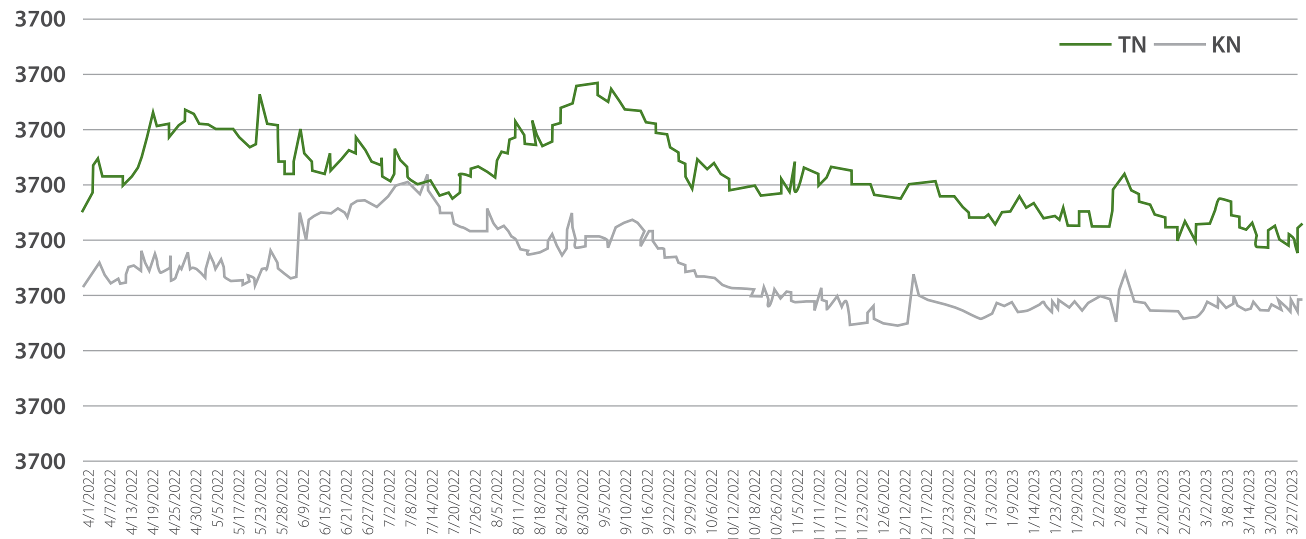
The consumer goods landscape is changing rapidly with new technologies bringing opportunities for brands and consumers alike. Consumers are shopping through varied channels; smaller local brands as well as digital-first brands are increasingly entering the market. In these times, your Company needs to continue remaining agile to enhanced brand propositions and marketing investments to increase adoption in underpenetrated categories. The company is a market leader in packaged sugar segment in South India, marketing its products under its iconic brand 'Parrys'. The Company is poised to significantly scale its retail business with a pervasive distribution network, increasing the volume proportion sold in the institutional and retail segments.

The Company continued its strong performance in the Retail and Institution segment with stringent quality systems, global certifications, high standards of hygiene and process and robust ability to customize products for the customers. The Company continues to hold the leadership share in many customer segments and today supplies to industries operating in various categories like beverages, foods, confectionery, dairy, bakery, and pharmaceuticals. The Company's premium brand Parry instils confidence and trust among consumers and continues to drive volumes. Trademarks and brands are considered to have an indefinite life, given the strength and durability for which there is no foreseeable limit. The Company proposes to seize this opportunity. Going forward, the Company proposes to maximize growth by prioritizing the focus areas and ramping up availability of products and brand presence across categories and population strata.

The trend towards healthy eating was accentuated in the last few years as the pandemic enveloped the country. In response to this, the Company focused on providing healthy eating options through its Low GI sugar called 'Sweet Care'. With the power of seven herbal extracts, Sweet Care is a clinically tested Low GI Sugar (Glycemic Index < 55) that supports a healthier diet. The Company also signed a commercial partnership agreement with food technology company, Nutrition Innovation Singapore Pte Ltd ("Nutrition Innovation") to create innovative sugar solutions like Nucane™ Low GI Sugar. This low GI raw sugar utilises natural occurring polyphenols in cane sugar that have been scientifically proven and independently tested to consistently lower the glycemic response of sucrose. The partnership with Nutrition Innovation provides the Company unique access to Nucane Low GI Sugar technology to produce a new specification of naturally low glycemic raw sugar which complements and extends the existing range of products and supports the growing global trend for less processed, less refined, brown sugars.

The Company has been conscientiously working on evolving several approaches to meet the changing aspirations of the consumers and customers, which will ultimately lead to increasing the volumes sold in institution/retail segments, de-risking from the cyclicality of the sugar business. The Company's focus in strengthening its presence in the retail market in branded sugar is going to pay dividend in terms of benefit from higher and more stable pricing with healthy long-term prospects and a more stable realization for its sugar.

FY 2022-23 Price Trend



Quality

During the year, the Pugalur unit was for the first time accredited with certification for food safety management systems consisting of ISO 22000:2018, ISO/TS 22002-1:2009 and additional FSSC 22000 requirements (Version 5.1). Bagalkot and Pugalur for the first time undergone external audits and Certified for MUI Halal and Kosher standards.

Nellikuppam, Bagalkot and Sankili undergone recertification audits and were accredited with FSSC 22000 version 5.1 from the DNV Certification Body. Nellikuppam unit was also recertified for ISO 9001:2018 Quality Management System by the said certifying body. Nellikuppam and Haliyal Unit's, Kosher certifications, SMETA 6.0 (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) were recertified.

The Nellikuppam Refinery Unit continues to manufacture in compliance with Government excipient guidelines as prescribed for drug manufacturing customers, including accreditations of Indian, European, United States, Japanese and British Pharmacopeia; it renewed its cGMP license.

During the year, the quality function facilitated the production of NUCANE, a Low GI Brown sugar from Sankili Unit and was instrumental in starting third party units at Hosur, Gummudipundy and in Thindivanam. In order to improve, implement Food Safety Culture and systems, 17 Leaders were trained on the standards of food safety management systems consisting of ISO 22000:2018, ISO/TS 22002-1:2009 and additional FSSC 22000 requirements (Version 5.1) with the help of external certification body DNV.

Integrated Management System Certifications, which include Quality Management System ISO 9001:2015, was recertified for the Sankili unit.

Your Company's focus was on the retail and institutional customers. It strengthened monitoring and reviews of quality system in alignment with its focus.

World Quality Week is an annual campaign celebrated by the Units, which raises awareness of the quality management across our organization. This year, from 7-11 November, our focus will be on Quality Conscience.

Quality management is not only about designing and improving the quality of products and service, but also about the methods organisation's employ to deliver them to customers and stakeholders across their value stream. This year's World Quality Week theme provided an opportunity to reflect on how the corporate culture and conscience can help an organization make decisions and 'do the right thing' for all stakeholders.

Research & Development (R&D) and Extension Services

R&D is making continuous efforts on looking at the potential to improve sugarcane varieties suitable for Parry mills agroclimatic conditions, and to withstand water stress. The research team explores the opportunities to do this through a breeding process called introgression, which would bring in genetics from wild relatives of sugarcane. Apart from captive breeding program, R&D centres are part of national varietal test program and conducting trials to select varieties from Government research stations through AICRP (All India Coordinated Research Program). Tissue culture continues to play an increasingly significant role as a source of clean seed planting material for the Parry sugarcane mill areas. Farmers and cane team use this technology to help boost productivity and to ensure that farmers are using disease-free planting material.

To continue sustainable sugarcane production, R&D is collaborating with international institutions to develop crop models, conduct trials and develop rural entrepreneurs. To predict the farm level cane yield, the Company is leveraging crop data, meteorological data, ground truthing data and remote sensing satellite imagery to combine and verify AI-based algorithms used in digital technology solutions. The aim of this project is to standardize sugarcane harvesting schedule based on crop maturity, improving sugar content recovery at all sugar mills. It is a paradigm shift to move from manual estimation to AI & data-based analysis of yield forecasting and sugar content prediction to plan crushing days.

To reduce irrigation water and optimize the cost of inputs to farmers, research & cane team make good initiatives to develop entrepreneurs through suitable training to take up seedling production and ensure the distribution by robust logistic methods.

The Company's farmers in the past two decades are producing pesticide-free sugarcane and bio-control agents to support this sustainable model. To achieve this model, rural entrepreneurs are producing biocontrol agents and distributing to farmers and a research team back-up for production technologies.

Drone use in agriculture is gaining momentum and through this R&D could establish precision spraying of agrochemicals to optimize quantity of chemicals applied, reduce the cost of spraying and conserve water use in fields. This also encourages farmers to adopt a safer and precise way to spray chemicals while saving time to complete the activity.

To leverage information technology, the company introduced the farmer connect app, a multi-lingual, mobile app that provides online guidance to farmers and a Call Centre for Cane Operations to assist farmers through the entire life cycle of sugarcane. Crop Doctor App, a comprehensive mobile app was launched for understanding crop-related issues, status of crop and planting, assessing cultivation requirements, explaining sustainable agricultural practices, pest and disease management, supply of agri inputs and seeds, addressing various grievances etc.

With generous financial contribution from the Group, R&D and the cane team initiated Project Nanneer to save water and recharge ground water in Erode, Karur and Cuddalore districts to support farmers and ensure water availability during summer.

Sugar division performance

Operational performance

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Cane Crushed (LMT)	51.81	50.21
Recovery %	10.62	10.63
Sugar Produced (LMT)	4.93	4.83
Power Generated (Lakh Units)	5,026	4,112
Alcohol Produced (Lakh Litres)	1,073	779
Sugar sold (LMT)	5.19	4.95

Financial Performance

₹ Crore

Particulars	Sugar		Cogen		Distillery		Total	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Revenue	2,025	1,833	253	163	644	491	2,922	2,487
EBITDA**	219	151	12	15	60	68	291	234

** Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization

The sugar segment constituted the largest share of Company's revenues. The segment contributed 70% of the Company's turnover during FY 2022-23, as against 74% during FY 2021-22. Revenues from sugar segment during FY 2022-23 were ₹ 2,025 Crore as against ₹ 1,833 Crore in FY 2021-22.

Segment-wise Performance & Operational Highlights

Sugar

The Company has six sugar plants with a combined capacity of 40300 TCD. During the year, the total cane crushed in Tamil Nadu plants increased to 22.60 LMT as against 18.06 LMT in the previous year. The average gross recovery was at 9.33% as against 9.42% in 2021-22.

Crushing in the Company's Sankili plant at AP was 4.63 LMT as compared to 4.77 LMT in the previous year. The average gross recovery was at 10.19% as against 10.03% in the previous year.

The total cane crushed by the units in KN was at 24.57 LMT as against 27.39 LMT in the previous year, with average gross recovery at 11.89% as against 11.52% in the previous year.

The overall cane crushed by the Company was 51.81 LMT in 2022-23 as against 50.21 LMT in the previous year. The weighted average gross recovery of the Company was at 10.62% as against 10.63% in the previous year.

During 2022-23, your Company produced 4.93 LMT and sold 5.19 LMT of sugar as against 4.83 LMT and 4.95 LMT respectively in the previous year.

Power cogeneration

Your Company possesses an aggregate cogeneration capacity of 140 megawatts. Your Company exports nearly 54% of the power generated. The cogeneration segment accounted for 6% of your Company's revenues. During the year, revenues from the segment stood at ₹ 253 Crore as against ₹ 163 Crore in 2021-22.

Tamil Nadu

The units in Tamil Nadu generated 2,099 Lakh units and exported 1,085 Lakh units of power during the year as against 1,655 units and 820 Lakh units respectively in the previous year.

Karnataka

The power generated and exported by the Karnataka plants stood at 2,485 Lakh units and 1,473 Lakh units as against 2,140 Lakh units and 1,169 Lakh units respectively in the previous year.

Andhra Pradesh

The unit in Sankili generated 443 Lakh units and exported 198 Lakh units as against 317 Lakh units and 114 Lakh units respectively during the last year.

Distillery

At the beginning of FY 2022-23, the Company had five distilleries located at Sankili, Haliyal, Nellikuppam, Bagalkot and Sivgangai, engaged in the production of industrial alcohol and ethanol with a cumulative capacity of 297 kilolitres per day. During the year, the Company completed the erection and commissioning of a new 120 KLPD green field multi-feed distillery at Sankili, increasing alcohol production capacity to 417 KLPD.

The entire distillery capacity of the Company is dedicated towards production of ethanol & ENA (Extra Neutral Alcohol). During the year, the Company commenced activities for setting up a 120 KLPD distillery at Haliyal. The Plant is expected to be commissioned and fully operational during the last quarter of the FY 2023-24. With this the total Distillery Capacity of the Company will be increased to 537 KLPD.

The distillery segment contributed 22% of the Company's revenues as against 20% in FY 2021-22. Revenues from the distillery segment during FY 2022-23 stood at ₹ 644 Crore as against ₹ 491 Crore in FY 2021-22.

The Company's alcohol production saw an increase to 1073 Lakh liters in FY 2022-23 as against 779 Lakh liters in FY 2021-22.

Expansion of the existing distillery capacities and setting up of new capacities are part of the Company's strategy for enhancing the ethanol stream as a revenue earner, subject to sustained availability of molasses.

Performance Analysis, Opportunity & Threats

The Company is a large integrated sugar producer and possesses one of the largest sugar manufacturing capacities in South India with aggregate crushing capacity of 40,300 TCD, Co-generation plant of 140 MW and distillery at 417 KLPD at the close of the year under review. The sugar business was the largest within the Company, generating value for downstream segments like ethanol and co-generation. The Company operates seven manufacturing plants in Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, proximate enough to generate economies of cane procurement and by-product utilization. For the FY 2022-23, the Company posted higher operating margins and revenue driven by overall stable performance of its sugar segment on the back of higher sugarcane crushing volume. Additionally, improvement in higher retail/institutional and export sales contributed to the improved performance.

The government regulates the sale of sugar, cane pricing and trade in sugar, which is an essential commodity. The government is empowered to fix the price paid to cane growers annually. Cane forms over 90% of the cost of producing sugar. Sugarcane pricing is controlled through FRP. While the cane price is driven by the government, sugar price always remains volatile and based on open market prices (which are dependent on the production levels) leading to volatility in Company's profitability. Besides, the government regulates domestic demand-supply through restrictions on imports and exports, and stock holdings. Regulatory mechanisms and dependence on monsoons have always rendered the sugar industry cyclical.

During the ongoing season, sugar production is expected to be around 32.8 MMT driven by healthy crushing by all major sugar producing states. The per capita sugar consumption of India is lower than other developing countries. Industrial consumption that accounts for 65% of total sugar consumption is expected to rise steadily by 2% in SS 2023 and 2.4% in SS 2024, led by a surge in demand from the hotels, restaurants, cafes (HORECA) and chocolates and confectionery segments. Household consumption accounting for 35% of total sugar consumption is expected to rise by 1% in SS 2023 as sugar is already a highly penetrated product. Direct consumption refers to household demand and consumption under the public distribution system. The former is determined by a fluctuation in the price of alternative sweeteners, i.e. jaggery and khandsari and population growth. Household sugar consumption is expected to increase at a steady rate of 1.5-2% in line with population growth over the next five years. While industrial growth is majorly led by HORECA, there has been a consumption pattern shift after the pandemic, where consumption of go-to food items, especially gourmet food like chocolate and confectionary is increasing. In SS 2024 when industrial consumption will cross the highest consumption before Covid-19, HORECA consumption will still be at a lower base. This consumption will be led by increasing the share of bakery and confectionary.

The area under sugarcane cultivation for Sugar Season 2022 had expanded by 2% to 5.4 million hectares, which is expected to grow by an additional 4% in SS 2023. With increased cane area, cane production is expected to rise ~5% owing to higher yields. Despite higher cane acreage and cane production, sugar production is expected to fall due to higher diversion of cane towards ethanol production. Almost 4 million MT worth of sugar will be diverted towards ethanol production in SS 2023 as compared to 3.5 million MT in SS 2022. By SS 2025, ethanol production of 6 million MT worth of sugar is expected, and so in SS 2024, the diversion of cane towards ethanol production would only increase, leading to further controlled sugar inventory. Increased cane acreage and a rise in yields (especially in Maharashtra) is expected to lead to a rise in sugarcane production by 5%. With increased diversion of cane towards ethanol, sugar production is expected to fall.

The government's ambitious ethanol blending program has provided stability and revived the sugar industry. Currently 65% of ethanol is coming from molasses whereas 35% is coming from grain. Furthermore, the launch of E-20 materials and ethanol engine-compatible vehicles by the government will provide demand impetus for ethanol. The 10% blending target has been achieved and the installed capacity is 1,000 crore liters. To achieve a 20% blending target, the capacity required shall be 1,700 crore liters and hence, there is sufficient headroom to add incremental capacities. Government subsidies consisting of interest subvention and increase in ethanol prices, shall support the capex cycle. Sugar used for ethanol results in a faster cash conversion cycle. Initially, sugar production used to take 4 months and sales realization was 14 months, however, following the ethanol programme, sales realization is 3-4 weeks, supporting healthy conversion. Increasing focus of the government on ethanol blending as evidenced by advancement of ethanol blending rate of 20% to 2025 (from earlier 2030) and increase in ethanol prices resulted in an improvement in profitability of the distillery segment of sugar players. The Company's major push to enhance its ethanol manufacturing capacities by 240 KLPD, with overall distillery capacities increasing from 297 KLPD to 537 KLPD by end of 2024, is expected to emerge as a major revenue and profitability driver.

After recording high exports of sugar at over 11 Million MT in SS 2022, inventories fell to a two-month worth of consumption in SS 2022. In SS 2023, with exports coming down by 40%, inventory is expected to increase to at least 2.5 months' worth of consumption, which will lead to almost stable sugar prices. While the current sugar prices are prevailing above MSP, an increase in MSP would provide stability to sugar millers against fluctuations in market prices. The expectation of MSP at ₹ 3,300-3,500 per MT shall provide support and stability to sugar millers in terms of margins and profitability. Optimum inventory levels shall enable stable domestic prices. Procurement shall be around ₹ 1.2 lakh crore worth of cane from farmers, and industry is expected to supply around ₹ 30,000 Crore worth of ethanol hence balance ₹ 90,000 Crore worth of cane dues has to be paid from liquidation of sugar inventories. If MSP is not commensurate with cane prices, cane arrears will increase. If MSP is revised by the government in the light of inflationary pressures, profitability shall improve.

Global sugar prices (raw sugar) moved up to 18.4 cents/lb in July 2022 from the range of 15~16 cents/lb in 2021. The surge in these prices was aided by a lower sugar production in Thailand and EU. Considerable increase in crude prices increased aggressive sugarcane diversion towards ethanol by Brazil. Sugar production in Brazil is expected to decline moderately in SS 2022 as mills are expected to divert higher amount of cane towards ethanol production. This will restrict the global supply of sugar in the market even though Thailand and Brazil will enhance sugar output in SS2023. Due to remunerative prices, total sugar exports from Indian exceeded 11 MMT in SS2022. Export in SS 2023 is expected to moderate to 7-8 MMT with increased contribution from Thailand and Brazil in the global export markets.

There has been a significant improvement in the financial risk profile of the Company, with consolidated debt reduction of ₹ 527 Crore during the last three years which led to better than anticipated debt protection metrics. This was possible through proceeds of ₹ 835 Crore received from sale of 4% stake in subsidiary, Coromandel International Ltd (CIL) and better cash generated from operations. Overall, debt reduced to ₹ 508 Crore as on March 31, 2023, from ₹ 1,035 Crore as on March 31, 2020. The debt levels have significantly reduced despite the expansions in Bagalkot, Sankili and Haliyal plants.The capex for distillery capacity expansion at Sankili is complete. In the near term, your Company will continue to incur routine maintenance capex and while further expansion of distillery capacity Haliyal is underway, debt levels are expected to be maintained at a moderate level over the medium term. The Company derives substantial financial flexibility from its subsidiary Coromandel International Ltd (CIL), which has a healthy dividend track record. On a standalone basis, the Company's liquidity is adequate, with improvement in operating cash flow, access to large unutilized bank lines, and steady dividend inflows from the subsidiary CIL. Additionally, the company has strong refinancing ability as demonstrated in the past by its ability to monetize non-core assets including land, which is expected to enable it to overcome any cash flow mismatches, if any, in the future. Accruals are expected to be sufficient to meet debt repayments, largely related to distillery loans.

The Company's operating profitability will continue to improve due to the shutting down of loss-making plants in Tamil Nadu and shifting of capacity to Karnataka, increased thrust on ethanol operations and other value-added segment and, more importantly, the integrated nature of operations. The Company believes that a better contribution from the distillery business and higher margin from value-added segments will help offset modest contribution from domestic sugar operations, resulting in improving cash generation. The improvement in business performance resulting in healthy cash generation aided by continued improvement in sugar operations and better contribution from by-products and ethanol facilities, sustaining debt at lower level, which along with better cash generation, will improve key credit metrics. However, any decline in sugar prices or sizeable increase in cane prices may impact operating profitability and cash generation.

Large scale, integrated operations with the power and distillery business along with nutraceuticals provide a moderate cushion from cyclicality in the sugar business. After a decline in sugar crushing in Tamil Nadu in the past three to four years due to weak monsoons, cane availability has improved in FY 2022-23 due to normal monsoons, and increased cane area allocation. This coupled with enhanced capacity in Karnataka with higher recovery and abundant cane availability is expected to benefit the sugar business in the coming seasons. Though issues with cane availability and volatile sugar prices had led to moderation in the Company's performance in the past years, the Company has consolidated its market position in the sugar business with a large foray into retail and institutional segments and higher distillery capacities, leveraging the strength derived from integrated nature of operations with diversified revenue profile, financial flexibility, and moderate though improved financial risk profile. These strengths are partially offset by the susceptibility of its business performance to downturn in the sugar business and regulatory changes in the sugar industry.

Company's performance and outlook

Cane cultivation in the Company's command area is expected to improve and the company is expected to crush slightly higher levels in the next FY. The current realization of ₹ 35.98/kg is expected to continue for the next financial year. Demand is expected to be steady across the medium term. Contribution from the retail channel is expected to increase in the next FY. Your Company is planning to reach almost 200,000 retail outlets in South India by 2025. The company commissioned a new distillery of 120 KLPD capacity at Sankili in Andhra Pradesh and in Q4, FY23 it started production. Your Company is commissioning another 120 KLPD capacity at Haliyal, which is expected to start production by Q4 FY24. This additional capacity is expected to produce 3.6 crore liters of ethanol by FY24.

Revenues are expected to remain stable in the next FY with increasing consumption in household and commercial segments; operating profitability may improve slightly in 2023-24. Lower carryover stocks and a higher diversion of sugar for ethanol impacted exports this FY; exports are likely to remain largely range bound in the next FY, assuming normal production. The Company expects to register moderate growth during FY 2023-24 due to a better realization from sugar, alcohol and power. Retail and institutional segments are expected to register higher growth over last year with the Company foraying into various value-added sugar products at a larger scale than the previous year. Institutional sales, which account for 3.5% of the company's sugar volume, may show improvement with higher demand from end-user industries due to the increase in sugar consumption across spectrum of industries. Besides, revenues from distillery operations are also expected to be higher due to additions of capacity and higher off-take for blending of ethanol with petrol by oil refining companies.

Sugar prices could remain firm in the international and domestic markets with lower sugar output in the country and diversion to ethanol and available export opportunities. Apart from higher sugar and distillery revenues, the closure of loss-making plants in Tamil Nadu, with the expectation that there will not be any increase in cane procurement cost, is expected to support the operating profitability over the medium to long term.

NUTRACEUTICALS DIVISION

Industry overview

The global supplement market is forecasted to be around $200 billion for FY'23, constituting of Functional Foods (30%), Functional Beverages (40%), and Dietary Supplements (30%). Your Company operates in the Dietary supplement category under the segment of Herbal and Traditional Medicines.

The US Nutraceutical market continues to hold the largest share, representing 35% of the global consumption while China, is the second largest supplement market accounting for nearly 15% of the global share. The Western EU market had degrowth in demand due to war influenced inflationary trends. Accounting for 12% of the total share, European market driven by an ageing demographics and with trends preferring supplements for healthy aging is expected to revive the growth in future.

The dietary supplement market had phenomenal double-digit growth during COVID. However due to recessionary trends in the North America and Western Europe, the market has slowed down in 2022-23 and expected to rebound again in 2024. The inventory bullwhip effect across the value chain has led to slow down for many brands in 2022-23. Brain health, immunity, digestive health, plant-based, organic stewardship, renewable and sustainable sources are major trends. Consumers continue to prefer natural and botanical options over pharmaceutical and invasive procedures.

The global nutraceutical ingredients sector in the Dietary supplements, where the Company is operating, is estimated to have remained at $12 billion in 2022. While the micro algae segment accounts for 4% at $500 million, the plant botanical saw palmetto extract, where the Company has a strong presence, accounts for another 1% of the market at $120 million. Both segments are expected to revive in the next two years by returning to healthy growth rates.

Business review

The Company overcame recessionary trends in the Nutraceutical markets and retained its leadership position in the premium organic Spirulina market. The manufacturing infrastructure was enhanced with technological innovations for improving productivity along with maintaining high quality standards. The last few years of perfecting the chlorella cultivation with superior nutritional profile has enabled us to develop a new customer base in US market.

Significant investments in science have been made in the development and validation of benefit claims. The pioneering efforts in science validation of micro algae could enable us to consolidate and enhance our global leadership position as a premium organic Spirulina and Chlorella producer.

During the year, the business complied with all certifications and standard requirements for quality, safety and environmental systems. The business complied with all organic scope certificates. During the year; annual USP Ingredient Verification Process and BRCGS Food safety programs were also completed.

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, US Nutraceuticals Inc. (Valensa) maintained its market position in Saw Palmetto-based products by increasing sales with key customers and strengthening the supply chain operations..

Outlook

As a result of increasing awareness on health especially after the COVID impact, dietary supplements are helping immunity and wellness, which is expected to increase market demand. There is a significant shift in the attitude of consumers towards natural products backed with scientific evidence in improving nutrition and wellness. There is significant growth in plant-based ingredients like super foods and protein blends catering to wide customer segments, including younger consumers. The products addressing specific consumer needs like protein, digestive health, microbiome support, immunity, energy etc. have found increasing traction.

Your Company, with the portfolio of plant-based ingredients and botanical extracts, is expected to do well in the future. To be a part of this exciting industry growth journey, investments in sustainable manufacturing and new product development with scientific claims are being made .

COMPANY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (STANDALONE)

Revenue

(₹ Crore)

BUSINESS SEGMENTS	2022-23	2021-22
Sugar	2,025	1,833
Cogen	253	163
Distillery	644	491
Sugar Total	**2,922**	**2,487**
Nutraceuticals	55	64
Total	**2,977**	**2,551**

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Networth

The Net worth as on March 31, 2023 was ₹ 2,882 Crore as against ₹ 2,760 Crore as on March 31, 2022. Capital Redemption Reserve remained unchanged during the year.

Borrowing

The total borrowings of the Company increased from ₹ 104 Crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 508 Crore in 2022-23. The Long-Term Debt is 0.05 times of equity as against 0.04 times of equity in the previous year. Working capital borrowing utilized was ₹ 353 Crore as on March 31, 2023 as against ₹ 4 Crore in previous year.

Fixed Assets

During the year, the company incurred ₹ 153 Crore as additions to Fixed Assets as against ₹ 252 Crore during the previous year.

Investments

The total investment of the Company as at March 31, 2023 was ₹ 992 Crore as against ₹ 1,119 Crore in FY 2021-22. The reduction was majorly on account of provision for impairment in value of investment in subsidiaries and joint venture to the tune of ₹ 155 Crore net off investment made of ₹ 9 Crore and increase in fair value of investments by ₹ 19 Crore.

Rating

The Company's longterm rating was upgraded from CRISIL AA- (Positive outlook) to CRISIL AA (stable outlook) in 2022-23 and short term rating was maintained at A1+ (CRISIL and CARE).

Book Value and Earnings per Share

Book Value of shares of the Company was ₹ 162 per share as on March 31, 2023 as against ₹ 156 per share as on March 31, 2022. Earnings per share was ₹ 11.09 per share for the year ended March 31, 2023, as against ₹16.00 per share for the year ended March 31, 2022.

EBIDTA

The Earnings before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Amortization (excluding exceptional items) for the year was ₹ 527 Crore representing 18% of total revenue (excluding exceptional revenue) as against ₹ 492 Crore representing 20% of the total revenue in the previous year.

EBIT

EBIT for the year was ₹ 391 Crore (excluding exceptional items) as against ₹ 372 Crore in the previous year 2021-22.

Finance Charges

Finance Charges for the year 2022-23 was at ₹ 36 Crore as against ₹ 46 Crore in the previous year 2021-22.

Depreciation

Depreciation for the year 2022-23 was at ₹ 135 Crore as against ₹ 120 Crore during the previous year 2021-22.

PBT

Profit Before Tax for the year was at ₹ 245 Crore (including net exceptional loss of ₹ 111 Crore) as against ₹ 312 Crore (including net exceptional loss of ₹ 14 Crore) in the previous year 2021-22.

PAT

Profit After Tax for the year was at ₹ 197 Crore as against ₹ 284 Crore in the previous year 2021-22.

RATIOS

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Key Financial Ratios		
EBIDTA / Sales % (Operating Profit Margin)	14.42	19.44
PAT / Sales %	6.83	11.53
PAT / Average Equity % (ROE)	6.98	10.59
Key Capital Structure Ratios		
Net Debt / Equity Ratio	0.18	0.04
Outside Liabilities / Net worth	0.38	0.48
Net Fixed Assets / Net worth	0.47	0.47
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	13.01	3.44
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	11.53	10.37
Liquidity Ratios		
Current Ratio	1.68	1.30
Inventory Turnover Ratio (times)	1.96	1.89
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (times)	16.43	14.38
Earnings and Dividend Ratios		
Dividend %	950	1100
Earnings Per share (₹)	11.09	16.00
Book Value Per share (₹)	162.36	155.73
P / E Multiple	42.26	28.28

In accordance with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), the Company is required to give details of significant changes (change of 25% and more as compared to the immediately previous financial year) in key financial ratios.

Ratios where there has been significant change from the financial year 2021-22 to 2022-23:

- Decrease in Operating Profit Margin, PAT / Sales %, Return on Equity and Earnings per Share is mainly on account of exceptional item of impairment loss in the current year.
- The increase in Current Ratio is on account of the increase in Trade Receivables and reduction in Cane bills.
- The increase in Debt Equity Ratio is on account of higher debt due to increased short term borrowings.
- The increase in Debt Service Coverage Ratio is due to lower repayments of borrowings.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The global volatility and uncertainty in the year 2022-23 was driven by the war in Ukraine, tensions with China, supply chain disruptions, trade tensions and risk of global recession. Navigating the geo political conflicts, supply chain woes, hybrid work environment, large scale lay-offs, organizations of all sizes had to learn to be more resilient to survive and thrive. A resilient organization also recognizes opportunities to view risks in terms of their potential to drive performance and go beyond.

A robust Risk Management Framework is in place and operating in the Company to identify, assess, and evaluate business risks & opportunities. The Framework defines the Risk Management approach across various levels of the organization, thus enabling the organization to detect risks, identify & adopt mitigating strategies, and achieve business objectives with minimum adverse impact. These are discussed with the Risk Management Committee on a periodic basis. The Company has engaged a reputable Consulting firm to further strengthen the existing Risk Management Framework.

Risk Category	Risk	Mitigation Plan
Raw Material Availability	Due to adverse weather conditions, non-availability of water, pests and diseases outbreak and farmers switching to alternate crops for higher remuneration, etc., availability of sugarcane may be impacted thereby diminishing profitability.	▪ The Company connects with farmers continuously by educating them on scientific and sustainable sugarcane cultivation methods besides providing them high yielding sugarcane seeds / saplings that give better yield. The Company also promotes mechanized harvesting for timely harvesting and for making sugarcane a profitable crop by yield improvement. The Cane team is working on reducing the cost of cultivation and increasing the yield per acre, thereby enhancing the income for the farmer. The Company uses the 'Farmers Connect' app for better interaction and speedier support to the farmers. The Company enjoys a good brand value and trust amongst the farming community by ensuring timely payments and through regular interaction with them through village meetings, and personal care initiatives. The Company enjoys a preferred partner status with the farming community for sugarcane supply. The R&D initiatives of the Company provides control measures to mitigate and contain pests and diseases.
Water availability and Management	Water availability - Safe water resource management and groundwater recharge efficiency ▪ Non availability of water due to monsoon failure ▪ Ground water depletion ▪ Poor quality of ground water	▪ Project Nanneer was launched by the company with AMM Foundation, as a CSR initiative, to rejuvenate seven water bodies in Sivagangai and Pudukkottai, two of the most water deficient districts in Tamil Nadu. It provides relief to close to 2,000 farming families, ensuring an incremental 1 billion litres of water in the local water ecosystem, up from just 200 million litres. ▪ For the Nutraceutical business, measures have been taken to treat wastewater, maintain downstream water quality and minimize groundwater infiltration to minimize damage to aquatic ecosystems. Water conservation project has been taken up with the AMM Foundation. Additional water storage facilities have been created for storing of water and rain water harvesting at many places in the plant.
	Water management - Nutraceuticals - No space to divert the excess filtrate, hence increase in water levels of the ponds resulting in low quality and productivity.	▪ Lagoon desilting and bund strengthening: With this exercise in FY 2019-20 and FY 2021-22, the Company has enhanced the Oonaiyur lagoon capacity to hold 100LL of excess water. ▪ In FY 2021-22, the Company constructed a pond with a holding capacity of 50LL in Non-Uniform Sampling Method (NUSM). In addition, at NUSM, the Company has raised the center wall height of all the 26 operating ponds from the existing 30 CM to 50 CM, which avoids early pond closure during unprecedented rainfall.

Risk Category	Risk	Mitigation Plan
Raw Material Pricing	The Central and State Governments decide sugarcane prices in a manner that is not linked to sugar prices. Unviable sugarcane prices may impact the profitability of the Sugar division.	• The Company works towards developing appropriate policy recommendations to represent the industry needs to the Government through its membership in Indian Sugar Mill Association (ISMA) and the South Indian Sugar Mills Association (SISMA).
Sugar price	Increase in FRP without proportionate increase in MSP increase affecting profitability.	▪ Business has been increasing its sales volume in Institutional and Retail segment where Sugar is sold at a premium over the Trade channel. This coupled with value-added products such as Amrit and Jaggery which is sold at better realization is helping us to improve our overall price realization despite no increase in MSP by the Government. ▪ The business is also expanding its distillery capacity where the segment quotes a higher premium
Shortage of harvesting labour	Non-availability of migrant labour for cane harvesting.	▪ Deployment of local harvesting labour and self harvesting. ▪ Farmers are being encouraged for wider row planting and for increasing the share of mechanised harvesting.
Business continuity during pandemic	Talent wellness and business continuity during Covid pandemic	▪ Business Continuity Manual is fully implemented across the organization by institutionalizing the Prevention, Management & Sustenance module (PMS) for COVID Management across the company. ▪ All the local notification as per the Disaster Management Act 2005 complied with. ▪ Organized "Swayam Suraksha Abhiyan" (SSA) across the company which has helped to vaccinate 98.14% of employees. ▪ Prepared and implemented onsite COVID Emergency preparedness & response plan at all locations ▪ Rapport and network with healthcare institutions and Corporate insurers to handle COVID emergencies
Employee Health & Safety	Unsafe practices and work environment leading to safety risks that threatens employee well being	▪ Budget for One Time Expenditure for Environment and Safety has been allocated and resources are being mobilized by the Company. ▪ Capability building exercises are planned and carried out around Behaviour safety at all levels. Road map is laid out for all locations to elevate to Established levels by 2026-27. ▪ Safety Drive through Benchmarking tool is deployed at all units to govern different management systems like Action Tracking System (ATS), Incident & Measurements, Inspection tool, Safety Observations & Concern reporting
Investment	The Company has invested in Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary. Any non-performance of the invested entity will have a risk of sub-optimal return on investment.	▪ Periodical review mechanism is in place to monitor the investment risk of the portfolio of assets and to oversee the strategic decision. ▪ Greater focus on other possible revenue streams to mitigate from operational challenges.

Risk Category	Risk	Mitigation Plan
Cyber security	The Company may encounter non-availability of service or failure of multiple systems which may lead to disruption in business operations due to lack of adequate processes, cyber security, back-up and disaster recovery systems.	▪ Information Systems, Backup and Disaster Recovery Policies and periodical review of the same are in place. Robust Firewall and Security Event Information Management Systems are in place to monitor all types of security breaches and to take corrective measures. Further, user awareness about cyber security risks are being spread by periodical training/information through emails, etc.
	Risks may be encountered in a pandemic like COVID-19 scenario due to a possibility of remote workforce, work-from-home options (WFH), unsecure platforms, network connectivity threats, risks due to increased VPN and mobile device usage for work, etc.	▪ Provided rental / own device systems with adequate software. ▪ Secure connection (VPN – Virtual Private Network) is made mandatory for accessing applications from remote location. ▪ All servers are monitored through SIEM tool (Security Information and Management Tool). Logs are analyzed by Murugappa group information security team. ▪ All meetings/conferences are being conducted through licensed secured collaboration tool (Microsoft Office 365). Blocked freeware tools like ZOOM, etc., ▪ Phishing emails are getting monitored by security team, if any such incidents are identified.
Regulatory	The Company is required to comply with laws such as Companies Act, SEBI Regulations and the laws pertaining to contract labour, taxation, foreign exchange, import & export, health, safety and environment etc. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in penalties and reputational damage. Pandemic like COVID-19 could bring about regulatory changes which could result in operational interruptions, business restrictions.	▪ A comprehensive e-compliance management system has been deployed across the company to manage the compliance of all applicable statutory regulations. Further, respective functional teams track the changes to applicable regulations across various jurisdictions and functional areas and update the e-compliance management system, in addition to creating awareness of the changes across the respective functions. ▪ The Company is in the process of implementing a new E-Compliance tool to stay abreast with changing legislations and improve the overall compliance governance structure.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has aligned its current system of Internal Financial Control (IFC) with the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). The Company has established a robust framework of IFC which includes entity level policies, processes, and operating level standard operating procedures. The Company has a well-established process and clearly- defined roles and responsibilities for people at various levels.

The Company's internal controls are adequate with its size and the nature of its operations. These have been designed to provide reasonable assurance with recording and providing consistent financial and operational information complying with the applicable statutes, safeguarding assets from unauthorized use, executing transactions with proper authorization, and ensuring compliance with policies. Processes for formulating and reviewing annual and long-term business plans have been laid down. The Company uses a state-of- the-art enterprise resource planning (ERP) system SAP, as a business enabler to record data for accounting, consolidation, and management information purposes.

The Company has increased the use of technology, data analytics and electronic paper work including the adoption of an agile Internal Audit plan. The internal audit is conducted based on the annual audit plan which is reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit reports are presented to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis for review and deliberation. The Internal Audits were carried out by the Inhouse Management Audit team, which is ISO 9001:2015 certified. From Q4 of FY'23 onwards, the Company has engaged a reputable consulting firm to carry out Internal Audits.

The Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2023 and found the same to be adequate and effective. The Company carried out its internal audit with both in-house and outsourced Internal Audit teams thus leveraging the business knowledge and process inherent within the organization while combining it with the expertise of the outsourced auditors in specialized areas.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

There has been no change in the business of the subsidiaries during the year under review. In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Act, the Company has prepared consolidated financial statements of the Company and all its Subsidiary Companies, which forms part of the Annual Report. A statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiary companies, joint ventures and associates are given in **Annexure-A** to this Report.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 136(1) of the Act, the Annual Report of the Company containing the standalone and consolidated financial statements has been placed on the website of the Company, https://www.eidparry.com/ Further, the audited accounts of the Subsidiary Companies and the related detailed information have also been placed on the website of the Company https://www.eidparry.com/financials/ The annual accounts of the Subsidiary Companies will also be available for inspection by any shareholder at the registered office of the Company during working hours up to the date of the Annual General Meeting. A copy of the annual accounts of the subsidiaries will be made available to shareholders seeking such information at any point of time.

Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL)

During FY 23, increasing refined sugar demand and export restrictions/low operating rates at some key refineries led to a surge in white premium, to record levels in the first half of the year. Announcement of Indian exports, as well Indian mills preference to export refined and low-quality whites (LOWs) than raw sugar, led to a fall in white premiums in second half. Refined sugar futures price remained inverted throughout the year indicating supply tightness.

PSRIPL continues to be globally renowned as an efficient re-export refiner of sugar, offering a range of quality products for international trade and institutions. PSRIPL managed to convert some of its institutional supply into break bulk and recorded its highest ever sale of sugar to institutions. Sales volumes increased to 7.18 L MT in comparison to 6.23 L MT in FY22. Consequently, turnover increased to ₹ 2870.20 Crore in FY 23 from ₹ 2005.62 Crore in FY 22. Sharp increase in energy prices and interest rates increased refining costs substantially. PSRIPL was able to mitigate most of this impact by sourcing Indian Raw/LQWs and improving operating efficiencies. Softening of energy and material costs will help PSRIPL in keeping costs in control, whilst increasing sugar prices and interest rates are challenging operating costs in FY 2024. Increasing white premium will help PSRIPL counter these escalations in costs during the year FY 24. Improvement in container availability will help in restoration of container business volumes.

During the year, PSRIPL incurred a loss of ₹ 253.58 Crore on account of delay in clearance of shipments consequent to accidents at PSRIPL's factory and increased refining costs. Parry International DMCC, a wholly owned subsidiary of PSRIPL based out of Dubai recorded a trading revenue of AED 4.39 Million and a loss of AED 0.82 Million.

The Company has made a valuation of PSRIPL and accordingly has made an impairment of ₹ 105.96 Crore of its investment in PSRIPL during the year 2022-23.

US Nutraceuticals Inc.

During the year, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary US Nutraceuticals Inc. achieved sales of US$ 29 million as against US$ 33 million in the previous year. In the core Saw Palmetto Business, the company consolidated its market position by achieving a significant growth of 25% over the last year. The formulation business of joint health was revived and exhibited good growth. The investments in Science and B-C marketing efforts is expected to increase the Company's participation in the larger value pool of the US Dietary supplements market.

Alimtec SA

Alimtec was formerly owned by Bayer AG and was acquired by the Company in 2014. Alimtec grows Algae Haematococcus pluvialis, which is sold exclusively to US Nutraceuticals Inc (Valensa) (wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company).Valensa extracts Carotenoid Astaxanthin, a powerful antioxidant which gets formulated as a key ingredient for their Joint health product portfolio for the US market. At the time of acquisition of Alimtec, Astaxanthin in its earlier phase of introduction was in severe short supply and the demand was outstripping the production capacity. Astaxanthin was then a key raw material for Valensa for its Joint Health portfolio, and hence ensuring access to Astaxanthin through acquisition of Alimtec became strategically important. Alimtec has a capacity to produce algae equivalent of 300 kg Astaxanthin/annum (7.5 % of the global production capacity of 4 MT per annum at the time of acquisition). Technological changes in the Algae production from open ponds to automated Photo Bio reactors (PBR) has changed the value proposition in terms of productivity, quality and cost position. Increase in global capacity to 10MT/annum by players with superior manufacturing technologies has resulted in excess supply compared to the demand requirements. Global prices have reduced from $16000/kg in 2014 to the current rate of $7000/Kg. The new industry structure is more in favour of high volume, technologically advanced players. Alimtec's cost of manufacturing Astaxanthin is $7500 per Kg as compared to the prevailing market price of $ 7000 per Kg. As additional capacities are being built for Astaxanthin with the latest PBR technologies, it is expected that the prices to remain stable in the range of $7000 to $7500/kg for the next few years.Valensa being one of the largest consumers for Astaxanthin, would be able to source Astaxanthin at a competitive rate from the market which would be equal to or lesser than the current cost that is being incurred by Alimtec. With these changes in the market scenario, the need to have a backward integrated supply chain involving cultivation of Algae has become less relevant for the successful growth of Valensa. As Alimtec's operation is no longer viable, Alimtec propose to discontinue its operation w.e.f. 31st May 2023. The Company propose to sell its entire stake in Alimtec or dissolve Alimtec as per the procedure/Law laid down in Chile. The Company has made an impairment of its entire investment of ₹ 26.40 Crore in Alimtec during the year 2022-23.

Coromandel International Limited (CIL)

CIL delivered a robust performance during FY2022-23 registering strong growth in turnover and profitability with its diversified portfolio of Nutrients, Crop Protection, Bio Products and Retail business. The manufacturing plants maintained high levels of efficiency while prioritizing the safety of their operations.

With a view to strengthening its upstream integration capabilities and operational flexibility, the company undertook strategic investments in Nutrients and Crop Protection businesses. The Company acquired a 45% stake in Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation (BMCC), a rock phosphate mining company in Senegal. It also made technology & sustainability led investments in three Ag-tech startups.

During the year, eight new products were launched in the domestic market to meet the agricultural needs of farmers.

In addition, two new agrochemical technicals were commercialized during the year. The Company continued its integrated crop management approach and worked closely with the value chain players to ensure timely availability of agri inputs and services to the farming community.In terms of financial performance, CIL's consolidated total income grew by 55% to reach ₹ 29,799 Crore, EBITDA grew by 34% to reach ₹ 3,073 Crore, EBITDA margin was at 10% and net profit improved by 32% to reach ₹ 2,013 Crore for the year. Net debt-equity ratio stands at zero as of 31st March 2023.

Merger of Subsidiaries

During the year, the Board of Directors of the Company's Subsidiaries Parrys Investments Limited (PIL), Parrys Sugar Limited (PSL), Parry Agrochem Exports Limited (PAEL) and Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited (PICPL) at their meetings held on September 5, 2022 approved the Scheme of amalgamation of PIL, PSL and PAEL with Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited (PICPL), subject to approval of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (NCLT) under Section 230 and 232 of the Act. All the said subsidiaries have filed application before the NCLT for approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation.

JOINT VENTURE COMPANY

Algavista Greentech Private Limited (AGPL)

The Company's joint venture Algavista Greentech Pvt Ltd. developed various grades of Natural blue color (Phycocyanin) through specific manufacturing processes, enabling AGPL to cater to different product specification requirements of the market. With these efforts, AGPL enlarged its customer base and built business relations with major colour distributors and food manufacturing companies. In addition to the colors segment, Phycocyanin continued to be promoted as a nutraceutical ingredient based on its superior anti-inflammatory properties. The development of Nutraceutical segment with relevant scientific claims would provide a new platform of growth for AGPL. To improve its manufacturing capability, AGPL has been constantly working to improve productivity with lower cost of production. AGPL's strong engagement with major global customers is expected to turn into sustainable sales in the coming years.

Over the years, AGPL has not been performing well due to the lower market price of phycocyanin. Initially, at the time of project initiation, AGPL had assumed a price of $250 per Kg for Phycocyanin after benchmarking the market rate of $250 to $300 per Kg (in 2017-18). In the last couple of years, the market dynamics has changed in terms of supply of Phycocyanin due to the entry of Chinese players who have extended their portfolio from Spirulina to Phycocyanin (downstream processing). As per the current market scenario, the supply of Phycocyanin is almost double i.e. 600 MT against a demand of 300 MT annually across the globe. This huge gap in supply and demand created a surplus of Phycocyanin and therefore the market prices crashed from $250 per Kg to nearly about $100 per kg in the last couple of years. The current prices offered by majority of the companies from China to Color Houses is in the range of $90-$130 per Kg. This has adversely affected the operations of AGPL. AGPL incurred an accumulated loss of ₹ 45.55 Crore as on 31st March 2023. The Company has made a valuation of AGPL and accordingly has made an impairment of ₹ 22.75 Crore of its investment in AGPL during the year 2022-23.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Employees are the most valuable asset. At EID Parry, our people bring dynamism, energy and ideas every day to not only deliver product and service excellence, but also play a significant role in helping fulfil our aspirations. We focus on nurturing and developing human talent that delivers quality products, manufacturing excellence, continued growth, customer delight and business leadership. Parry's People vision of 'Building Organizational Capability to deliver superior business performance' is delivered by a high level of policy deployment initiatives and contemporary HR practices focusing on four key imperatives: Talent Wellness, Capability Development, Employee Engagement and Business HR.

Talent wellness is a priority at Parry. In FY 22 - 23, a significant emphasis was laid on improving the health cum wellness of employees and their families through annual medical checks, screening camps, and health promotional activities. Your Company extended above and beyond guidelines as per law. For instance, life insurance, health coverage and accident leave benefits were provided to all employees. Canteens provided nutritious food at all factories and corporate office.

The Company enables every employee to achieve high standards of performance and take up challenging goals by institutionalizing Competency Development Framework. The Company scales up capabilities across various functions by creating specialist knowledge / subject matter experts in sugar, distillery, cogeneration and value-added products to enhance efficiencies. Interventions were rolled out in enhancing the capabilities of executives, especially the leadership team, through individual development plans, leadership coach accreditation program, etc.

The Company is committed to build the 'Best Employer' brand for the organization and most importantly, provide a happy, nurturing ecosystem for the employees, an ecosystem, that is not only empowering, but also builds capabilities to help them to meet the challenges of a fast changing, dynamic, world environment. The Company believes that a motivated employee with a passion for innovation in a given environment of learning and growth would engage and succeed in all initiatives.

As on March 31, 2023, the total number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company stand at 2230. Industrial relations remained cordial at all the Company's units during the year under review.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Policy

The Company has in place a policy on the prevention of sexual harassment in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. An Internal Complaint Committee is in place to redress the complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees are covered under this policy. During the year, One Complaint was received and acted upon.

AWARDS & ACCOLADES

During the year, the Company received the following Awards.

1. Nellikuppam Unit received the SISSTA Best Distillery Silver Award in the Tamil Nadu region for the year 2021-22.
2. Nellikuppam Unit was awarded "ENERGY EFFICIENT UNIT" at 23rd National Award for Excellence in Energy Management contest held at New Delhi
3. Nellikuppam Unit received award in Silver category from CII for Best commitment in practicing the EHS
4. Sankili unit won Gold Award for Best Technical efficiency Sugar Plant, Gold award for "Best Distillery plant", Silver award for Best Cogen plant from South India Sugar Cane and Sugar Technologies Association (SISSTA) and Bronze award on EHS – Excellence Category from CII
5. Haliyal unit was awarded second place under the category of Best Cogen Boilers for FY 2022-23 by Director of Factories & Boilers, Karnataka
6. The Company was honoured with "Most Iconic Organisation Award" on 11th May 2023 at Coimbatore Leadership Awards in appreciation of the best practices followed by the Company in HR Strategy, promoting future ready business practices, best employee recognition programs to retain talented resources, encouraging diversity and inclusion at workplace and for being a responsible Corporate Citizen by implementing impactful CSR Initiatives across the manufacturing facilities.

During the year, the Company and Leaders received the following Awards:

Mr. S Suresh, Managing Director won the Best CEO - Agriculture & Allied award at the 10th edition of the Business Today-PwC India's Best CEO Awards, BTMindrush 2023.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

As per the provisions of Section 152 of the Act read with the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam, (DIN: 00152619) Director, retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for reappointment. The requisite details in this connection are provided in the Notice convening the meeting and in the Corporate Governance Report.

The Board of Directors at their meeting held on June 30, 2022 on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the shareholders at their meeting held on August 9, 2022 approved the appointment of Ms. Meghna Apparao (DIN: 09201659) as a Non-Executive, Independent Director with effect from July 1, 2022 for a period of five years.

The Board of Directors at their meeting held on March 31, 2023 on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the shareholders vide their resolution dated May 7, 2023 through postal ballot approved the reappointment of Mr. Ajay B Baliga (DIN: 00030743) as a Non-Executive, Independent Director, with effect from May 9, 2023 for a period of five years.

Mr. V. Manickam (DIN: 00179715), Non-Executive, Independent Director completed his 2nd term as an Independent Director of the company and ceased to be a member of the Board with effect from July 29, 2022.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under section 149(6) of the Act and comply with Regulations 16 & 25 of the Listing Regulations.

Mr. S. Suresh, Managing Director, Mr. A. Sridhar, Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Biswa Mohan Rath, Company Secretary, are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company as per Section 203 of the Act.

Number of Meetings of the Board

Eight Meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year, the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

Board evaluation

The performance of Committees of the Board and also the directors individually was evaluated in accordance with the Act and Listing Regulations. The manner in which the evaluation was carried out and the process adopted has been given in the Corporate Governance Report.

Policy on Directors' Appointment and Remuneration and Other Details

The Board has on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC), framed a policy for the selection and appointment of directors, senior management and the criteria for determining the qualifications, positive attributes and independence of directors, including fixing their remuneration.

The Remuneration Policy and criteria for Board nominations are available on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Remuneration-Policy.pdf

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(3) and 134(5) of the Act, your Directors, to the best of their knowledge, belief and according to information and explanations obtained from the management, confirm that:

- In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures therefrom.
- they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
- they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.
- they have laid down proper internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and such controls are adequate and operating effectively and
- they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

Statutory Auditors

M/s. Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP, (FRNo.012754N/N500016) Chennai, were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company by the shareholders at the 47th Annual General Meeting held on August 9, 2022 to hold office up to the conclusion of the 52nd Annual General Meeting.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by the Statutory Auditors on the financial statements in their report for the year 2022-23.

Cost Auditors

In terms of Section 148 of the Act, read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, cost audit is applicable to company's businesses of sugar, distillery, and cogeneration of power. The accounts and records for the above applicable businesses are made and maintained by the Company as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, have appointed M/s Narasimha Murthy & Co, Cost Accountants, as the Cost Auditors to audit the cost accounting records maintained by the Company for the financial year 2023-24 on a remuneration of ₹ 8,50,000 (plus out of pocket expenses and applicable taxes).

A resolution seeking members' ratification for the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor forms part of the notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

The cost audit report for the financial year 2021-22 has been filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. The cost audit report for the financial year 2022-23 would be filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs as per the provisions of the Act.

Secretarial Auditors

The Board appointed M/s. R Sridharan & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Chennai as the Secretarial Auditors to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the year 2022-23. The Report of the Secretarial Auditors is provided in **Annexure-B** to this Report.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by the Secretarial Auditors in their report for the year 2022-23.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The Company's CSR initiatives primarily focus on improving the quality of life of the communities where it operates, through socio-welfare initiatives. The various CSR initiatives undertaken by the Company during the last financial year include the following:

- Healthcare: The Company pursues a well-managed health care programme across its units, providing medical amenities for people living in neighbouring villages. 'Hospital on Wheels', a well-equipped mobile unit with diagnostic and medical intervention amenities makes emergency care possible for people living in remote areas while mobile medical units attend to the needs of the elderly in the cane growing villages around the Units. In addition to the comprehensive health and medical care programs, due to the sudden surge of Covid in a second wave, a special focus was given to Covid prevention initiatives across our factory locations such as providing sanitisers in the neighbouring communities, installing oxygen plants in nearby Government Hospitals, vaccinating Harvesting Gangs and their family members, supporting the local Public Health Centres by providing medical equipment and infrastructure to handle the Covid-positive patients. Medical camps were conducted offering health check-ups and free medicines for cane growers, harvesting and transport labourers.
- Education / Skill Development: As an important part of its CSR program, the Company promotes education in the neighbouring villages near its units. Besides contributing to infrastructure building and facility upgradation at schools, the Company provides educational assistance to cane growers' children and participates in their developmental needs.

Mid-day meals for Balwadi school children of labourers and women skill development programmes are few of the ongoing initiatives.

- Rural Development and Eradicating Hunger: The Company has always played a key role in extending support to villagers. As a part of rural development and hunger eradication initiatives, food and grocery items were provided to the needy people in the nearby communities. Community development works were also undertaken in the villages in and around the units. As a part of its Rural Development program, the Company improved public roads in the nearby villages, extended support to water management projects and undertook the desilting of ponds and canals to augment the water supply to villages and schools.

The Company constituted a CSR Committee in accordance with Section 135 of the Act. The CSR Committee has formulated and recommended to the Board, a CSR Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, which has been approved by the Board. The CSR Policy can be accessed on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/CSR-Policy.pdf As per the provisions of the Act, the Company was not required to spend any amount towards CSR for the year 2022-23. However, the Company has been actively involved in various CSR initiatives and an amount of ₹ 237 Lakh was spent towards CSR activities during the year 2022-23. The Annual Report on CSR activities is given in **Annexure-C** to this Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered into by the Company during the financial year with the related parties were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. There were no materially significant related party transactions with promoters, directors, key managerial personnel or other designated persons, which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

During the year, the Company has not entered into any contracts or arrangements with related parties as referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Act.

Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company for FY 2022-23 and hence does not form part of this report.

All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained on a yearly / quarterly basis for the transactions which are of a foreseen and repetitive nature. The transactions entered into pursuant to the omnibus approval so granted are placed on a quarterly basis before the Audit Committee for their review.

The policy on Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board is available at the web link: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions.pdf

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION SCHEME

The Company had in the past approved an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2007 (ESOP Scheme 2007), under which employees were granted Options. The Company made grants under the said Scheme from 2007 to 2011. There were no vested Options outstanding at the end of the financial year, and there will be no grants issued under the ESOP Scheme 2007.

The Company has introduced Employee Stock Options Plan, 2016 (ESOP 2016) during the year 2016-17. The ESOP 2016 was approved by the Board at its meeting held on November 7, 2016, and by the shareholders of the Company by way of a special resolution through a Postal Ballot on January 21, 2017. The Shareholders had authorised the Board/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) to issue to the employees, such number of Options under the ESOP 2016, as would be exercisable into not exceeding 35,17,000 fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 1/ - each in the Company. NRC is empowered to formulate the detailed terms and conditions of the ESOP 2016, administer and supervise the same. The specific employees to whom the Options are granted and their eligibility criteria is determined by the NRC. Further, the NRC is empowered to determine the eligible subsidiary companies, whether existing or future, whose employees will be entitled to stock options under this Scheme. Options granted under this ESOP 2016 would vest on or after 1 (one) year from the date of grant but not later than 4 (four) years from the date of grant of such Options or any other terms as decided by the NRC.

During the year 5,69,917 options were granted and the total number of options unvested, vested and outstanding as at March 31, 2023 was 7,75,026. The details of Options granted upto March 31, 2023, and other disclosures as required under Regulation 14 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 is available on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com/financials/

The Company has received a certificate from the Secretarial Auditors of the Company that the above referred Scheme had been implemented in accordance with the Securities and Exchange board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 and the resolutions passed by the Members in this regard.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The report on corporate governance along with certificate from a practicing Company Secretary regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the Listing Regulations is annexed to this Report. The report also contains details required to be provided on the board evaluation, remuneration policy, implementation of risk management policy, whistle-blower policy / vigil mechanism, etc.

The Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer have submitted a certificate to the Board regarding the financial statements and other matters as required under Regulation 17(8) read with Schedule II of Part B of the Listing Regulations.

TRANSFER TO THE INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (IEPF Rules) all dividends, which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years are required to be transferred by the Company to the IEPF established by the Central Government. Further, according to the IEPF Rules, the shares in respect of which dividend has not been encashed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more are also required to be transferred to the Central Government (Demat account created by the IEPF Authority).

Accordingly, the Company has transferred the unclaimed and unpaid dividends as well as the corresponding shares as per the requirements of the IEPF Rules, details of which are provided on our website, at at https://www.eidparry.com/unpaid-unclaimed-dividend/

During the year, the Company has transferred an amount of ₹ 34,26,230/- being the unclaimed dividend (Interim) for the year 2014-15 and ₹ 9,47,962/- being the unclaimed dividend for the year 2014-15 to the IEPF established by the Central Government. The Company has also transferred 4001 Equity Shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more as enunciated under Section 124 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DISCLOSURES

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of Mr. S. Durgashankar, Independent Director as the Chairman, Dr. (Ms) RCA Godbole, Independent Director, Mr. Ajay B. Baliga, Independent Director and Mr.M.M. Venkatachalam, Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director as members.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

The CSR Committee comprises of Mr. M. M. Venkatachalam, Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director, as the Chairman, Mr. T. Krishnakumar, Independent Director and Mr. S. Suresh, Managing Director as members.

Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee (SRC) comprises of Mr. M. M. Venkatachalam, Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director as the Chairman, Mr.T.Krishnakumar, Independent Director, Mr. S. Suresh, Managing Director and Mr. Ramesh K B Menon, Non-Executive Non-Independent Director as members.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) comprises of Mr. Ajay B. Baliga, Independent Director, as the Chairman, Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole, Independent Director and Mr. Ramesh K B Menon, Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director as members.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee comprises Mr. S. Durgashankar, Independent Director, as the Chairman, Mr. S. Suresh, Managing Director, Mr. Ajay B. Baliga, Independent Director and Mr. M. M. Venkatachalam, Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director as members.

Vigil Mechanism & Whistle Blower Policy

The Company has a Vigil Mechanism for directors and employees to report genuine concerns and grievances and provides necessary safeguards against victimisation of employees and directors.

The Audit Committee reviews on a quarterly basis the functioning of the Whistle Blower and vigil mechanism. The Vigil Mechanism and Whistle Blower Policy have been posted on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Whistleblower-Policy-and-Vigil-Mechanism.pdf and the details of the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report.

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)

Pursuant to Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Listing Regulations and SEBI circular no. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/2 dated May 5, 2021, your Company provides the prescribed disclosures in new reporting requirements on Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") parameters called the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report ("BRSR") which includes performance against the nine principles of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct and the report under each principle which is dividend into essential and leadership indicators.

Dividend Distribution Policy

Pursuant to Regulation 43A of Listing Regulations, the top 1000 listed Companies are required to formulate a Dividend Distribution Policy. The Company's Dividend Distribution Policy as approved by the Board is available on the Company's website at at https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Dividend-Distribution-Policy.pdf

Conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

The particulars relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption, research and development, foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required to be disclosed under Section 134 (3)(m) of the Act, read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is given in **Annexure - D** to this Report.

Loans, Guarantees and Investments

During the Financial Year, the Company has given loans, guarantees to subsidiaries within the limits as prescribed under Section 186 of the Act. Details of Loans and Guarantees are given in **Annexure - E** to this Report.

Particulars of Employees and Related Disclosures

The information relating to employees and other particulars as required under Section 197 of the Act, read with Rule 5(2) of the

Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 will be provided upon request. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the Report and Accounts are being sent to the Members, excluding the information on employees, particulars of which are available for inspection by the Members at the Registered Office of the Company during the business hours on all working days of the Company upto the date of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. If any member is interested in obtaining a copy thereof, such Member may write to the Company Secretary in the said regard.

The disclosure with regard to remuneration as required under Section 197 of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is attached and forms part of this Report as **Annexure - F.**

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

During the year 2021-22, an application was filed under section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) against the Company before the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai. The Petitioner had claimed that it had not received payment from the farmers for the alleged supply and installation of irrigation systems to the farmers in the Company's Command area during the year 2010-11, for which the Company stood as a guarantor. A detailed counter was filed by the Company refuting all the allegations. The Matter has been heard by the Tribunal from time to time. No application under IBC was initiated by the Company as on March 31, 2023.

There was no instance of one time settlement with any Bank or financial institutions.

Annual Return

In terms of Section 92 of the Act, the Annual Return of the Company in Form MGT-7 is placed on the website of the Company and can be accessed at https://www.eidparry.com/shareholders-meeting/

Compliance of Secretarial Standards

The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and approved by the Central Government as required under Section 118(10) of the Act.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act.
2. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
3. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme save and except ESOP referred to in this Report.

The Managing Director of the Company does not receive any remuneration or commission from any of Company's subsidiaries.

No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals, which impact the going concern status of the Company and its operations in future. There are no material changes and commitments, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between March 31, 2023 and the date of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board places on record, its appreciation for the for the valuable support and cooperation received from bankers, business associates, lenders, financial institutions, shareholders, various departments of the Government of India, as well as the State Governments, the farming community and all our other stakeholders. The Directors acknowledge and would like to place on record the commitment and dedication on the part of the employees of your Company for their continued efforts in achieving good results.

On behalf of the Board

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

M.M.Venkatachalam
Chairman

ANNEXURE - A TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES PURSUANT TO SECTION 129(3) OF THE ACT READ WITH RULE 5 OF COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014.

PART A - SUBSIDIARIES

₹ in Lakh except Exchange Rate

S. No	Name of subsidiary company	Reporting Currency	Reporting period	Exchange Rate	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Liabilities^	Total Assets #	Total Income (incl. other income)	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	Provision for Tax	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	Proposed Dividend (incl. Dividend Tax)	Investments (included in Total Assets)	Percentage of shareholding
1	Coromandel International Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	2,940	783,856	632,351	1,419,147	2,978,431	272,204	68,737	203,467	17,640	21,997	56.27
2	Parry Chemicals Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	3,890	2,274	16,277	22,441	220	(557)	-	(557)	-	15,660	56.27
3	CFL Mauritius Ltd	USD	Mar 31, 2023	82.18	10,281	(10,163)	32	151	*	(32)	-	(32)	-	7	56.27
4	Coromandel Brasila Ltda	BRL	Mar 31, 2023	15.66	471	(593)	153	31	437	(44)	6	(50)	-	23	56.27
5	Coromandel Technology Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.27
6	Coromandel Australia Pty Ltd	AUD	Mar 31, 2023	54.97	41	(40)	5	6	21	7	-	7	-	1	56.27
7	Sabero Organics America SA	BRL	Mar 31, 2023	16.24	928	(856)	1	73	80	(52)	-	(52)	-	-	56.26
8	Sabero Argentina SA	ARS	Mar 31, 2023	0.39	17	(18)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.46
9	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	500	1,353	763	2,616	166	24	(3)	27	-	1,533	100.00
10	Parrys Investments Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	180	437	97	714	14	14	4	10	-	437	100.00
11	Parry America Inc	USD	Mar 31, 2023	82.18	38	6,536	1,062	7,635	7,909	969	24	945	-	-	56.27
12	Parrys Sugar Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	150	235	3	388	28	26	6	20	-	373	100.00
13	US Nutraceuticals Inc	USD	Mar 31, 2023	82.17	9,653	(9,146)	11,282	11,789	11,711	(3,958)	-	(3,958)	-	764	100.00
14	Labelle Botanics LLC	USD	Mar 31, 2023	82.17	677	2,666	169	3,512	11,617	820	-	820	-	-	100.00
15	Parry Agrochem Exports Ltd	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	5	28	1	34	2	1	-	1	-	34	100.00
16	Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	34,559	(91,672)	193,190	136,077	286,724	(25,359)	-	(25,359)	-	3,576	100.00
17	Alimtec S A	CHP	Mar 31, 2023	0.10	5,176	(5,148)	1,146	1,174	464	(3,617)	-	(3,617)	-	-	100.00
18	Parry International DMCC	AED	Mar 31, 2023	22.37	3,000	(5,714)	3,256	542	739	(180)	-	(180)	-	-	100.00
19	Coromandel Agronegocious De Mexico S.A De C.V.	MXN	Mar 31, 2023	4.56	29	186	6	221	188	15	11	4	-	-	56.27
21	Dare Ventures Limited	INR	Mar 31, 2023	-	3,728	1,630	25	5,384	5	4	1	3	-	5,374	56.27
22	Coromandel International (Nigeria) Limited	Naira	Mar 31, 2023	0.18	23	(20)	77	80	88	14	10	4	-	-	56.26
23	Coromandel Mali SASU	CFA	Mar 31, 2023	0.14	7	0	-	7	-	*	-	*	-	-	56.27

^ (Non-current liabilities + Current liabilities)

(Non-current assets + Current Assets)

* Less than a Lakh

Part B: Joint Venture & Associates

Name of the Entity	Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Pvt. Ltd.	Algavista Greentech Private Limited	Sabero Organics Phillipines Asia Inc.	Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, S.A.
Relationship	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	Associate	Associate
Latest audited/unaudited balance sheet	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Number of shares held	16,000,000	29,700,000	320	225,000
Amount of Investment (₹ in Lakh)	160	2,970	*	*
% of shareholding	22.51	50.00	22.51	22.51
Networth attributable to the Company (₹ Lakh)	973	543	6	7,356
Profit/(loss) considered in consolidation (₹ Lakh)	181	(1,361)	(3)	(1,448)

*less than a Lakh

Notes:

1. All the joint ventures/associates have been considered for consolidation.
2. In case of Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc., an Associate there is significant influence due to percentage of voting share capital.

ANNEXURE - B TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 as amended]

The Members
E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED
CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989
"Dare House" Parrys Corner,
Chennai – 600001

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **E.I.D.-PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED [Corporate Identification Number: L24211TN1975PLC006989]** (hereinafter called "the Company") for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Overseas Direct Investment. There was no Foreign Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings during the year under review;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

   a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

   b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

   c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

   d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable during the year under review);

   e) The Employee Stock Option Plan, 2016 approved under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 & the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;

   f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (Not applicable during the year under review);

   g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Act and dealing with client (Not applicable as the company is not registered as Registrar to an Issue and Share transfer Agent during the year under review);

   h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 (Not applicable during the year under review); and

   i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable during the year under review);

(vi) The Management has identified and confirmed the following Laws as being applicable to the Company –

- The Factories Act, 1948;
- Acts and Rules relating to Sugar industries including The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, and Sugar (Control) Order, 1966
- Labour Laws and other incidental laws related to labour and employees appointed by the Company including those on contractual basis as relating to wages, gratuity, prevention of sexual harassment, dispute resolution welfare, provident fund, insurance, compensation etc;

- Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;
- Acts relating to consumer protection including The Competition Act, 2002;
- Acts and Rules relating to prevention and control of pollution;
- Acts and Rules relating to environment protection and energy conservation;
- Acts and Rules relating to electricity, motor vehicles, explosives, Boilers etc.;
- Acts and Rules relating to protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR);
- The Information Technology Act, 2000;
- The Legal Metrology Act, 2011;
- The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;
- Land laws and
- Other local laws as applicable to various plants and offices;

We believe that the audit evidence which we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, we believe that the systems and mechanisms established by the Company are adequate to ensure compliance of laws as mentioned above.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses / regulations of the following:

i. Secretarial Standards with respect to Meetings of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) (Revised effective from October 1, 2017) and the Guidance Note on Meetings of the Board of Directors and General Meetings (revised) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

ii. The Uniform Listing Agreement entered with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. (hereinafter referred as "Listing Regulations")

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the act, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. as mentioned above.

We further report that the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors, Woman Independent Director and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in the compliance with the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations.

Adequate notice was given to all directors before schedule of the Board/Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. Meetings which are convened at shorter notice and agenda/ notes on agenda which are circulated less than the specified period, the necessary compliances under the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standards on Meeting of the Board of Directors are complied with.

During the year under review, Directors/Members have participated in the Board /Committees meetings through video conferencing, such meetings were properly convened and recorded in compliance with the provisions of Section 173 (2) of the Act read with Rule 3 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014. Further, the circulars, regulations and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Securities and Exchange Board of India and other relevant regulatory authorities pertaining to Board/ Committee meetings, General Meetings and other provisions of the Act, rules and regulations have been complied with by the Company.

Based on the verification of the records and minutes, the decisions were carried out with the consent of the Board of Directors / Committee Members and no Director / Members of the Committee dissented on the decisions taken at such Board / Committee Meetings. Further, in the minutes of the General Meeting, the numbers of votes cast against the resolution(s) by the members have been recorded.

We further report that based on review of compliance mechanism established by the Company, we are of the opinion that the management has adequate systems and processes commensurate with its size and operations, to monitor and ensure compliance with all applicable laws including labour laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that the above mentioned Company being a listed entity this report is also issued pursuant to Regulation 24A of the Listing Regulations as amended and circular No.CIR/CFD/CMD1/27/2019 dated 8th February, 2019 issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India.

We further report that as per the information and explanations provided by the Management, the Company does not have any Material Unlisted Subsidiary(ies) Incorporated in India as defined in Regulation 16(1)(c) and Regulation 24A of the Listing Regulations as amended during the period under review.

We further report that during the audit period, there were no specific events having major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and standards.

For **R.SRIDHARAN & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

PLACE : CHENNAI
DATE : 30TH MAY, 2023

CS R.SRIDHARAN
CP No. 3239
FCS No. 4775
PR NO: 657/2020
UIN: S2003TN063400
UDIN: F004775E000402667

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as **ANNEXURE -A** and forms an integral part of this report.

'Annexure -A'

The Members,
E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED
CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989
"Dare House" Parrys Corner,
Chennai – 600001

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records as per the Auditing Standards (CSAS-1 to CSAS-4) and Guidance Notes on ICSI Auditing Standards and Guidance Note on Secretarial Audit issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The verification was done to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company as well as correctness of the values and figures reported in various disclosures and returns as required to be filed by the company under the specified laws.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. It is the responsibility of the management of the company to devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

For **R.SRIDHARAN & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

PLACE : CHENNAI
DATE : 30TH MAY, 2023

CS R.SRIDHARAN
CP No. 3239
FCS No. 4775
PR NO: 657/2020
UIN: S2003TN063400
UDIN: F004775E000402667

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

To positively impact the lives of the disadvantaged by supporting and engaging in corporate social responsibility activities

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

S. No	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	M. M. Venkatachalam	Chairman	2	2
2	S. Suresh	Member	2	2
3	T. Krishnakumar	Member	2	2

3. Provide the weblink(s) where Composition of CSR committee, CSR policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company:

CSR Policy: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/themes/eid/pdf/pc/CSR-Policy.pdf

CSR https://www.eidparry.com/about-us/committees-of-the-board/

CSR Reports: https://www.eidparry.com/csr/

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable.

Not Applicable (NA)

5

(a)	Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	NA* * Average Net profit is a negative figure. Hence, not applicable.
(b)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	NIL
(c)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years	NIL
(d)	Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	NIL
(e)	Total CSR obligation for the financial year (b + c – d).	NIL

6

(a)	Amount spent on CSR Projects:	
	(i) On going Project	-
	(ii) Other than On going Project	₹ 2,37,36,734
(b)	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads.	-
(c)	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable.	Not Applicable
(d)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].	₹ 2,37,36,734

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
2,37,36,734	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(f) Excess amount for set off, if any

S. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	NIL
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	2,37,36,734
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year ((ii)-(i))	2,37,36,734
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Not Applicable
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years ((iii)-(iv))	2,37,36,734

7) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

S. No	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Balance amount in unspent CSR amount under section 135(6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a fund as specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(5), if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer		
1	2019-20	NIL						
2	2020-21	NIL						
3	2021-22	NIL						
	TOTAL							

8) Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

No

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sl. No	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
	Nil						

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

Not Applicable

Date: May 30, 2023
Place: Chennai

S. Suresh
Managing Director

M.M.Venkatachalam
Chairman CSR Committee

PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO REQUIRED UNDER THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

Energy Conservation Initiatives:

The Company's focus on energy and resource conservation has made its Co-gen and the sugar factories the best in its class with respect to efficiency and environment friendly operations. Various energy conservation projects has been carried out across the plants like:

Nellikuppam:

- 4 MW Condensing cum Extraction turbine introduced for distillery and off season refinery standalone operation

Haliyal:

- Auxiliary power consumption reduced drastically to 7.5% on generation
- Achieved Specific steam consumption of 24 MW turbine at 5.0 as against 5.33
- Achieved specific steam consumption of 18.5 MW turbine at 5.04 as against 5.37

Bagalkot:

- Steam saving initiatives taken up in Bagalkot unit and achieved steam % cane of 31.5.

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

The efforts made towards technology absorption and benefits derived - Nil

C. EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

(₹ Lakh)

	2022-23	2021-22
R&D Revenue Expenditure	579	542
R&D Capital Expenditure	12	56

D. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

(₹ Lakh)

	2022-23	2021-22
Foreign exchange earned	40,240	38,619
Foreign exchange outgo :		
(i) Towards expenditure	278	307
(ii) Towards dividend	10	20

ANNEXURE - E TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

DETAILS OF LOAN GIVEN

(₹ Lakh)

Name of the entity	Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited
Loans outstanding as on 1st April, 2022	20,000
Loan given during the year	-
Loans repaid including foreign exchange difference during the year	-
Converted into Equity Shares during the year	-
Converted into Preference Shares	-
Loans outstanding as on 31st March, 2023	20,000
Purpose for the loan given	For repayment of external loans and for general corporate purposes.

DETAILS OF GUARANTEES PROVIDED

Name of the entity	Particulars	Amount (₹ Lakh)	Purpose
US Nutraceuticals LLC.	Standby Letter of Credit / USD 15.50 Million to SBI New York, USA	12,738	Working Capital Requirement

DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS

The details of investments made by the Company have been given in Note No. 5A, 5B & 6 of the Annual Accounts.

ANNEXURE – F TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Disclosure of Remuneration under section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The details of remuneration during the financial year, 2022-23 as per Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, are as follows:

1. The ratio of remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2022-23:

Name of Director	Designation	Ratio #
Mr. Venkatachalam. M. M	Chairman	4.94
Mr. Suresh. S	Managing Director	58.64*
Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Director	4.94
Mr. Manickam V @	Director	1.61
Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	Director	4.31
Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	Director	4.64
Mr. T. Krishnakumar	Director	3.85
Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan	Director	3.55
Mr. S. Durgashankar	Director	4.75
Mr. Muthiah Murugappan$	WTD & CEO	57.89
Ms. Meghna Apparao $$	Director	2.41

Note: Remuneration including sitting fees
Number of times the median remuneration
@ Ceased to be a Director w.e.f July 29, 2022
* Excluding Stock perk of ₹ 42,38,469/-
$ Appointed as a Director w.e.f May 17, 2022
$$ Appointed as a Director w.e.f July 1, 2022

2. The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary in the financial year 2022-23:

Name of Director	Designation	% Increase in remuneration
Mr. Venkatachalam M M	Chairman	4.28
Mr. Suresh S	Managing Director	17.18+
Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Director	(0.51)
Mr. Manickam V@	Director	NA
Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	Director	(1.16)
Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	Director	(3.68)
Mr. T. Krishnakumar	Director	NA
Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan	Director	NA
Mr. S. Durgashankar	Director	NA
Mr. Muthiah Murugappan$	WTD & CEO	NA
Ms. Meghna Apparao $$	Director	NA
Mr. Biswa Mohan Rath	Company Secretary	11.50 ++
Mr. A. Sridhar	Chief Financial Officer	NA

@ Ceased to be a Director w.e.f July 29, 2022
$ Appointed as a Director w.e.f May 17, 2022
$$ Appointed as a Director w.e.f July 1, 2022
+ Excluding Stock perk of ₹ 42,38,469/-
++ Excluding Stock perk of ₹ 41,74,271/-

NA - Resigned or Appointed during the year / previous year, hence not comparable.

The remuneration to the Non-Executive Directors comprises of sitting fees paid for attending the Board / Committee meeting and Commission to be paid on adoption of accounts.

3. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: 15.40%

4. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company: 2230

5. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof. Whether there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration.

Parameters	
Average % increase in the salaries of employees other than managerial personnel viz., Managing Director and Whole-time Director & CEO in the financial year, 2022-23	12.52%
Average % increase in the managerial remuneration in the financial year, 2022-23 viz., Managing Director's remuneration*	17.18%
Remarks	The Managing Directors' remuneration comprises of fixed and variable component. The annual increment in salary is determined by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee on the basis of Company financials, level of responsibility, experience and scales prevailing in the industry.

* Remuneration of Whole-time Director & CEO is not considered as he was appointed w.e.f. May 17, 2022

6. Affirmation:

   The Company affirms that the remuneration paid to the employees during the financial year 2022-23 is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

Notes:

1. The nature of employment of all employees above is whole time in nature and terminable with 3 months' notice on either side.
2. Remuneration as shown above includes salary, allowances, leave travel assistance, Company's contribution to Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Gratuity Fund. Medical facilities and perquisites valued in terms of actual expenditure incurred by the Company in providing the benefits to the employees excepting in case of certain expenses where the actual amount of expenditure cannot be ascertained with reasonable accuracy, and in such cases, notional amount as per income tax rules has been adopted.
3. Remuneration as shown above does not include amount attributable to compensated absences as actuarial valuation is done for the Company as a whole.
4. The deemed benefit on exercise of options under Company's ESOP Scheme has not been considered as there is no Cost to the Company.
5. The above-mentioned employees are not relatives (in terms of the Companies Act, 2013) of any Director of the Company.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to Regulation 34 read with Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, ["Listing Regulations"] as amended.

1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

EID Parry, a member of the Murugappa Group of Companies, believes in high standards of governance and adheres to good corporate practices and is constantly striving to improve them and adopt the best practices. Adherence to business ethics, transparency in dealings with all stakeholders, adequate and timely disclosure of information and commitment to corporate social responsibility are the basic elements of the governance policy of the Company. The Board recognizes that governance expectations are constantly evolving and it is committed to its standards of transparency and dissemination of information to meet both letter and spirit of the law and its own demanding levels of business ethics. The Company is committed to the spirit of Murugappa Group by upholding the core values of integrity, passion, responsibility, quality and respect in dealing with all stakeholders of the Company.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2.1 Composition and Changes during the Year

As on March 31, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company ("Board") had an optimum number of Executive, Non Executive Directors and Non Executive Independent Directors having expertise in the fields of business strategy, finance, marketing and business management. All the Independent Directors satisfy the criteria of independence specified under the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), Regulation 16 (1) (b) of the Listing Regulations and meet the criteria for appointment as formulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") and approved by the Board.

NRC has formulated a policy on criteria for Board Nominations. It ensures diversity of qualification, experience, expertise and gender in the composition of the Board. The board members are appointed through a transparent process. The Independent Directors are issued appointment letters and the format of the appointment letter with terms and conditions of their appointment have been disclosed on the website of the Company https://www.eidparry.com/about-us/independent-directors/. Each independent director is familiarized with the Company, business, industry, roles and responsibilities, the details of which are available on the website of the Company https://www.eidparry.com/about-us/independent-directors/

Independent Directors are non-executive directors as defined under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations and Section 149(6) of the Act along with rules framed thereunder. In terms of Regulation 25(8) of Listing Regulations, they have confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Section 149(6) of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations and that they are independent of the management.

Further, the Independent Directors have included their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014

Independent Directors are appointed for a specific term based on the recommendations of the NRC by the Board and the members at their respective meetings. Non Independent Directors are appointed as per the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations. The profiles of Directors can be found on https://www.eidparry.com/about-us/board-of-directors/

The strength of the Board as on March 31, 2023 was ten directors, consisting of One Non-Executive Non- Independent Chairman, a Managing Director, a Whole-time Director, Two Non Independent Directors and five Independent Directors including two woman directors. The composition of the Board is in conformity with the Act and Listing Regulations.

The Composition of the Board, the number of directorship, membership and chairmanship held by each Director on the Board/ Committees of the Board of other Companies as on March 31, 2023 were as under:

Sl. No	Name of the Directors	DIN	Category	Position	No. of Directorships & Committee membership in Public Companies (excluding EID Parry)				Directorship in other Listed Entity	Category of Directorship
					Board*		Committee**			
					Director	Chairman	Chairman	Member		
1.	Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam	00152619	NE, Promoter	Chairman	7	3	2	2	1. Ramco Systems Limited 2. The Ramco Cements Limited 3. Coromandel International Limited 4. Coromandel Engineering Company Limited	NE,I NE,I NE,NI NE,NI (Chair person)
2.	Mr. S. Suresh	06999319	E	Managing Director	4	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Mr. Muthiah Murugappan	07858587	E, Promoter	Whole-time Director	2	-	-	1	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited	NE, I
4.	Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	05275821	NE, NI	Director	2	-	-	1	-	-
5.	Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan	01814413	NE,NI	Director	7	-	-	5	1. Carborundum Universal Limited 2. Cholamandalam Financial Holdings Limited	NE,NI NE,NI
6.	Mr. T. Krishnakumar	00079047	NE, I	Independent Director	2	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	07306268	NE, I	Independent Director	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Mr. Ajay B Baliga	00030743	NE,I	Independent Director	2	-	1	1	1. Ramco Industries Limited 2. Globus Spirits Limited	NE,I NE,NI
9.	Mr. S. Durgashankar	00044713	NE,I	Independent Director	4		1	2	Mahindra EPC Irrigation Limited	NE,NI
10.	Ms. Meghna Apparao	09201659	NE, I	Independent Director	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note :

Mr. Muthiah Murugappan was appointed as Director on May 17, 2022

Ms. Meghna Apparao was appointed as Independent Director on July 1, 2022.

* Excludes directorship in Foreign companies, Private companies and Section 8 companies.

**Represents memberships of Audit and Stakeholders Relationship Committees in Public Limited Companies & Private Limited Companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies.

None of the directors on the board is a member of more than 10 committees or chairman of more than 5 committees across all the Companies in which he / she is a director as required under Regulation 26 (1) of Listing Regulations.

None of the Independent Directors on the board is an Independent Director in more than seven Listed Companies as required under Regulation 17A(1) of Listing Regulations.

None of the directors are related to each other in terms of the definition of relatives under the "Act"

Non-Executive ("NE"), Executive ("E"), Non-Independent ("NI") and Independent ("I")

2.2 Board Process

The board meets at least once in each quarter to review, the matters specifically reserved for its attention to ensure that it exercises full control over significant strategic, financial, operational and compliance matters. Additional board meetings are held to approve the Business Plan of the Company and other specific purposes. The board is regularly briefed and updated on the key activities of the business and is provided with presentations on operations, quarterly financial statements, subsidiary performance, and other specific matters concerning the Company.

The maximum time gap between two meetings does not exceed 120 days. The schedule of the board meetings and board committee meetings is communicated in advance to the directors to enable them to attend the meetings. The Company has a web-based portal i.e Digiboard accessible to all the directors which contains notice, board agenda, detailed notes on agenda of each board meeting, minutes and presentations in compliance with Secretarial Standard on Meeting of the Board of Directors (SS-1) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

The board periodically reviews compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company, as prepared by the Company as well as steps taken by the Company to rectify instances of non-compliances. The Board is also free to recommend inclusion of any matter for discussion in consultation with Chairman. The Board has no restriction to access any information and employees of the Company.

All the discussions and decisions taking place in every meeting of the board are entered in the Minute Book. The draft minutes are circulated within the specified time to the board and suggestions or comments for changes, if any, are suitably incorporated in the minutes and the minutes are signed by the Chairman of the same meeting or by the Chairman of the succeeding meeting within the prescribed time period. The important decisions taken at the board meeting are communicated to the concerned department of the Company and an action taken report is placed at each board meeting.

The process specified for the board meeting above are followed for the meetings of all the committees constituted by the board, to the extent possible. The minutes of the meetings of the committees of the board are placed before the board for noting. The minutes of the board meetings of the unlisted subsidiaries are also placed before the board.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations, evaluation of the performance of the board, committees of the board and individual directors was carried out by the Board for the year 2022-23. The questionnaires were prepared in a structured manner taking into consideration the guidance notes on board evaluation issued by the SEBI. The performance of each of the Individual Directors was evaluated on parameters such as attendance, level of participation in the meetings and contribution, independence of judgement, safeguarding the interest of the Company and other stakeholders, etc.

The performance evaluation of all the independent directors was done by the entire Board excluding the concerned independent director based on the criteria of performance evaluation laid down by the NRC.

The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors were carried out by the independent directors.

2.3 Board meeting and attendance of directors

Eight Board meetings were held during the year ended March 31, 2023 ("Year") i.e. May 17, 2022, June 30, 2022, August 09, 2022, September 30, 2022, November 11, 2022, December 30, 2022, February 14, 2023 and March 31, 2023 and the maximum gap between any two Board meetings did not exceed one hundred twenty days during the Year.

The attendance of Directors at Board Meeting ("BM") and last AGM were as under:

Sl. No	Name of the Directors	Position	Attendance #	
			BMs	AGM held on August 09, 2022
1	Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam	Chairman	8	Present
2	Mr. S. Suresh	Managing Director	8	Present
3	Mr. Muthiah Murugappan $	Director	7	Present
4	Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	Director	8	Present
5	Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan	Director	8	Present
6	Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	Independent Director	8	Present
7	Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Independent Director	8	Present
8	Mr. T. Krishnakumar	Independent Director	8	Present
9	Ms. Meghna Apparao *	Independent Director	4	Present
10	Mr. S. Durgashankar	Independent Director	8	Present
11	Mr. V Manickam !	Independent Director	2	-

includes attendance through video conference

* Ms. Meghna Apparao appointed as Independent Director from July 1,2022

$ Mr.Muthiah Murugappan appointed as Director from May 17, 2022

! Mr. V Manickam ceased to be a Director with effect from July 29, 2022

2.4 Details of shares held by Non-Executive Directors as on March 31, 2023:

None of the Non-Executive directors hold any equity shares and convertible securities in the Company.

2.5 Meeting of Independent Directors

As per the requirement under Regulation 25 (3) of the Listing Regulations and Schedule IV of the Act, the independent directors of the listed entity shall hold at least one meeting in a year, without the presence of non-independent directors and members of the management and all the independent directors shall strive to be present at such meeting. A meeting was held by Independent Directors on March 31, 2023 for the financial year 2022-23.

2.6 The Board has identified the following skills / expertise / competence fundamental for the effective functioning of the Company, which are currently available with the Board.

- Corporate Strategy, Business Strategy
- Marketing, Sales, Supply Chain Management, Product Development and Branding
- Operations
- Finance / Financial Management
- Leadership experience and understanding of significant organisations, their process, strategies, planning etc.
- Auditing, Taxation, Risk Advisory
- Governance Practices & Compliance
- Agriculture

Given below is a list of core skills, expertise and competencies of the individual Directors:

Skills description	Mr. M M Venkata-chalam	Mr. S. Suresh	Mr.Muthiah Murugappan	Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	Dr. (Ms.) Rca Godbole	Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan	Ms. Meghna Apparao	Mr. T. Krishna kumar	Mr. S. Durga-shankar
Corporate Strategy, Business Strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marketing, Sales, Supply Chain Management, Product Development and Branding	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Operations	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Finance/ Financial Management		✓	✓				✓			✓
Leadership experience and understanding of significant organisations, their process, strategies, planning etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Auditing, Taxation, Risk Advisory						✓	✓			✓
Governance Practices & Compliance	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Agriculture	✓				✓					

Note:

Mr. V. Manickam ceased to be a Director w.e.f July 29, 2022. He had expertise in the areas of Corporate Strategy, Business Strategy, Finance / Financial Management, Leadership experience and understanding of significant organisations, their process, strategies, planning etc, Auditing, taxation, Risk Advisory and Governance Practices & Compliance.

3. Committees of the Board

The Board has constituted different committees as required under the Act and Listing Regulations. Details of the Committees and their terms of reference are given below.

During the year, all the recommendations made by the Committees were accepted by the Board of Directors.

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the committees.

3.1 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has been constituted as required under Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations.

3.1.1 Brief Description of the Terms of Reference

- Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and disclosure of financial information;
- Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditors' report thereon before submission to the Board for approval.
- Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems.
- Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company.
- Monitoring the usage of funds from issue proceeds, to grant approvals for related party transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and on arms length basis.

3.1.2 Composition of the Committee and attendance

The Audit Committee comprises of four directors. The committee met five times during the year on May 17, 2022, August 8, 2022, November 11, 2022, February 14, 2023 and March 30, 2023. The details of the composition of the Committee and attendance of the members were as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr.Durgashankar*	Chairman	NE,I	5
Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	Member	NE,I	5
Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Member	NE,I	5
Mr.M.M. Venkatachalam	Member	NE,NI	5
Mr. V Manickam ^	Chairman/ Member	NE,I	1

* Mr. S. Durgahankar was appointed as Chairman of Audit Committee with effect from July 30, 2022.

^ Mr. V Manickam ceased to be a Director from the Board with effect from July 29, 2022

The Managing Director, Internal Auditor, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Management team members and the Statutory Auditors are invited to attend all the meetings of the Committee. The Cost Auditors are invited to the meeting as and when required.

The committee members have separate discussions with the statutory auditors as well as internal auditors without the presence of the management team. During the year 2022-23, the Audit Committee had such a meeting on February 14, 2023.

3.2 Nomination & Remuneration Committee

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee has been constituted as required under Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations.

3.2.1 Brief description of Terms of Reference

- Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
- Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;
- Devising a policy on diversity of board of directors;
- Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
- Whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors.
- Recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.

3.2.2 Composition of the Committee and attendance

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee met six times during the year on May 16, 2022, June 30, 2022, August 8, 2022 November 10, 2022, February 14, 2023 and March 30, 2023. The details of the composition of the Committee and attendance of the members are as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Chairman	NE,I	6
Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	Member	NE,I	6
Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	Member	NE,NI	6

3.3 Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been constituted as required under Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations.

3.3.1 Brief description of the Terms of Reference

- Formulation of shareholders servicing policies and determining the standards for resolution of shareholders grievance;
- Review and redressal of investor grievances related to transfer / transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new / duplicate share certificates, general meetings etc.,
- Approval / overseeing of issuance of duplicate certificates, demat / remat requests, administering the unclaimed shares suspense account;
- Adherence to the service standards in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders;
- Performing other functions as delegated to it by the Board from time to time;

3.3.2 Composition of the Committee and attendance

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee met four times during the year on May 16, 2022, August 8, 2022, November 10, 2022 and February 14, 2023. The details of the composition of the Committee and attendance of the members are as follows.

Name of the Directors	Position	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam	Chairman	NE,NI	4
Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	Member	NE,NI	4
Mr. S Suresh	Member	E	4
Mr. T Krishnakumar*	Member	NE,I	3
Mr. V Manickam^	Member	NE,I	1

* Mr. T Krishnan was appointed to be Member of the Committee with effect from July 30, 2022.

^ Mr. V Manickam ceased to be a Director from the Board with effect from July 29, 2022

Mr. Biswa Mohan Rath, Company Secretary is the compliance officer.

3.3.3 Number of complaints received and redressed during the year are given below:

Opening Balance	Received during the financial year 2022-23	Redressed during the financial year 2022- 23	Closing Balance
0	7	7	0

3.4 Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee has been constituted as required under Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations.

3.4.1 Brief description of Terms of reference

- To formulate a risk management policy.
- To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
- To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;
- To periodically review the risk management policy including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;

3.4.2 Composition of the Committee and attendance

The Risk Management Committee met four times during the year on May 16, 2022, August 08, 2022, November 10, 2022 and February 13, 2023. The details of the composition of the Committee and attendance of the members were as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. Durgashankar*	Chairman	NE, I	3
Mr. Ajay B Baliga	Member	NE, I	4
Mr. S. Suresh	Member	E	4
Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam	Member	NE, NI	4
Mr. V Manickam^	Member	NE, I	1

*Mr. S Durgashankar was appointed as Chairman of the Committee with effect from July 30, 2022.

^ Mr. V Manickam ceased to be a Director with effect from July 29, 2022

3.5 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee has been constituted as required under Section 135 of the Act.

3.5.1 Brief Description of the Terms of reference

- To formulate and recommend to the Board, a CSR Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken as specified under schedule VII of the Act.
- To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities.
- To monitor the CSR Policy of the Company from time to time
- To prepare a transparent monitoring mechanism for ensuring implementation of the projects / programmes/ activities proposed to be undertaken by the Company and to do all such acts, deeds and things as may be required in connection with the CSR activities.

3.5.2 Composition of the Committee and attendance

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met two time during the year on May 16, 2022 and March 31, 2023. The details of the composition of the Committee and attendance of the members were as follows:

Name of the Directors	Position	Category	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam	Member	NE,I	2
Mr. S Suresh	Member	E	2
Mr. T Krishnakumar@	Member	NE,I	1
Mr. V Manickam*	Chairman	NE,I	1

* Mr. V Manickam ceased to be a Director with effect from July 29, 2022

@Mr. T Krishnakumar was appointed as member of CSR Committee from July 30, 2022

4. Remuneration of Directors

4.1 Remuneration Policy

On the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board has framed a Policy for the members of the Board of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management and other employees of the Company.

This Policy is guided by the principles and objectives as enumerated under Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 19 read with Part D of Schedule II of the Listing Regulations, to ensure reasonableness and sufficiency of remuneration to attract, retain and motivate competent resources, a clear relationship of remuneration to performance and a balance between rewarding short and long - term performance of the Company.

This policy reflects the remuneration, philosophy and principles of the Murugappa Group and considers the pay and employment conditions with peers / competitive market to ensure that pay structures are appropriately aligned.

4.2 Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

Non-Executive Directors ("NEDs") are paid remuneration by way of Sitting Fees and Commission. The remuneration/ commission / compensation to the NEDs is decided by the Board in accordance with this policy and subject to applicable provisions of the Act and of the Listing Regulations.

As approved by the shareholders at the shareholders meeting, commission is paid at a rate not exceeding 1% per annum of the profits of the Company computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Act. The Commission paid is restricted to a fixed sum within the above limit annually and on the basis of their tenor in office during the financial year. The Payment of Commission to the NEDs is placed before the Board every year for its consideration and approval, subject to availability of profit as computed under Section 198 of the Act.

The sitting fee payable to the NEDs for attending the Board and committee meetings is fixed subject to the statutory ceiling.

The sitting fees / commission is reviewed periodically taking into consideration the various factors such as performance of the Company, time spent by the directors for attending to the affairs and business of the Company and the extent of responsibilities cast on directors under general law and other factors as may be relevant for the purpose.

Where the annual remuneration payable to a single Non-Executive Director exceeds 50% of the total annual remuneration payable to all Non-Executive Directors, the approval of the shareholders in the manner as specified under applicable laws/ regulations is obtained.

During the year, the non-executive Directors of the company has no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the company other than sitting fee, commission & reimbursement of expenses, if any.

4.3 Remuneration of Executive Director

The elements of the total compensation are approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee within the overall limits specified under the Act. The compensation paid to the Managing Director and Wholetime Director & CEO are within the scale approved by the Shareholders.

The fees or compensation payable to an Executive Director who is a Promoter or member of Promoter Group, shall be subject to the approval of shareholders in the manner as prescribed under the applicable regulations, if the annual remuneration payable to such Executive Director exceeds the threshold limits, and the approval so granted shall be valid till the expiry of the term of such Director.

Non- Executive Directors are not eligible to receive stock options under the employee stock option scheme/plan ("ESOP") of the Company.

4.4 The sitting fees and Commission paid to the non-executive directors during the Year are given below:

(₹)

S. No	Name of the Directors	Category	Position	Sitting fees	Commission
1.	Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam	NE,NI	Chairman	9,50,000	10,00,000
2	Mr. Ajay B Baliga	NE,I	Independent Director	9,50,000	10,00,000
3	Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole	NE,I	Independent Director	8,30,000	10,00,000
4	Mr. Ramesh K B Menon	NE,NI	Director	7,00,000	10,00,000
5	Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan	NE,NI	Director	4,00,000	10,00,000
6	Mr. T. Krishnakumar	NE,I	Independent Director	5,20,000	10,00,000
7	Mr. S.Durgashankar	NE,I	Independent Director	7,40,000	11,34,247
8	Ms.Meghna Apparao	NE,I	Independent Director	2,00,000	7,50,685
9	Mr. V. Manickam**	NE,I	Independent Director	2,40,000	3,94,521
	Total			**55,30,000**	**82,79,453**

Sitting fee for Board and Audit Committee meetings was paid at ₹ 50,000 and for other Committees at ₹ 30,000.

* Commission to be paid after approval of the financial statements at the ensuing AGM.

** Mr. V Manickam ceased to be Director from the Board w.e.f July 29, 2022

4.5 The Remuneration paid to the Executive Directors during the year are given below.

S. No	Name of the Directors	Category	Position	Salary, Allowances & Perquisites (₹)	No of Stock options granted
1.	Mr. S. Suresh	E,NI	Managing Director	2,29,51,819	2,34,700
2.	Mr. Muthiah Murugappan	E,NI	Wholetime Director and Chief Executive Officer	2,20,50,767	NIL

4.6 Disclosure with respect to remuneration :

i. All elements of remuneration package such as salary, benefits, bonuses, stock options, pension, etc., of the Executive Directors are given below:

DESCRIPTION	Mr.S.Suresh		Mr.Muthiah Murugappan*	
	2022-23 (in ₹)		2022-23 (in ₹)	
Salary				
Basic	88,42,380		69,24,249	
House Rent Allowance	28,47,105		34,62,124	
Other Benefits & Perks	36,83,618	1,53,73,103	59,19,270	1,63,05,643
Incentive		47,59,765		35,37,673
Retirement Benefits				
Contribution to Provident Fund	10,61,086		8,30,910	
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	13,26,357		10,38,638	
Contribution to Gratuity	4,31,508	28,18,951	3,37,903	22,07,451
TOTAL		**2,29,51,819**		**2,20,50,767**

* Mr. Muthiah Murugappan was appointed as Director on May 17, 2022

ii. Details of fixed component and performance linked incentives: As stated above:

iii. Performance criteria for performance linked incentives: Criteria framed as per Company Rules read with policy and the performance against the same was evaluated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

iv. Service Contract – 2 years for Mr.S.Suresh & 5 years for Mr.Muthiah Murugappan

v. Notice Period - 3 Months

vi. Severance Fees - Nil

vii. Number of stock option granted during the year - 2,34,700 options granted to Mr. S Suresh

viii. Whether the same has been issued at a discount as well as the period over which accrued and over which exercisable. – No

5. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

5.1 The date, time and venue of last three Annual General Meetings (AGMs) held were as follows.

Year ended 31st March	Day	Date	Time	Location
2020	Wednesday	August 5, 2020	3.30 p.m	Through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)
2021	Thursday	September 16, 2021	3.30 p.m	Through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)
2022	Tuesday	August 09, 2022	10.30 a.m	Through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)

The Company has not held any Extra ordinary General Meeting for the last three years

5.2 Details of Special Resolutions passed during the last three AGMs are given below:

Date of AGM	Particulars
August 5, 2020	Amendment of the object clause of the Memorandum of Association.
September 16, 2021	Reappointment of Dr. (Ms) Rca Godbole as an Independent Director for a second term of five years w.e.f. August 05, 2021.
August 09, 2022	Appointment of Ms. Meghna Apparao as an Independent Director w.e.f July 1, 2022 for a period of five years

5.3 Details of resolutions passed through postal ballot during the financial year 2022-23 and details of the voting pattern:

The Company sought the approval of shareholders through postal ballot notice dated March 31, 2023 for the re-appointment of Mr. Ajay B Baliga as an Independent Director of the Company by way of special resolution. The aforesaid resolution was duly passed and the results of e-voting was announced on May 09, 2023. Mr. R.Sridharan of M/s. R. Sridharan & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, was appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

Resolution	No. of Votes Cast in Favour	No. of Votes Cast Against	% of Votes Cast in Favour on Votes Polled	% of Votes Cast Against on Votes Polled
Re-appointment of Mr. Ajay Baliga as an Independent Director for a second term of five years w.e.f. May 9, 2023 of Mr. Ajay B Baliga as Independent Director for a second term of five years w.e.f. May 9, 2023	102068894	1800483	98.2666	1.7334

Procedure for Postal Ballot

The postal ballot is conducted in accordance with the provisions specified in Section 110 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act read with Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014. The shareholders are provided the facility to vote through e-voting. As per the MCA Circulars, the Postal Ballot Notice was sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company or depository / depository participant. Shareholders holding equity shares as on the cut-off date cast their votes through e-voting during the voting period fixed for this purpose. After completion of scrutiny of votes, the scrutinizer submits his report to the Chairman and the results of voting by postal ballot are announced within two working days of conclusion of the voting period. The results are displayed on the website of the Company (https://www.eidparry.com/postal-ballot/), and communicated to the Stock Exchanges, Depositories and Registrar and Share Transfer Agents. The resolutions, passed by the requisite majority, are deemed to have been passed on the last date specified for e-voting.

6. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The quarterly and yearly financial results of the Company were published in newspaper in Business Standard (English) and in Dinamani (Tamil) within 48 hours of conclusion of the Board Meetings at which respective financial results were approved and results are placed on the Company's Website at https://www.eidparry.com/financials/

Press releases are sent to stock exchange and also posted on the company's website. Further, the shareholding pattern and other intimations to stock exchanges from time to time are also displayed on the website of the Company.

Details of investor / analysts / brokers meetings / concall transcripts, whenever held and official news releases are also posted on the Company's Website. The web link is https://www.eidparry.com/investors-meet-analysts-call/

The Company has a designated e-mail address, viz., investorservices@parry.murugappa.com exclusively for investor services.

7. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

A separate section has been included in the Annual Report furnishing details as required under the Listing Regulations.

8. OTHER DISCLOSURES & AFFIRMATIONS

8.1 Related Party Transactions

All related party transactions that were entered during the financial year were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. There were no materially significant related party transaction considered to have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

As required under Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations, the Company has formulated a policy on materiality of Related Party Transactions and also on dealing with Related Party Transactions. The policy is available on the web link https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions.pdf

8.2 Details of non- compliance, penalties and strictures imposed

There were no penalties, strictures imposed on the company by stock exchange(s) or SEBI or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years.

8.3 Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism

The Company has established a whistle blower mechanism to provide an avenue for reporting concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct or ethics policy for the directors / employees / customers by providing adequate safeguards against victimisation of directors / employees / customers, who avail this mechanism and also for appointment of an ombudsperson to deal with the complaints received.

The Whistle Blower policy contains the process to be followed for dealing with complaints and in exceptional cases, also provides for direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The Company affirms that no person has been denied access to the Audit Committee The policy is available on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Whistleblower-Policy-and-Vigil-Mechanism.pdf

8.4 Compliance with mandatory requirements

The Company has complied with all mandatory requirements as laid down under the Listing Regulations.

8.5 Compliance with Accounting Standards

The Company has followed the Guidelines of Accounting Standards as laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) in preparation of its financial statements and notes to accounts of this Annual Report.

8.6 Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms / Companies in which directors are interested

During the year, the Company did not extend any loans or advances to any firms / companies in which Directors are interested in terms of Section 184 of the Act.

8.7 Disclosure from the Senior Management

Periodical disclosures from Senior Management relating to all material financial and commercial transactions, where they had or were deemed to have had personal interest, that might have had a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large are placed before the Board.

8.8 Commodity price risk and commodity hedging activities

The Company enters into Derivative Contracts such as Forwards, Swaps, etc., to hedge its foreign currency fluctuation risks for underlying assets / liabilities and high probable transactions at appropriate times, as per policy.

8.9 During the year under review, the Company has not raised any funds from public issue, rights issue, preferential issue or through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A) of the Listing Regulations.

8.10 A certificate has been received from R Sridharan & Associates, Practising Company Secretary, that none of the Director on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

8.11 Total Fees for all services paid by the listed entity and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis to the Statutory Auditor and all entities in the network firm/network.

Sl. No	Name of the Directors	Fees (Excluding out of pocket expenses) (₹ in Lakhs)
1.	E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited	70
2.	Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	13
	Total Fees	83

9. Subsidiary Companies

The Audit Committee reviews the financial statements and in particular, the investments made by unlisted subsidiary companies. The minutes of the Board Meetings as well as statements of all significant transactions of the unlisted subsidiary companies are placed before the Board of the Company for their review. The Company has formulated a policy for determining material subsidiaries and the policy is available at the weblink weblink https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Policy-on-Material-Subsidiaries.pdf

10. Prevention of Insider Trading

The Company has formulated a Code of practices and procedures for fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time and the same has been published on the Company's website https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Code-for-Prohibition-of-Insider-Trading.pdf

A Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by insiders in securities of the Company has also been formulated by the Company.

11. Compliance with the Code of Conduct

The Board has laid down a "Code of Conduct" (Code) for all the Board members and the Senior Management of the Company. Annual declaration regarding compliance with the Code is obtained from every person covered by the Code of Conduct. A declaration to this effect signed by the Managing Director forms part of this report. The Code is available on the Company's website at https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Code-of-Conduct-for-Directors-and-Senior-Management-Personnel.pdf

12. Compliance with Corporate Governance Norms

The Company has complied with the Corporate Governance requirements as specified under Regulations 17 to 27 and Clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations.

M/s. R Sridharan & Associates, Company Secretaries have certified that the Company has complied with the conditions of corporate governance as stipulated under the Listing Regulations. The said certificate is annexed to this report and will be forwarded to the Stock Exchanges and the Registrar of Companies, Tamil Nadu, Chennai, along with the Annual Report.

13. Non-mandatory requirements

As regards the non-mandatory requirements, the following have been adopted.

13.1 Shareholder Rights:

The quarterly financial results are published in leading financial newspapers, uploaded on the Company's website and any major developments are covered in the press releases issued by the Company and posted in the Company's website. The Company has therefore not been sending the half yearly financial results to the shareholders.

13.2 There are no audit qualifications on the Company's standalone financial statements.

13.3 The Company has separate persons for the post of Chairman and Managing Director

On behalf of the Board

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

M.M.Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CERTIFICATE

The Members
E.I.D- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED
"Dare House"
Parrys Corner
Chennai – 600001

We have examined documents, books, papers, minutes, forms and returns filed and other relevant records maintained by **E.I.D- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED, (CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989)** [hereinafter referred as "the Company"] having its Registered Office at Dare House, Parrys Corner, Chennai – 600 001, for the purpose of certifying compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance under Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of regulation 46(2) and para C, D and E of Schedule V and Regulation 34 (3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended (hereinafter called "SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015") for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of certification.

The compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion and on the basis of our examination of the records produced, explanations and information furnished, we certify that the Company has complied regarding the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) and (t) of Regulation 46(2) and para C, D and E of Schedule V and Regulation 34 (3) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023.

This Certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For R Sridharan & Associates
Company Secretaries

CS R Sridharan
CP No. 3239
FCS No. 4775
PR NO.657/2020
UIN: S2003TN063400
UDIN: F004775E000402722

Place: CHENNAI
Date : 30TH MAY, 2023

CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Regulation 34 (3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause (10) (i) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended

The Members,
E.I.D.-PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED
CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989
"DARE HOUSE",
Parrys Corner,
Chennai- 600001

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED (CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989)** having its Registered Office at "DARE HOUSE", Parrys Corner, Chennai- 600001 (hereinafter referred to as "The Company") produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34 (3) read with Schedule V Part-C Sub clause 10 (i) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our knowledge and according to the verifications (including Director Identification Number (DIN) Status at the portal (www.mca.gov.in) and based on such examination as well as information and explanations furnished to us, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of issue of this certificate and based on such verification as considered necessary, we hereby certify that none of the Directors as stated below on the Board of the Company as on 31st March 2023 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of Companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India /Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other statutory authority.

S. NO	DIN	NAME OF THE DIRECTOR	DESIGNATION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
1.	00152619	M M Venkatachalam	Non-Executive-Non Independent Director-Chairman (part of Promoter Group)	07/02/2018
2.	06999319	S Suresh	Executive - Managing Director	01/07/2016
3.	07858587	Muthiah Murugappan Muthiah	Executive - Wholetime Director & Chief Executive Officer (part of Promoter Group)	17/05/2022
4.	05275821	Ramesh K B Menon	Non-Executive – Non- Independent Director	08/11/2017
5.	01814413	Sridharan Rangarajan	Non-Executive - Non Independent Director	04/10/2021
6.	00030743	Ajay Bhaskar Baliga	Non-Executive - Independent Director	09/05/2018
7.	07306268	Rca Godbole	Non-Executive - Independent Director	01/11/2015
8.	00079047	T Krishnakumar	Non-Executive - Independent Director	06/05/2021
9.	00044713	S Durgashankar	Non-Executive - Independent Director	21/03/2022
10.	09201659	Meghna apparao	Non-Executive - Independent Director	01/07/2022

Ensuring the eligibility of, for the appointment/ continuity of, every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For R.SRIDHARAN & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES

CS R.SRIDHARAN
CP No. 3239
FCS No. 4775
PR.NO.657/2020
UIN: S2003TN063400
UDIN: F004775E000402766

PLACE : CHENNAI
DATE : 30TH MAY, 2023

DECLARATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE BY BOARD MEMBERS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT WITH THE COMPANY'S CODE OF CONDUCT

The Members
E.I.D.- PARRY (INDIA) LIMITED
"Dare House"
Parrys Corner
Chennai – 600001

This is to confirm that the Board has laid down a code of conduct for all Board members and Senior Management of the Company. The code of conduct has also been posted on the website of the Company.

It is further confirmed that all Directors and Senior Management personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 as required under Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

On behalf of the Board

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

S. Suresh
Managing Director

GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

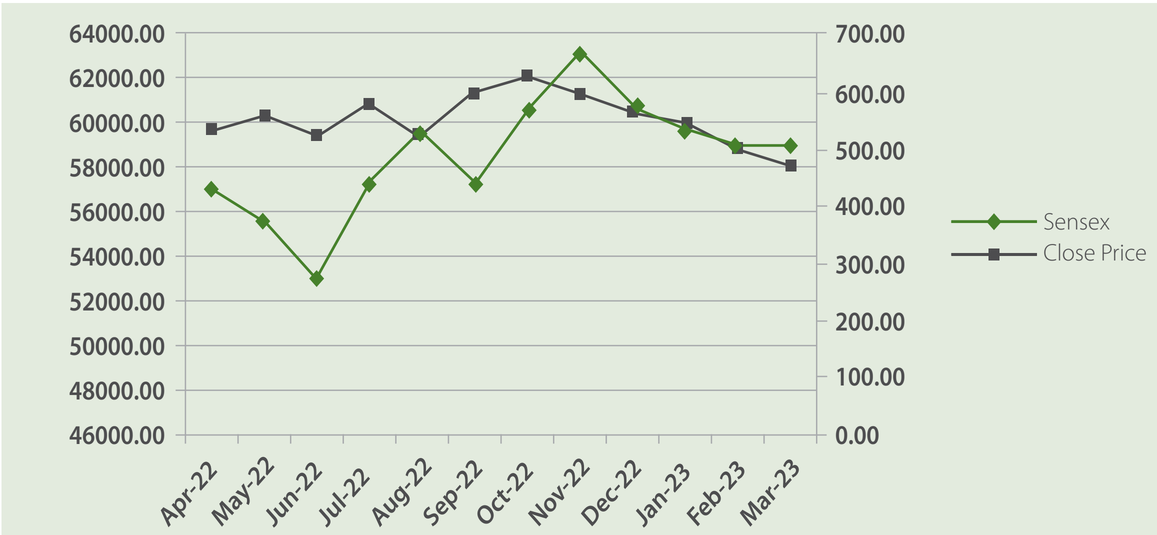
i.	**Annual General Meeting** - Day, Date & Time and Venue	Wednesday, August 9, 2023 at 3.30 PM The AGM will be held through Video Conference (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM). Deemed venue of the Meeting is 'Dare House', Parrys Corner, Chennai - 600 001.	
ii.	**Financial Year**	April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023	
iii.	**Date of Book closure**	Thursday, August 3, 2023 to Wednesday, August 9, 2023 (both days inclusive)	
iv.	**Dividend Payment Date**	For the year the Company declared Interim dividend on November 11, 2022 and April 10, 2023 and paid on December 6, 2022 and May 3, 2023 respectively.	
v.	**Listing on Stock Exchanges**	National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G. Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051.	BSE Limited, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001.
		Annual listing fees has been paid to the above Stock exchanges.	
vi.	**Stock Code**		
	Name of the Stock Exchange & Depository	Code / ISIN	
	National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)	EIDPARRY	
	BSE Limited (BSE)	500125	
	National Securities Depository Limited	INE126A01031	
	Central Depository Services (India) Limited	INE126A01031	
	ISIN	INE126A01031	

vii. Market Price Data – Monthly High, Low and Trading Volume for Equity Shares

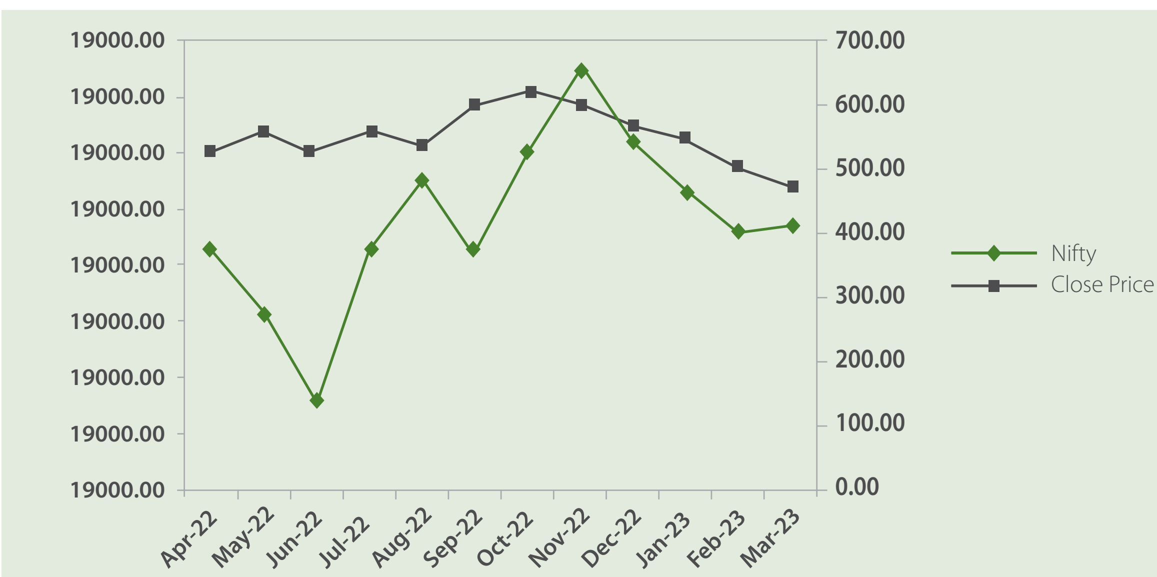
Period	BSE Limited (BSE)			National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)			(BSE & NSE)
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No. of shares)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No. of shares)	Total volume (No. of shares)
Apr-22	548.60	449.15	772292	549.85	447.70	11535538	12307830
May-22	576.00	454.10	828916	576.00	453.65	11662417	12491333
Jun-22	558.80	453.70	987057	558.50	453.65	13839447	14826504
Jul-22	580.70	506.15	686289	580.90	506.35	10062853	10749142
Aug-22	591.20	510.00	731735	591.30	518.40	7490896	8222631
Sep-22	611.00	526.55	1106539	609.95	526.70	10424458	11530997
Oct-22	673.30	577.50	857299	670.00	577.55	7796145	8653444
Nov-22	646.00	586.15	396440	645.40	586.00	5622103	6018543
Dec-22	627.45	530.20	339585	628.00	531.10	5155596	5495181
Jan-23	587.35	480.05	303188	584.70	479.50	4941984	5245172
Feb-23	548.70	491.40	197605	549.20	491.30	2732116	2929721
Mar-23	544.90	433.30	269853	544.90	433.20	4355975	4625828

viii. Performance in comparison to broad based indices such as BSE Sensex, NSE Nifty, CRISIL Index, etc.

Share Price performance in comparison with BSE SENSEX



Share Price performance in comparison with NSE NIFTY



ix. Investor Contacts :

(a) Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTA)

KFin Technologies Limited
Unit: E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited,
Selenium Building, Tower-B,
Plot No. 31-32, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,Hyderabad, Rangareddy,
Telangana - 500 032.

Tel : 040 6716 2222
Toll free :1800-309-4001
E-Mail : einward.ris@kfintech.com;
Contact Person : Ms. Sheetal Doba, Manager, Corporate Registry

(b) Company

E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited,
Secretarial Department,
3rd Floor, 'Dare House', Parrys Corner,
Chennai - 600 001.
Tel : +91-044-2530 6789
E-Mail: investorservices@parry.murugappa.com;
Contact Person : Mr. Biswa Mohan Rath, Company Secretary

x. Share Transfer System

Share Transmission / Deletion in names are approved by Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

In terms of Regulation 40(1) of Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time, the transfer of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in the dematerialised form with a depository. Further the transmission or transposition of securities held in physical or dematerialised form shall be effected only in dematerialised form. The Directors and certain Company officials (including Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary) are authorized by the Board severally to approve transfers as detailed below which are noted at subsequent Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

- Any two of the following directors up to a limit of 5000 Shares/Debentures/other securities per security holder/ claimant –

Mr. M.M. Venkatachalam, Chairman

Mr. Muthiah Murugappan, Whole Time Director & CEO

Mr. S.Suresh, Managing Director

- Any Director of the Company jointly with the Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary up to a limit of 1000 Shares /Debentures/other securities.
- The Chief Financial Officer and the Company Secretary up to a limit of 500 Shares /Debentures/other securities.

After approval of transfer / transmission / deletion in names by the Company, the Letter of Confirmation will be sent by RTA to the Shareholder / Claimant. Within 120 days of issue of the Letter of Confirmation, the claimant(s) shall submit the demat request, along with the original Letter of Confirmation or the digitally signed copy of the Letter of confirmation, to the Depository Participant ("DP"). The RTA / Company shall issue a reminder after the end of 45 days and 90 days from the date of issuance of the Letter of Confirmation, informing the claimant(s) to submit the demat request. In case of non-receipt of demat request from the claimant(s) within 120 days of the date of issue of the Letter of Confirmation, the securities shall be credited to Suspense Escrow Demat Account of the Company. As on March 31, 2023 the Company has not credited any shares in its Suspense Escrow Demat Account.

Details of Complaints received and redressed

Nature of Complaints	Received during the year	Resolved during the year
Non-receipt of dividend /corporate benefits / entitlements, Non-receipt of Equity shares, Non-receipt of documents, Non-receipt of Letter of Confirmation after transmission of shares	7	7

There were no complaints remaining pending at the beginning and end of the financial year 2022-23.

xi. Distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2023

No. of equity shares held	No. of shareholders#	%	No. of shares	%
1-5000	80,965	98.49	1,41,04,105	7.95
5001- 10000	550	0.67	40,82,617	2.30
10001- 20000	277	0.34	39,90,730	2.25
20001- 30000	110	0.13	26,61,980	1.50
30001- 40000	41	0.05	14,65,356	0.82
40001- 50000	46	0.06	20,98,809	1.18
50001- 100000	66	0.08	46,30,303	2.61
100001& Above	151	0.18	14,44,83,691	81.39
Total	**82,206**	**100.00**	**17,75,17,591**	**100.00**

Shareholding Mode	No. of shareholders *	%	No. of shares	%
Physical	11,284	13.73	17,96,234	1.01
Demat / Electronic	70,922	86.27	17,57,21,357	98.99
Total	**82,206**	**100.00**	**17,75,17,591**	**100.00**

Shareholding Pattern as on March 31, 2023

Sl. No.	Category	No. of shareholders#	No. of shares	% to paid-up Capital
A	**Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group**			
(1)	Indian	52	7,86,92,145	44.33
(2)	Foreign	2	3,83,155	0.22

Sl. No.	Category	No. of shareholders#	No. of shares	% to paid-up Capital
	Total Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group	54	7,90,75,300	44.55
B	**Public Shareholding**			
(1)	Institutions (Domestic)	34	87,34,454	4.92
(2)	Institutions (Foreign)	179	2,00,01,475	11.27
(3)	Central Government / State Government(s)	1	430	0.00
(4)	Non-Institutions	79,669	6,97,05,932	39.26
	Total Public Shareholding	79,883	9,84,42,291	55.45
C	**Shares held by Custodian and against which Depository Receipts have been issued**			
(1)	Promoter and Promoter Group	-	-	-
(2)	Public	-	-	-
	TOTAL (A)+(B)+(C)	**79,937**	**17,75,17,591**	**100.00**

Based on PAN

* Based on Folio & DP ID / Client ID

xii. Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity

The Company's shares are compulsorily traded in dematerialized form on NSE and BSE. Equity shares of the Company representing 98.99% of the Company's equity share capital are dematerialized as on March 31, 2023. Under the Depository System, the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) allotted to the Company's shares is INE126A01031.

xiii. Outstanding GDR / ADR / Warrants or any Convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity

Nil

xiv. Plant Locations

	Sugar		
1	**Integrated Sugar Complex consisting of Sugar, Co-generation of Power and Distillery** 138, Keel Arungunam Road, Nellikuppam - 607 105. Cuddalore District, Tamilnadu.	2	**Sugar, Jaggery and Co-generation of Power** Pugalur - 639113, Karur District, Tamilnadu
3	**Distillery** Udaikulam Village,Koothandan Post, Sivagangai Taluk, Sivagangai District - 630 561, Tamilnadu	4	**Integrated Sugar Complex consisting of Sugar, Co-generation of Power and Distillery** Hullatti Village, Haliyal Mandal - 581 329,Uttara Kannada, Karnataka
5	**Sugar & Co-generation Power (leased unit)** Khanpet village,PO Toragall, Ramdurg Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka	6	**Integrated Sugar Complex consisting of Sugar, Cogeneration of Power and Distillery** NH-13, Nagarlal Post, Nainegali – 587 207, Bagalkot Taluk & District, Karnataka
7	**Integrated Sugar Complex consisting of Sugar, Co-generation of Power and Distillery** Sankili Village, Regidi Amadalavalasa Mandal, Vijayanagaram District - 532 440, Andhra Pradesh		
	Nutraceuticals		
8	**Nutraceuticals Factory** Kadiapatti, Nemathanpatti Road, Panangudi (P.O), Thirumayam Taluk Oonaiyur - 622 505 Pudukottai District, Tamilnadu	9	**Nutraceuticals Factory** Saveriyarpuram Area Oonaiyur (P.O), Thirumayam Taluk, Oonaiyur - 622 505 Pudukottai District, Tamilnadu
	R & D Facility		
10	**Sugarcane R&D Centre** 43, Annai Nagar Pugalur – 639 113, Karur District., Tamil Nadu	11	**Sugarcane R&D Centre** D.No.23, Morai Campus Nellikuppam – 607105 Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu
12	**Research Farm** Edayanvalli Melpattambakkam Post – 607104 Cuddalore Dt., Tamil Nadu	13	**Nutraceuticals R&D Centre** 655, T.H. Road Thiruvottiyur, Chennai – 600019

xv. Address for correspondence

E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited,
Secretarial Department, 3rd Floor, 'Dare House',
Parrys Corner, 234, N.S.C Bose Road, Chennai- 600001.
Tel :+91-044-25306789,
Fax :+91-044-25306930
E-Mail: investorservices@parry.murugappa.com

OTHER INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

DIVIDENDS

Pursuant to Section 124 read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules"), all unclaimed / unpaid dividend remaining unclaimed / unpaid for a period of seven years from the date they became due for payment, are required to be transferred to the Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF). Accordingly, dividends remaining unclaimed for a period of 7 years will be transferred by the Company to the IEPF. Shareholders who have not encashed their dividend warrants (for earlier periods) may approach our Registrar and Transfer Agent M/s. KFin Technologies Limited, Hyderabad for electronic transfer of the proceeds in lieu of dividend warrants quoting the Folio Number / Client ID.

Due dates on which the unclaimed dividends would be transferred to IEPF are given below:

Year	Dividend Type	Amount of Dividend Per share (₹)	Due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund
2016 – 17	Interim	4.00	30/03/2024
2017 – 18	Final	3.00	14/09/2025
2018 – 19	Interim	2.00	10/03/2026
2018 – 19	2nd Interim	1.00	28/04/2026
2021 – 22	Interim	5.50	17/09/2028
2021 – 22	2nd Interim	5.50	06/04/2029
2022 - 23	Interim	5.50	13/12/2029
2022 - 23	2nd Interim	4.00	11/05/2030

UNCLAIMED FRACTIONAL SHARES PROCEEDS

The Company had in July 2017, distributed the sale proceeds of fractional shares arising out of issuance of shares, pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation of Parrys Sugar Industries Limited with the Company, to the eligible shareholders as per their respective fractional entitlements. Fractional Entitlements in respect of few shareholders are lying unclaimed with the Company, details whereof is uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.eidparry.com/unpaid-unclaimed-dividend/ The said fractional proceeds remaining unclaimed for a period of 7 years will be transferred by the Company to the IEPF on July 7, 2024.

Details of the unclaimed dividend and fractional shares proceeds transferred to IEPF is uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.eidparry.com/unpaid-unclaimed-dividend/

NOMINATION FACILITY

As per the provisions of Section 72 of the Act and SEBI Circular, the facility for making nomination is available for the Members in respect of the shares held by them. Members who have not yet registered their nomination are requested to register the same by submitting Form No. SH-13. If a Member desires to opt out or cancel the earlier nomination and record a fresh nomination, he / she may submit the same in Form ISR-3 or SH-14 as the case may be. The said forms can be downloaded from the Company's website https://www.eidparry.com/shareholder-assistance/. Members are requested to submit the said details to their DP in case the shares are held in dematerialised form and to the Company in case the shares are held in physical form.

BENEFITS OF DEMATERIALISATION

1.01% of the shares are still in physical form.

SEBI vide its circular dated November 03, 2022 (also read with circular dated December 14, 2022) has made it mandatory for the shareholders holding securities in physical form to furnish PAN, KYC and Nomination details to the Registrar and Transfer Agent ('RTA') of the Company on or before September 30, 2023 failing which, all folios of such shareholders shall be frozen on or after October 01, 2023 by the RTA.

Shareholders who are holding shares in physical form are advised to convert their holdings into demat form, since the Company's equity shares are under compulsory demat trading.

GENERAL

Members are requested to quote their Folio No./DP & Client ID Nos, Email ids, telephone / Fax numbers for timely investor servicing by the Company / Registrar and Transfer Agent. Members holding shares in electronic form are requested to update with their depository participant their present address, e-mail ids and bank particulars (9 digit MICR code).

KYC DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING SHARES IN THE CERTIFICATE FORM

Shareholders holding shares in the certificate form are required to mandatorily furnish their Permanent Account Number (PAN), specimen signature, and details of their bank account, nomination, complete postal address including pin code, mobile number & e-mail address to the Company. Shareholders who are yet to provide any of the aforesaid information to the Company or who would like to advise any change in such information may use the prescribed forms for this purpose, which may be accessed on the Company's corporate website at

https://www.eidparry.com/shareholder-assistance/ or

https://ris.kfintech.com/clientservices/isc/default.aspx#isc_download_hrd

In the absence of the aforesaid information, any service request from the Shareholders such as sub-division / consolidation / renewal of share certificates, issue of duplicate share certificates, change of address or bank particulars etc., will not be processed.

UNCLAIMED SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

In accordance with Regulation 39(4) read with Schedule VI of Listing Regulations, the Company has dematted all physical shares which remained unclaimed by shareholders and credited to an "Unclaimed Suspense Account" opened by the Company for this purpose. All corporate benefits that accrue on these shares such as bonus shares, split etc. shall also be credited to the Unclaimed Suspense Account and the voting rights on such shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares. Shareholders whose shares are lying in unclaimed suspense account are requested to write to the Registrar & Transfer Agent and provide the correct details to enable the Company to transfer the unclaimed shares directly to the Shareholders demat account.

The following disclosures are made in pursuance of Regulation 34(3) read with Clause F of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations.

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of shareholders	No. of shares
(i)	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account at the beginning of the year	1347	68869
	Less: Number of shares transferred to Investor Education Protection Fund during the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-
(ii)	Number of shareholders who approached the Company for transfer of shares from the unclaimed suspense account during the year	2	51
(iii)	Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from the unclaimed suspense account during the year	2	51
(iv)	Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares lying in the unclaimed suspense account at the end of the year	1345	68818

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	:	L24211TN1975PLC006989
2.	Name of the Listed Entity	:	E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited
3.	Year of incorporation	:	22/09/1975
4.	Registered office address	:	Dare House, Parrys Corner, Chennai- 600001.
5.	Corporate address	:	Dare House, Parrys Corner, Chennai- 600001.
6.	E-mail	:	investorservices@parry.murugappa.com
7.	Telephone	:	044-25306789
8.	Website	:	https://www.eidparry.com/
9.	Financial year for which reporting is being done	:	April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023
10.	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	:	1. National Stock Exchange of India Limited 2. BSE Limited
11.	Paid-up Capital	:	₹ 17,75,17,591
12.	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	:	S. Suresh (DIN: 06999319) Managing Director, 044-25306789 investorservices@parry.murugappa.com
13.	Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e., only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e., for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together).	:	Standalone

II. Products/services

14. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

Sl. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity*	% of Turnover of the entity
1	Sugar	Manufacture, sale and marketing of sugar in various forms. The Sugar is sold both to trade and institutions and also to consumers through retail channels.	70
2	Distillery	Manufacture, sale and marketing of distillery products in various forms viz R.S, E.N.A, Ethanol, etc.	22
3	Cogeneration	Power generated through cogeneration is sold to state government utilities, third parties and also on electricity exchanges.	6
4	Nutraceuticals	Manufacture, sale and marketing of nutraceutical products in various forms. The Company manufactures spirulina, a wholesome nutrient dense nutraceutical supplement and the algae contains rich amounts of nutrients such as carotenoids, chlorophylls, micronutrients, and vitamins apart from being a complete protein.	2

* The business activities of sugar is considered to be comprising of distillery and cogeneration, which are by-products during the process of manufacture of sugar.

15. Products / Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

Sl. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of total Turnover contributed
1	Sugar	10721	70
2	Distillery	1101	22
3	Cogeneration	35106	6
4	Nutraceuticals	03213	2

III. Operations

16. Number of locations where plants and / or operations /offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of plants	Number of offices	Total
National	10*	1	11
International	3*	2	5

* Including plants of wholly owned subsidiaries, National-1, International -3

17. Markets served by the entity

a. Number of locations:

Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	5 (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu)
International (No. of Countries)	40

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Turnover (₹ in Crore)	2894.92
Exports (₹ in Crore)	167.46
% of exports on Turn Over	5.78

c. A brief on types of customers

The Company's products include different type of sweeteners (White Sugar, Refined Sugar, Pharma Grade Sugar, Brown Sugar, Low GI Sugar, Jaggery etc.), which are sold in bulk and retail packs, besides operating in adjacencies such as Ethanol and cogeneration of power. Nutraceuticals is another important business of the Company. Sugar and Nutraceuticals are sold both in the domestic and international markets. The Company's sustainable sugarcane production and manufacturing practices have earned it the preferred vendor ranking among multinational clients across a wide industry spectrum such as pharma, confectionery, beverage and soft drink manufacturers, dairy, food ingredients, etc. Ethanol is sold to Oil Marketing Companies for fuel blending. The surplus power from cogeneration is sold to third parties, State Distribution Companies as well as through Electricity Exchanges.

The Company has a wide range of customers. The Company sells its product to trade, institutions as well as to retail customers, through a number of channels including distributors, direct sale and digital marketing.

IV. Employees

18. Details as at the end of Financial Year

1. Employees and workers (including differently-abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)
	EMPLOYEES					
1.	Permanent (D)	1163	1124	97	39	3.4
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Total employees (D + E)	1163	1124	97	39	3.4
	WORKERS					
4.	Permanent (F)	1067	1062	99.5	5	0.5
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	1982	1714	86.4	268	13.5
6.	Total workers (F + G)	3049	2776	91	273	9

2. Differently abled Employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B / A)	No. (C)	% (C / A)
	DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES					
1.	Permanent (D)	5	5	100	-	-
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Total differently abled employees (D + E)*	5	5	100	-	-
	DIFFERENTLY ABLED WORKERS					
4.	Permanent (F)	4	4	100	-	-
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	3	3	100	-	-
6.	Total differently abled workers (F + G)*	7	7	100	-	-

* Employees who have voluntarily disclosed their disability

19. Participation / Inclusion / Representation of Women

Particulars	Total (A)	No. and percentage of Females	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)
Board of Directors	10	2	20
Key Management Personnel	3	-	-

20. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers

(Disclose trends for the past 3 years)

Particulars	FY 2022-23 (Turnover rate in current FY)			FY 2021-22 (Turnover rate in previous FY)			FY 2020 – 21 (Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	12.06	13.73	12.12	11.07	11.65	11.09	6.4	5.9	6.37
Permanent Workers	2.67	0	2.65	3.5	-	3.5	0.7	-	0.7

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including Joint Ventures)

21. (a) Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding / subsidiary / associate / joint venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1.	Coromandel International Limited	Subsidiary	56.27	Yes
2.	Coromandel Chemicals Limited (Formerly Parry Chemicals Limited)	Subsidiary	56.27	No
3.	CFL Mauritius Ltd	Subsidiary	56.27	No
4.	Coromandel Brasila Ltd	Subsidiary	56.27	No
5.	Coromandel Australia Pty Ltd (formerly Sabero Australia Pty Ltd)	Subsidiary	56.27	No
6.	Sabero Organics America SA	Subsidiary	56.26	No
7.	Sabero Argentina SA	Subsidiary	53.46	No
8.	Parry Infrastructure Co. Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary	100.00	No
9.	Parrys Investments Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
10.	Parry America Inc	Subsidiary	56.27	No
11.	Parrys Sugar Limited	Subsidiary	100.00	No
12.	US Nutraceuticals Inc	Subsidiary	100.00	No
13.	Labelle Botanics LLC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
14.	Parry Agrochem Exports Ltd	Subsidiary	100.00	No
15.	Parry Sugars Refinery India Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary	100.00	Yes

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding / subsidiary / associate / joint venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
16.	Alimtec S A	Subsidiary	100.00	No
17.	Parry International DMCC	Subsidiary	100.00	No
18.	Coromandel Agronegocious De Mexico S.A De C.V.	Subsidiary	56.27	No
19.	Dare Ventures Ltd (formerly Dare Investments Ltd)	Subsidiary	56.27	No
20.	Coromandel International (Nigeria) Limited	Subsidiary	56.26	No
21.	Coromandel Mali SASU	Subsidiary	56.27	No
22.	Coromandel Technology Limited	Subsidiary	56.27	No
23.	Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Venture	22.51	No
24.	Algavista Greentech Private Limited	Joint Venture	50.00	No
25.	Sabero Organics Phillipines Asia Inc.	Associate	22.51	No

VI. CSR Details

22. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: Yes

(ii) Turnover (₹ in crores) : ₹ 2894.92

(iii) Net worth (₹ in crores): ₹ 2546.76

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

23. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct:

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes / No) (If Yes, then provide web- link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2022-23 Current Financial Year			FY 2021-22 Previous Financial Year		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investors (other than shareholders)	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders	Y	7	-	-	3	-	-
Employees and workers	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customers	Y	34	-	-	36	-	-
Value Chain Partners	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (please specify) Anonymous complaint received by ombudsman	Y	1	-	-	2	-	-

24. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues:

The Company identifies material issues including environmental and social ones and understand the relative importance of these issues to the business through periodical materiality assessments, and accordingly formulate specific action plans to address each material issue. The management of risk is embedded in the corporate strategies to marry organisational capability with market opportunities. What is material to business is a function of which stakeholders we serve, what is the shared value proposition for each of the stakeholders, what risks and opportunities does this present for the Company. Further, details of our materiality determination, risk and opportunity management can be found in the 'Risk Management Section' of the Report of the Board of Directors.

Sl. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1	Regulatory risk	Risk	▪ Sugar industry is cyclic in nature. Impact on business economics and profitability of integrated sugar industry since government policies control sugarcane, sugar availability & prices, power tariffs, molasses, ethanol production & sales ▪ Stoppage of production due to non-compliance with pollution control regulations, labor codes and laws	▪ Integrated Business Model consisting of distillery operations and green energy production through cogeneration using bagasse as fuel. ▪ Business resilience and continuity plan. ▪ Value added products from sugar and waste. ▪ Active engagement and discussions with government through membership in organizations like Indian Sugar Mill Association (ISMA) and the South Indian Sugar Mills Association (SISMA). ▪ Comprehensive e-compliance management system to monitor and review the changes in regulatory framework and to ensure compliance.	Negative
		Opportunity	▪ Government's favorable policies resulting in the economic value creation for the Company / industry viz. Ethanol blending in fuels, Bagasse based cogeneration as a source of renewable energy. • Increased capacity of distillery for contributing to government's ethanol blending programme to achieve 20% ethanol blending in fuel by 2025-26. • Grain-based distillery at Sankili • Enhancement of distillery capacity at Haliyal from 50 KLPD to 150 KLPD. Overall increase from 297 KLPD to 537 KLPD.		Positive

Sl. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
2	Climate change & raw material availability	Risk	▪ Adverse impact on agricultural produce due to climate change. ▪ Since 90% of raw material is sugarcane, climate change will significantly impact production and overall business economics due to limitations on sugarcane availability and the associated impacts like crop failure, low sugar recoveries, etc.	▪ Collaboration with government agencies for developing climate change resistant sugarcane varieties in the R&D. ▪ Sustainable sugarcane farming ▪ Farmers engagement through I-cane management system on farming practices & soil enhancement/ regeneration techniques. ▪ Digitized cane procurement ▪ Bonsucro certification for sustainable sourcing ▪ Entrepreneur development among farmers for mechanical harvesting, single seed program & bio-pest controls. ▪ Plan to grow millet as climate resistant crop and alternate crops (pulses/cereals) ▪ Availability & access to high yielding sugarcane seeds / saplings to farmers in the command area. ▪ 'Farmers Connect' app for awareness, skill development and feedback/grievance mechanism. ▪ Timely payment to farmers.	Negative

Sl. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
3	Information security/ Cyber security	Risk	▪ Non-availability of service or failure of multiple systems leading to disruption in business operations due to lack of adequate processes ▪ Cyber security ▪ Disaster recovery systems	▪ Information systems, backup and disaster recovery policies are in place and are periodically reviewed. ▪ Robust firewall and Security event Information management systems to monitor all types of security breaches and take corrective measures. ▪ Promoting user awareness on cyber security/ risks through periodic training and information exchange.	Negative
4	Product quality and safety & customer welfare	Risk	▪ Unintended health and safety risks arising out of low-quality products ▪ Increased awareness and health consciousness of sugar consumers. Sugar consumption may be considered as a health risk.	▪ Stringent quality system & processes are practiced and product recall mechanism is in place. ▪ Raw sugar, low GI sugars and Jaggery as an alternative to sugar. Collaboration with national and international partner to provide healthier replacement solutions for sugar.	Negative
		Opportunity	▪ Enhances market and demand for healthier products		Positive
5	Product design and lifecycle management	Opportunity	▪ Ability to address customer and societal demand for more sustainable products and services - New products like low GI sugar, ethanol production from syrup/ B-Heavy molasses.		Positive

Sl. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
6	Supply chain	Risk	▪ Unavailability of Harvesting Labour, Crop failure, Lower yield and recovery.	▪ Engagement with farmers on farming practices through I-Cane management system, Digitization of cane procurement procedure, Development of entrepreneurs for mechanical harvesting, Single seed program, Biopest controls.	Negative
		Opportunity	▪ Sustainably sourced raw material, higher yield and recovery, community development.		Positive
7	Employee health and safety	Risk	▪ Non adoption of adequate safety practices and procedures leading to accidents and injuries.	▪ Site based safety committee and risk management system in place such as safety training, permit to work, incident reporting and investigation, workplace inspection.	Negative
		Opportunity	▪ Adoption of good safety system and practices leading to high employee morale and motivation.		Positive
8	Water and waste water management	Risk	▪ Water demand & availability, impact on water resource.	▪ Compliance with Consent to Operate, Zero liquid discharge/ application of treated effluent on land, recycle of treated sugar condensates, distillery effluents as utility make up, "Rain water harvesting", CSR projects involving watershed management, projects for the community	Negative

Sl. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
9	Waste Management	Risk	▪ Environmental issues associated with hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal.	▪ Bagasse for cogeneration, molasses for production of ethanol / ENA, recycle of press mud and organic sludge as manure. Value added products from bagasse, press mud, use of boiler ash for brick making.	Negative
		Opportunity	▪ The byproducts and Waste generated during the course of manufacture of sugar provides immense opportunity for revenue generation as described above. Potash recovery from distillery residue and sale as branded product.		Positive
10	Increased ESG awareness among stakeholders	Opportunity	▪ Inclusion of sustainability, circularity and other ESG aspects in our operations through governance and policies. ▪ Mandatory and voluntary ESG disclosures to improve ESG rating. ▪ Effective resource management through monitoring of ESG targets resulting in better economic performance ▪ Availability of green funds/bonds for financing ESG projects for GHG emissions reduction and opportunities to contribute to India's net zero target. ▪ Embedding ESG practices in value chain	▪ ESG targets for reduction of environmental footprint & GHG emissions, adding value to social aspects and improving governance. ▪ Collaboration with value chain partners & funding agencies like International Finance Corporation (IFC) for projects related to irrigation water management ▪ Sustainable sourcing ▪ Competitive advantage	Positive
11	Sustainable practices	Opportunity	▪ Scaling up of climate smart agriculture through sustainable practices and promote AI based digital tech for crop monitoring facility. ▪ Setting up ESG targets for improving resource efficiency and reduction of GHG emissions.	▪ Resource optimization and water security ▪ Contribute to governments net zero commitment ▪ Financial value creation for farmers through carbon credits	Positive

Sl. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
12	Improving social capital value	Opportunity	▪ Enhancing community healthcare ▪ Improving education in rural villages ▪ Improving health and safety of employees ▪ Skill development for social capital	▪ CSR projects based on shared values and need assessment ▪ ISO 45001 certification to improve employee safety, reduce workplace hazard ▪ Promote diversity, equality and inclusion within the organization ▪ Talent management and employee retention	Positive

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

Disclosure Questions	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
Policy and management processes									
1. a. Whether your entity's policy / policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://www.eidparry.com/policies-codes/								
2. Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes / No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. Name of the national and international codes /certifications / labels / standards (e.g.Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g.SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	See note 1								
5. Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6. Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	The Company has set up specific goals and targets concerning Environment, Social and Governance and the performance against the targets are being monitored periodically.								

Note 1: (i) All our manufacturing units have obtained ISO 45001 certification in FY 2022-23. (ii) In order to address Social and Ethical Standards, four sugar factories and one nutraceutical unit of the Company have been qualified under the Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA). (iii) Nellikuppam facility is Bonsucro certified. (iv) Nutraceutical unit is certified for USP DIVP (Ingredient Verification Program) (v) Refinery unit in Nellikuppam is certified by cGMP and other pharmacopeia accreditation of Indian, European, United States of America, Japanese and British Pharmacopeias. (v) The other certifications include QMS ISO 9001:2018, ISO 14001: 2015 (4 units), Food Safety Systems Certification (FSSC 22000) (5 units). Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point – HACCP, Codex Commission Guidelines, ISO 22002-1: 2009.

Governance, leadership and oversight

7. Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)

   Sustainable practices and circularity are embedded in the operations of E.I.D. Parry resulting in efficient product recoveries & waste minimization. We take leadership in sustainable sourcing of sugarcane, through our efficient I-Cane management system and also collaborate with our value chain partners for sustainable farming, smart agriculture and regenerative soil practices. We are focusing on developing entrepreneur-based model to supply quality seeds, Agri-implants and biopest control agents. This year we have extended our water resource development project 'Project Nanneer' in the sugarcane command area to improve the irrigation water availability to farmers.

   Our ESG targets include reduction in GHG emissions through phasing out coal consumption, adopting energy efficient operations and installation of renewable energy to reduce dependence on grid electricity. We are working towards improving our water positive status by enhancing effluent recycle & rain water harvesting. At workplace we are committed to promote gender diversity, skill development and create a safer working environment. Our long-term targets are based on shared values and include sustainable packaging, intercropping of climate resistant crops and implementing large community water resource projects for the benefit of the farming community.

   We regularly conduct materiality assessment to identify the ESG risks and opportunities, based on which the business and ESG risks will be mitigated and opportunities will be used to create economic and social values.

8. Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).	S. Suresh (DIN:06999319) Managing Director 044-25306789 investorservices@parry.murugappa.com
9. Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	Yes, Managing Director

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board / Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually / Half yearly / Quarterly / Any other - please specify)								
	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
Performance against above policies and follow up action	Board									Quarterly								
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and rectification of any non-compliances	Board									Quarterly								

	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment/ evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes / No). If yes, provide name of the agency.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated:

Questions	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
The entity does not consider the principles material to its business (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)									
The entity does not have the financial or/ human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)									
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)									
Any other reason (please specify)									

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

PRINCIPLE 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable.

Essential Indicators

1. **Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the Principles during the financial year:**

Segment	Total Number of Training and awareness Programmes held	Topics/Principles Covered Under the Training and its Impact	% age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	1	BRSR Disclosure and ESG framework covering all the principles	100%
Key Managerial Personnel	1	BRSR Disclosure and ESG framework covering all the principles	100%
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	1	BRSR Disclosure, covering all the principles	100%
Workers	1	BRSR Disclosure, covering all the principles	100%

2. **Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format (Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity's website):**

	Monetary				
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Penalty/Fine	Nil				
Settlement	Nil				
Compounding fee	Nil				

	Non-Monetary			
	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes/No)
Imprisonment	Nil			
Punishment	Nil			

3. **Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.**

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions
Nil	Nil

4. **Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.**

Yes, Web-link where the policy is available : https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Anti-Corruption-and-Anti-Bribery-Policy.pdf

5. **Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:**

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Directors	Nil	Nil
KMPs	Nil	Nil
Employees	Nil	Nil
Workers	Nil	Nil

6. **Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:**

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)		FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	Nil	NA	Nil	NA

7. **Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.**

Not Applicable

Leadership Indicators#

1. **Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:**

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training	% age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
One	Awareness of ESG	Awareness on ESG for 20 Vendors- First Phase (17.21%)

2. **Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No) If Yes, provide details of the same.**

Yes. The Company has laid down a Code of Conduct for all Board Members and senior management of the Company. The Code of Conduct has necessary provisions to avoid / manage conflict of interests.

Further, the Directors and Senior management are required to disclose to the Board, on an annual basis, that they have not entered into any Financial / Commercial transaction with the Company where they may be deemed to have a personal interest that may have a potential conflict with the interest of the company at large.

PRINCIPLE 2: Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Essential Indicators

1. **Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D - Revenue Expenditure	579	542	Developing increased yield & climate resistance sugarcane varieties. Sustainable farming practices (drip irrigation, trash & mulch, biocontrol agents), regenerative farming practices and enhancement of farmer's income
R & D - Capital Expenditure	12	56	Improvement in ETP to enhance recycle and reuse of condensate and effluents. Achievement of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), energy efficient processes and reduction in coal consumption

2. a. **Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing?**

Our main raw material is sugarcane which is Agri based. We are the first sugar company in Asia to be awarded the Bonsucro International Certification for sustainable sugarcane production. Bonsucro certification is a multi-stakeholder led certification program which relies upon strict environmental and social requirements to protect the cane field and factory workers and promote sustainable farming practices. The sourcing practices for other raw materials are through risk analysis & control which includes financial, statutory and regulatory risks, energy dependency, environmental & social impacts.

b. **If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?**

The major input procured by the company is sugarcane, which constitutes around 90% of the total input cost. The sugarcane is sourced sustainably or through promoting sustainable practices.

3. **Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.**

Our main products are Sugar & other sugarcane-based sweetener solutions, Ethanol, Extra Neutral Alcohol & Nutraceuticals (Microalgae) which are consumable products. Ethanol is used for fuel blending. Therefore, there is no scope for recycling our products at the end of life.

Plastic waste: Plastic packaging waste is covered under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as per the requirements of Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2022. Through EPR approach, our company ensures safe disposal of pre-and post-consumer plastic packaging waste. In the FY 2022-23, the company recycled or safety disposed of 1080 tonnes of plastic packaging waste collected across multiple states as part of EPR mandate.

Raw material plastic & other packaging waste generated at the manufacturing units are recycled through authorized vendors.

E-waste: E-waste is recycled through authorized vendors.

Hazardous waste: Waste oil is handed over to agencies authorized by the State Pollution Control Board for reprocessing/ recycling.

Battery waste : Battery waste is recycled through buy- back approach where the waste batteries are returned to the suppliers.

4. **Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.**

Yes, as per the Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2022, we are registered at Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for EPR under Brand Owners (BOs) category for all our integrated sugar mills and nutraceutical manufacturing units. The collection, recycling and end of life disposal of the pre-consumer and post-consumer plastic packaging waste is done through an appointed producer responsibility organization/s (PRO).

Leadership Indicators

1. **Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?**

NIC Code	Name of Product/ Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective/ Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
We are exploring possibilities and collecting information on the availability of database to conduct Life Cycle Assessment of our products in the future.					

2. **If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along with action taken to mitigate the same.**

   Not Applicable

3. **Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).**

   Our Company practices circularity by recycling Bagasse (100%) for energy production & for manufacturing value-added products. 100% Molasses is used for production of Extra Neutral Alcohol and Ethanol. Treated sugar condensates & effluents are recycled for process and utility make up in operations minimizing the requirements of freshwater withdrawal.

4. **Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:**

   Our products fall under consumable category, therefore "end of life reclamation" is not applicable. For plastic packaging waste. We are implementing EPR and the details are below:

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Re- Used	Recycled through PRO	Safely Disposed	Re- Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastic packaging waste	-	1080 MT	-	-	Nil	-

5. **Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.**

Please see our response under Essential Indictor 4 and Leadership Indicator 4

PRINCIPLE 3 : Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

Essential Indicators

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	% of Employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D /A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Employees											
Male	1124	1124	100	1124	100	-	-	1124	100	-	-
Female	39	39	100	39	100	39	100	-	-	39	100
Total	1163	1163	100	1163	100	39	3.4	1124	96.6	39	3.4
Other than Permanent Employees											
Male	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D /A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent Workers											
Male	1062	356	33.52	1062	100	-	-	1062	100	-	-
Female	5	2	40	5	100	5	100	-	-	5	100
Total	1067	358	33.55	1067	100	5	0.5	1062	99.5	5	0.5
Other than Permanent Workers											
Male	1714	-	-	1714	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	268	-	-	268	100	268	100	-	-	268	100
Total	1982	-	-	1982	100	268	13.5	-	-	268	100

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year.

Benefits	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No.of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No.of employees covered as a % of total employees	No .of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100%	100%	Y	100%	100%	Y
Gratuity	100%	100%	Y	100%	100%	Y
ESI	0.09%	NA	Y	NA	NA	NA
Others - please specify*	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The Company also provides Superannuation benefits to employees as per company's policy.

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Yes, our establishments are accessible to the differently abled, and we are continuously working towards improving infrastructure for eliminating barriers to accessibility.

4. **Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.**

   Yes, Web-link where the policy is available: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Equal-Opportunity-Policy.pdf

5. **Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.**

Gender	Permanent employees / workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention rate
Male	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Female	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

6. **Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and worker? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.**

	Yes / No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent workers	The workers represent their grievances to the unions, where ever applicable and the unions in turn represents to the management.
Other than Permanent workers	Our non-permanent workers represent their grievances to the unit and Admin in charge.
Permanent employees	We have ombudsman, who addresses the permanent employees grievances.
Other than Permanent employees	Not Applicable

7. **Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognized by the listed entity:**

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B / A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees/ workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D/ C)
Total Permanent Employees	**1163**	**-**	**-**	**1018**	**-**	**-**
- Male	1124	-	-	984	-	-
- Female	39	-	-	34	-	-
Total Permanent Workers	**1067**	**954**	**89.41**	**1050**	**938**	**89.33**
- Male	1062	949	89.36	1045	933	89.28
- Female	5	5	100.00	5	5	100.00

8. **Details of training given to employees and workers*:**

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)					FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)				
	Total (A)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation	
		No.(B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Total Permanent Employees	1,447	712	49	478	33	1,640	403	25	1,204	73
- Male	962	508	53	403	42	1,532	387	25	1,131	74
- Female	485	204	42	75	15	108	16	15	73	68
Total Permanent Workers	1,210	447	37	405	33	2,016	540	27	1,457	72
- Male	829	385	46	348	42	1,979	526	27	1,450	73
- Female	381	62	16	57	15	37	14	38	7	19

* No. of training programmes

9. **Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and worker:**

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Total(A)	No.(B)	%(B/A)	Total(A)	No.(B)	%(B/A)
Employees						
Male	1124	1064	94.66	984	950	96.54
Female	39	36	92.30	34	30	88.24
Total	**1163**	**1100**	**94.58**	**1018**	**980**	**96.27**
Workers						
Male	1062	114	10.73	1045	115	11.00
Female	5	-	-	5	-	-
Total	**1067**	**114**	**10.68**	**1050**	**115**	**10.95**

10. **Health and safety management system:**

a. **Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/ No). If yes, the coverage such system?**

The Company has adopted Environment, Health and Safety policy across its sugar and nutraceutical manufacturing units. A safety Management system (ISO 45001) has been implemented at all the units.

b. **What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?**

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) is done for all routine processes, to identify and mitigate the hazards in the process.

Workplace inspection – Workplace inspections are conducted monthly, and the findings are bucketed under High, Medium & Low cadres and tracked for closure vide a benchmark tool action tracking system.

Permit to Work System – For all non-routine activities spot risks are assessed and work authorization is given by area owners.

Management of change – Changes done at the site are reviewed for risks vide a structured work process.

c. **Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)**

Yes. Safety committee is in place and safety concerns are raised formally through safety committee.

Yes, workers can raise concerns at their department-tiered accountability meetings or through the safety committee or through concern reporting digital tools directly or indirectly.

d. **Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical or healthcare services? (Yes/ No)**

Yes. Employees have an access to non-work-related illness services

11. **Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:**

Safety Incident / Number	Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.82	0.85
	Workers		
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	70	35
	Workers		
No. of fatalities	Employees	1	3
	Workers		
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	24	0
	Workers		

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place.

We recognize that safety and good health of our employees, workers, visitors, contract workers are of paramount importance for our business. Our Environment, Health and Safety policy conforms to National & International Standards and is implemented to eliminate incidents, minimise risk, responsibly manage environmental impacts and enable excellence in operations and business performance in a safer workplace. We ensure that manufacturing and allied process & activities are regularly assessed for risks that can be mitigated to prevent injuries and occupational hazards. As a condition of employment, all employees are required to comply with all safety and environmental related rules and regulations. Each employee understands that they are individually responsible for their own safety and the safety of those around them. Through safe work behavior of all employees, visitors, and contractors, we aim towards ensuring zero incidences and accidents. Awareness of a safer workplace is created and employee participation is encouraged to achieve our Safety goals and targets. Some of our initiatives are detailed below.

1. Safety Organization structure has been re-engineered and adequate Safety experts staffed at all factories covering all the shifts. Regional Safety resource has been introduced to have strong governance.
2. Digital Governance enabled for all units.
3. Daily TAM (Tiered Accountability Meeting) is conducted department-wise to bring synergy and safety talk is done ensuring employee engagement and speak up culture.
4. Capability building has been done vide Leading safety and Behavior-based safety training for 100 % of Management staff and non-management staff. Overall, 87,062 hours of safety training have been imparted to employees on various safety topics. 2218 workplace inspections have been done.
5. A central medical council has been set up and an Occupational Health expert connects with the individual site Doctors and Human resource department.
6. Infrastructure gaps have been identified vide an External agency on Fire safety and electrical safety and in-house expertise utilized to arrive at machine guarding and fall and gravity-related improvement areas. The execution of the gaps is tracked for closure.
7. ISO 45001 Management system has been put in place and several of our manufacturing sites have been recommended for certification during 2022-23.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working conditions	Nil			Nil		
Health & Safety	Nil			Nil		

14. Assessments for the year

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100% of sites assessed by TUV as part of pre-assessment of ISO 45001.
Working conditions	100% of sites assessed by TUV as part of pre-assessment of ISO 45001.

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

Root cause analysis is conducted and Corrective and Preventive Actions (CAPA) are implemented. The gaps encountered are closed in a particular timeline.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N).**

   Yes. The company covers all its employee under a term life insurance policy, where the sum insured is equivalent to 50 times of their gross monthly salary during the time of death.

2. **Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.**

   The company ensures that all the value chain partners are compliant with statutory requirements and all dues have been timely deducted and deposited by them. Necessary clauses are incorporated in the agreement with the value chain partners for ensuring compliance. We regularly update our records and maintain latest records/ certificates of statutory compliance.

3. **Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work- related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:**

	Total No.of affected employees / workers		No. of employees / workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	**FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)**	**FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)**	**FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)**
Employees	1	0	0	0
Workers	0	3	0	0

   Note: For one fatal accident which occurred during FY 2022-23, the Company has spent on medical treatment, transportation and also paid liberal monetary benefits apart from compensation as required under the Employee Compensation Act,1923.

4. **Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/ No)**

   Yes, the company provides continued employability for few critical resources after retirement or voluntary separation in a flexible term contract as retainers.

5. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

   We expect independent contractors, and our value chain partners to uphold the principles of our EHS policy and urge them to adopt similar policies within their own businesses.

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health and safety practices	1. The Company has sent a detailed questionnaire to the vendors for their assessment from ESG perspective. (100%) 2. New Vendors who are qualified as per assessment will be approved as vendors. 3. No Vendor will be on board without fulfilling basic requirement of health, safety & working condition.
Working Conditions	

6. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners:** Nil

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

We have mapped our internal and external stakeholders and consider farmers, shareholders / investors, employees, customers, suppliers / partners, regulatory authorities and communities surrounding our operations as key stakeholders. The identification is based on characteristics such as impact, influence, interest, legitimacy, urgency and diversity perspective. We continue our stakeholder engagement through various mechanisms such as consultations with local communities, training & demonstrations for marginal farmers, women entrepreneurship development, skill development, supplier / vendor meets, customer / employee satisfaction surveys, investor forums.

Through collaborations with AMM Foundation & other civil societies, we identify underprivileged and disadvantaged communities & vulnerable/ marginalized stakeholders around our manufacturing locations. We regularly engage with them through need assessment surveys.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes / No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice, Board, Website, Other)	Frequency of engagement (Annually / Half yearly / Quarterly / Others-please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Farmers	Yes	I-Cane management system, trainings & demonstrations, SMS, call centers, Farmer's Connect app and Crop Doctor app, community meetings, Cane collection/ purchase centers	Ongoing	▪ Mitigate climate risk associated with agricultural production. ▪ Sustainable sugarcane production & sourcing. ▪ Enhance farmers income, provide subsidies & small loans, improve accessibility to high yield cane seeds, fertilizers & bio control agents. ▪ Provide access to the latest farming techniques & smart agriculture. ▪ Provide soil quality assessment services & rejuvenation techniques. ▪ Guidance on irrigation water management, crop monitoring through AI, inter cropping with climate resistant crops.
Employees	No	Communication/talks/forum, town hall briefing, performance appraisals/review, employee satisfaction surveys, exit interviews, code of conduct & grievance redressal mechanism, union meetings, regular emails, newsletters, website, poster campaigns, house magazines, circulars, quarterly publication, wellness initiatives	Ongoing and need based	▪ Human resource development, ▪ Talent management and skill enhancement, ▪ Employee benefits & compensation, ▪ Employee retention, Training & awareness ▪ Enhance employee health & safety, ▪ Improve diversity, equality and inclusion at work place, ▪ Ensure adherence to Code of Conduct and company policies, ▪ Improve sustainable practices and ESG performance,

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes / No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice, Board, Website, Other)	Frequency of engagement (Annually / Half yearly / Quarterly / Others-please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Customers	No	Website, BRSR disclosure, distributor/retailer/ direct customer/ achievers' meets/ visits and customer plant visits, plant audits, key account management, feedback/ complaint management help desk, customer satisfaction surveys	Ongoing and need based	▪ Building trust in product quality and safety, product labelling, ▪ Provide accessibility to healthy sugar alternatives, ▪ Efficient aftersales service and customer feedback, ▪ Collaboration for sustainable sourcing, ▪ Provide information on ESG and sustainable operations
Suppliers	No	Prequalification, contract management, MOU/ frameworks, communication and partnership meet, supplier plant visits, trade association meet, vendor assessment questionnaires for ESG compliance, supplier audit programme, vendor meets, vendor evaluation	Ongoing	▪ Sustainable sourcing, ▪ Identify risks and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements ▪ Ensure ESG performance across the value chain ▪ Ensure raw material quality, timely delivery, ▪ Ensure governance (ethical behavior, transparency, social accountability), ▪ Safety checks and certifications, ▪ Collaboration and opportunities in ESG space
Communities and civil society	Yes (Part)	Need assessment surveys for marginal communities, partnership with local civil society, CSR projects roll-out, meetings (Community/ local authority), community visits, volunteerism, seminars/ conferences	Ongoing CSR projects and need based	▪ Integrated water resource management projects ▪ Projects related to providing education, livelihood, healthcare facilities ▪ Reduce impacts of climate change ▪ Provide disaster relief services ▪ Promote community development
Government and regulatory authority	No	Visits from regulators, submission of compliance reports, advocacy meetings with industrial associations and bodies, participation in local/ state/ National government seminars & conferences, media releases	Ongoing and need based	▪ Ensure regulatory compliance, update on changes in regulatory framework, ▪ Policy advocacy & membership with industry bodies

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable & Marginalized Group (Yes / No)	Channels of communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice, Board, Website, Other)	Frequency of engagement (Annually / Half yearly / Quarterly / Others-please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Investors and shareholders	No	Annual general meeting, shareholder meets, e-mail, stock exchange updates & media releases, investor/ analysts meet, annual report, BRSR, quarterly results, company website	Annually/ quarterly/ need based	▪ Disclosure of financial economic performance, ▪ Value creation and financial stability, ▪ Conduct risk management and improve business resilience, ▪ ESG performance disclosure, investments and funding opportunities, ▪ Growth prospects through robust governance

Leadership Indicators

1. **Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.**

   We conduct regular interactions with our key stakeholders i.e., farmers, investors, customers, suppliers, employees, industry associations & regulators. The consultation with the Board on key stakeholder concerns is largely facilitated by different organizational functions which are responsible for the respective stakeholders. This is facilitated through periodic Board reviews held at least once a quarter, during which the Board holds discussions with leads representing these functions. The Board, through the CSR Committee, inter alia, also reviews, monitors and provides strategic direction to the Company's CSR and sustainability practices towards fulfilling its Social objectives. The Company believes that an effective stakeholder engagement process is necessary for achieving inclusive growth.

2. **Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.**

   Yes. The Company undertakes consultation with key stakeholders as a part of materiality assessment for identifying, classifying and ranking environmental and social risks. The ESG goals and targets are decided based on the outcome of these consultations, Human Rights and CSR policies are regularly updated based on the consultation feedback.

   Based on consultation with farmers, we have extended our community water resource management project, "Project Nanneer Phase 2" in sugarcane command areas in Nellikuppam and Pugalur. The project involves pond/ river cleaning & rejuvenation and will increase the water availability for farming community by 350 million litres.

3. **Provide details of instances of engagement with and actions taken to address the concerns of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups.**

   Stakeholder engagement covers key issues driven by strategic objectives through various modes of engagements. Sugarcane farmer is the key stakeholder in our business. We engage with around 1,00,000+ farmers in 2,00,000 + acres command area through our I-cane management team. We continue to actively nurture our deep-rooted relationship with farmers, through strategic interventions and investments which has resulted in increased cane crushing capacities and enhanced production. Farmer entrepreneurs have been developed to produce direct transplantable sugarcane seedlings, bio agents for sugarcane pest control and also to render mechanization services to nurture rural business, livelihoods and economic development. For effective communication on sustainable and smart agriculture practices and as a part of grievances redressal mechanism we have created engagement platforms like mobile apps (Farmers Connect and Crop Doctor), call centers and cane purchase centers. Our engagement focus is based on shared values and has resulted in sustainable farming, enhanced our profits as well as contributed to farmer's prosperity.

   We closely work with our Murugappa group member non- profit organization AMM Foundation, to support & create opportunities for vulnerable / marginal stakeholder groups and strive towards a more equitable society. Our CSR activities comprising of mobile healthcare facilities, medical camps, desilting of farm ponds, providing education & skill development, drinking water supply, rural development project are outcomes of our consultation process.

PRINCIPLE 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Essential Indicators

1. **Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:**

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Total (A)	No. of employees/ workers covered (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	No. of employees/ workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Permanent	1163	279	24	NA	NA	NA
Other than permanent	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Employees	**1163**	**279**	**24**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Workers						
Permanent	1067	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Other than permanent	1982	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Total Workers	**3049**	**0**	**0**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

2. **Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:**

Category	Total (A)	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)				Total (D)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)			
		Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage			Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No.(B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Permanent										
Male	1124	0	0%	1124	100%	984	0	0%	984	100%
Female	39	0	0%	39	100%	34	0	0%	34	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers										
Permanent										
Male	1062	0	0%	1062	100%	1045	0	0%	1045	100%
Female	5	0	0%	5	100%	5	0	0%	5	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	1714	823	48%	981	57%	1896	909	48%	987	52%
Female	268	147	55%	121	45%	297	162	55%	135	45%

3. **Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:**

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration / salary / wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration / salary / wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)*	8	19,12,124	2	13,90,343
Key Managerial Personnel **	3	1,10,56,839	0	0
Employees other than BoD and KMP	1159	53,329	981	46,120
Workers	1067	24,721	1045	21,844

* Includes Sitting fees and Commission

** Includes MD, CFO and CS

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes, Details are mentioned in the Human Rights Policy.

web-link where the policy is available: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Human-Rights-Policy.pdf

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human right issues.

Yes, Details are mentioned in the Human Rights Policy.

web-link where the policy is available: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Human-Rights-Policy.pdf

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	1	0	-	1	0	-
Discrimination at workplace	0	0	-	0	0	-
Child Labour	0	0	-	0	0	-
Forced Labour / Involuntary Labour	0	0	-	0	0	-
Wages	0	0	-	0	0	-
Other human rights related issues	0	0	-	0	0	-

7. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

The Company is committed to a workplace free of harassment, including sexual harassment at the workplace, and has zero tolerance for such unacceptable conduct. The Company encourages reporting of any harassment concerns and is responsive to complaints about harassment or other unwelcome or offensive conduct. The Company has in place a policy on prevention of sexual harassment in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Policy). An Internal Complaint Committee is in place to redress the complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees are covered under this policy. Necessary disclosures in relation to the sexual harassment complaints received and redressal thereof are provided in Board's Report 2023. The Company has also a Whistleblower Policy to report genuine concerns and grievances. As part of Whistleblower Policy and POSH Policy, there is a provision on the protection of identity of the complainant to provide necessary safeguards against victimisation of employees. All such matters are dealt in strict confidence. Also as part of its Code of Conduct, the Company does not tolerate any form of retaliation against anyone reporting legitimate concerns.

8. Do human rights requirements form a part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes. The company has included appropriate provisions in all business agreements and contracts commencing from April 1, 2022.

9. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	100%
Forced / involuntary labour	
Sexual harassment	
Discrimination at workplace	
Wages	
Others - please specify	

10. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above.

There is no significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above, which entail any corrective actions.

Leadership Indicators

1. **Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.**

   During the year, there were no human rights grievances / complaints warranting modification / introduction of business process.

2. **Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due-diligence conducted:** Nil

3. **Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?**

   Our establishments are accessible to the differently abled, and we are continuously working towards improving infrastructure for eliminating barriers to accessibility.

4. **Details on assessment of value chain partners:**

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	100%
Discrimination at workplace	
Child Labour	
Forced Labour / Involuntary Labour	
Wages	
Others- please specify	

   Note: All vendors operating from the Company's premises have been assessed on the above risks / concerns. Further, declaration of adherence to above compliances is obtained from the value chain partners as part of their contract / purchase order.

5. **Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.**

   There were no significant risks /concerns arising from the assessment at Question 4 above, which entail, any corrective actions.

PRINCIPLE 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

Essential Indicators

1. **Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:** (in GJ)

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total electricity consumption from grid+ solar (A)	69840	72893
Total fuel consumption (B) [1]	16111372	12997198
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	Nil	Nil
Total energy consumption (A+B+C)	16181211	13070091
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumption/ turnover in rupees)	0.00056 GJ/ ₹	0.00052 GJ/ ₹

   Note 1: Includes bagasse fuel used in cogeneration plants for electricity generation. In addition to captive power consumption 274162 MW green power (986985 GJ) generated from cogeneration plants is exported to grids.

   Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

   No

2. **Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.**

   No

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Water withdrawal by source (in kilo litres)		
(i) Surface water	1568466	820301
(ii) Groundwater	525536	412837
(iii) Third party water	400	400
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others (Rainwater)	27996	20306
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilo litres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	2122398	1253844
Total volume of water consumption (in kilo litres)	1194843	753729
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	0.0413 L/ ₹	0.0302 L/ ₹

* Previous year financials have been re-arranged / re-grouped, wherever necessary.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

4. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Sivaganga & Sankili distilleries, nutraceuticals units at Oonaiyur and Saveriyarpuram have zero liquid effluent discharge facilities. Sivaganga distillery is the first distillery in India to install state of the art incineration boiler for spent wash treatment in the year 2009 ensuring zero liquid discharge. At present all distilleries except Nellikuppam have installed spent wash incineration boiler and steam/ energy is produced from spent wash and condensates are treated and recycled in the distillery. The potash rich incinerator ash is sold as branded fertilizer. Nellikuppam have installed bio methanation plant for spent wash treatment and biogas is utilized for energy production.

As a part of sustainable operations, out of 6 integrated sugar plants, 4 have installed sugar condensate polishing unit (CPU) consisting of biological treatment and ultrafiltration. Through CPU, the condensate is recycled in the manufacturing processes or for utility make up in cogeneration plants.

Effluent generated from sugar plants and cogeneration units are treated in effluent treatment plant (ETP) consisting of biological treatment followed by media filtration. Treated effluents and part of the treated unutilized condensates are used for irrigating our own R&D sugarcane fields or given to farmers for irrigating sugarcane fields. To meet the Consent to Operate conditions, and to ensure treated water quality at the discharge, at a few locations, we have installed online treated effluent monitoring systems and connected to the CPCB/ SPCB servers. There is no effluent discharge in surface water or any receiving water body from any of the manufacturing facility of the company.

5. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

At present the air emissions monitored are from cogeneration boilers and spent wash incineration boilers. The other emission sources include vents from distillery, CO2 purification plants and DG sets. Monitoring regime for all vents and stacks is set up and will be reported in FY 2022-2023.

Parameter	Please specify Unit	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
NOx	MT	334.7	294.85
SO2	MT	286.6	243.1
Particulate matter (PM)	MT	510.35	720.3
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)	-	-	-
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	-	-	-
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)	-	-	-

Monitoring of all the stacks have started from FY 2022-23 except for a few DG stacks

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

6. **Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:**

Parameter	Unit	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year) in GJ	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year) in GJ
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3, if available)	Metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	283796.50	262935.40
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3, if available)	Metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	12628.61	14146.1
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per rupee of Turnover		0.01 Kg CO_2 eq/ ₹	0.011 Kg CO_2 eq/ ₹

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

7. **Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If Yes, then provide details.**

The Company has undertaken several energy saving projects including improvement in cooling towers, installation of hydraulic systems replacing electrical systems (Bagalkot), installation of LED fixtures (Ramdurg), modification of multi effect evaporator (Sankili), New transformer installation (Sivaganga), replacement of burner chamber, heat exchanger in spray dryer (Oonaiyur). Sivaganga started using solar power since FY 2022-23. All these initiatives have resulted in reduction of around 2982.19 MT of CO_2 equivalent.

All the manufacturing units have set up short, medium and long-term targets to eliminate coal used in incineration boiler as an auxiliary fuel. Coal will be replaced with bagasse briquettes/ pellets.

8. **Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format:**

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste & other packaging waste Non EPR (A)	51.85	32.4
E-waste (B)	10.06	2.52
Bio-medical waste (C)	1.08	1.06
Construction and demolition waste (D)	10	0
Battery waste (E) (Note 1)	See Note	1.12
Radioactive waste (F)	Nil	Nil
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G) waste oil, scrap and ETP sludge (Nutra unit), spent resin	56.35	30.95
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e., by materials relevant to the sector) ETP sludge and press mud, yeast sludge, Canteen waste, Pond residue and process waste from Nutra plants, Cogen boiler ash	194094.03	141613.6
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G+ H)	**194223**	**141681.55**
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled (Note 2)	194144	141629.8
(ii) Re-used	13.30	14.15
(iii) Other recovery operations (to third party for recycle)	Nil	Nil
Total	**193157.3**	**141643.9**
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration (Note 2)	1.075	1.06
(ii) Landfilling (Note 2)	60.01	36.62
(iii) Other disposal operations (Note 2)	0	0
Total	**61.13**	**37.67**

In addition to above Battery waste includes 215 units in FY 2022-23 and 34 units in FY 2021-22

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.
No

9. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals iin your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

Since E.I.D. Parry is in food and nutraceutical sector, there are no toxic chemicals used in the process. Raw sugar, jaggery and other sugarcane-based sweeteners do not require sulphitation process eliminating the usage of Sulphur in the manufacturing process.

Our Company recognizes waste as a resource and has laid down comprehensive guidelines on waste management. All residues and by-products generated during the process of sugar & alcohol manufacturing are productively utilized as manure (press mud, ETP sludge, yeast sludge) or recycled to manufacture products of commercial value e.g. boiler ash from cogeneration plant is used in brick making and potash rich ash from spent wash incineration boiler is converted into a ready Potash rich fertilizer by using patented technology and marketed under brand name K-Ash.

Nutraceutical units organically grow, harvest and sale microalgae. The process is natural and no inorganic chemicals are involved. All the pond residues and sludges are reused as manure in agricultural fields. The salt residues from Nutraceutical unit are used in animal nutrition by developing a process in collaboration with Tamil Nadu University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (TANUVAS).

We are working on developing value-added products from excess bagasse and press mud. We are the first Company in the world to manufacture soilless medium from bagasse through a patented process. The quality growing media offers several benefits like 15% higher growth rate, reduction in soil borne diseases, 50% reduction in water application and 60% reduction in nutrient application.

The other value-added products includes bio compostable mulching sheet and polybags from bagasse, production of fine chemicals (cellulose, hemi cellulose and Furfural alcohol) from delignification of bagasse and sugarcane wax from press mud for pharma and agricultural use.

E-Waste is recycled through authorized vendors. Waste oil is sent to authorized vendors for recycling/ reprocessing as per Hazardous Waste Authorization issued by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB).

In FY 2022-23, 0.24% of waste generated is sent to landfill. We have set up short term target for zero waste disposal to landfill.

10. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

S. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval / clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
None of our manufacturing units are located in/ around ecologically sensitive areas			

11. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
Not Applicable					

12. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment Protection Act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format.

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
Our existing manufacturing units comply with the applicable environmental regulations and operate as per conditions mentioned in Consent to Operate issued by SPCB.				

Leadership Indicators

1. **Provide break-up of the total energy consumed (in Joules or multiples) from renewable and non-renewable sources, in the following format:**

(in GJ)

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	6004.06	1166.4
Total fuel consumption (B)	13358961.1	10293385.9
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	0	0
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	13364965.16	10294552.26
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	63835.80	71726.89
Total fuel consumption (E)	2752410.52	2703811.9
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	0	0
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	2816246.32	2775538.8

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency. No

2. **Provide the following details related to water discharged:**

(in kilo litres)

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment		
(i) To Surface water	Nil	Nil
- No treatment	Nil	Nil
- With treatment – please specify level of Treatment	Nil	Nil
(ii) To Groundwater	Nil	Nil
- No treatment	Nil	Nil
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	Nil	Nil
(iii) To Seawater	Nil	Nil
- No treatment	Nil	Nil
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	Nil	Nil
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of Treatment	308468	184527.1
(v) Others for our sugarcane fields		
- No treatment		
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	619087	315587.9
Total water discharged (in kilo litres)	927555	500115

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

3. **Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kiloliters):** Not Applicable

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency. No

4. **Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:**

Parameter	Unit	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3, if available)	Metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent	We are in the process of collecting/ generating baseline data related to Scope 3 GHG emissions and plan to calculate the emissions in the future.	
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover			
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity			

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No

5. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Not applicable as we do not operate in ecologically sensitive areas

6. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

The major initiatives undertaken in FY 2022-23 are highlighted below:

S. No	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web- link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
Water and Wastewater Management			
1.	Bagalkot: Enhancing efficiency of CPU by improving tertiary treatment	84900 m3 of additional treated condensate is recycled in sugar plant	Reduction in freshwater withdrawal
2.	Installation of CPU unit in Haliyal	As a part cane crushing capacity expansion, new CPU (KLD) is installed	No extra water withdrawal for capacity expansion (Sugar & distillery)
3.	Bagalkot: Reduction in steam consumption % per tonne of cane harvested	(31.5%) by improving flash recovery system and through process optimization.	Resource optimization and GHG scope 2 emission reduction
4.	Bagalkot: Reduction in power consumption	8% saving on power consumption by modifying cooling tower fills and optimizing cooling tower pump operation.	Resource optimization and GHG scope 2 emission reduction
5.	Sivaganga: Utilization of renewable energy source (MW in FY 2022-23)	Electricity grid consumption is replaced by 1278 MW of Solar power since October 2023	Reduction in scope 2 emissions
6.	Haliyal, Bagalkot, Sankili: Reduction in coal consumption	Modification of spent wash incineration boiler to reduce coal consumption from to tonnes	Reduction in scope 2 emissions
7.	Tree Plantation near all manufacturing site	Tree Plantation	CO2 sequestering
Employee Health and Safety			
8.	All manufacturing units: ISO 45001 certification	All manufacturing units have received certification	Safer work place, safe operations and practices
Water Resource Management			
9.	Oonaiyur (Nutraceutical): Cleaning of community farm ponds & ponds within facility	In collaboration with AMM Foundation and Siruthuli, (Civil society). 750 million liters of water will be available due to rejuvenation cleaning of 7 ponds in & around Oonaiyur facility	Ground water availability will improve due to recharge.

7. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.

Yes. EID Parry has a business continuity and disaster management plan to mitigate the business risks. The company is conducting materiality assessment to assess financial, environmental and social risks/ opportunities that can substantially impact business and stakeholders. As per the Sustainability Accounting and Standards Board (SASB) materiality matrix, issues from five aspects: environment, social capital, human capital, business model & innovation, leadership and governance are evaluated to showcase impact on two dimensions, business and the stakeholders. The ESG targets are set and operational checks and control, institutional setup and management review is in place to control, mitigate and reduce the materiality risks & impacts and enhance the business opportunities. Sustainable sourcing of sugarcane, manufacturing of low GI sugar & healthy sweetener options, increasing distillery capacity to meet Govt mandate of ethanol blending program, production of ethanol from B heavy molasses and sugar syrup, developing value-based products from bagasse (Grow Media, Compostable mulch films) and delignification of bagasse to produce fine/ specialty chemicals are some of the initiatives to ensure business continuity.

8. **Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.**

   90% of raw material is sugarcane, an agri based water intensive product. To conserve resources, we promote sustainable farming practices in sugarcane cultivation area and partly source Bonsucro certified sugarcane. These practices result in water conservation and regeneration of soil and also increase farmer's income. We are the first sugar company in Asia to be awarded the Bonsucro International Certification since FY 2014 - 2015 for sugarcane command area of Nellikuppam facility.

   We are among the first in India to introduce 'Smart Agriculture' or 'Precision Farming' the cloud based and internet of things (IoT) based solutions in command areas. Due to precision farming, need-based application of water, soil nutrients, and biopesticides is ensured resulting in water efficiencies, reduction in agrochemical and fertilizer usages and making timely interventions feasible.

   For restoring the organic balance in the soil and to enhance agricultural productivity, soil mapping and testing facilities are provided to farmers along with the guidance on soil health.

   Our ongoing efforts are on educating and supporting farmers to carry out in-situ trash conservation to improve the soil organic carbon and also ensuring the cane and trash are not burnt in the field.

   We have introduced autonomous farming with GPS enabled devices for yield mapping and timely harvesting and a novel soil monitoring system which includes soil moisture and plant growth sensors to help farmers to continuously monitor crop growth and soil health and take timely action when needed.

   Autonomous irrigation system based on crop demand, minimizing human intervention and enabling better yield and sucrose accumulation is implemented & promoted in command areas in Tamil Nadu.

   Single seed development program undertaken by cane department has resulted in saving one month of harvesting period. Correspondingly one month's water and fertilizer application are saved. The seed mortality is almost zero as the germinated seeds are planted.

   High yield & pest resistant cane varieties breeding through tissue culture takes place in Pugalur. These tissue culture seedlings are multiplied in R&D cane farms and distributed to farmers across command areas of sugar mills. Wider row plantation facilitates use of agri implants (machinery) and mechanical harvesting. Farmers can take inter crop.

   Our company has established cane purchase centers at various locations in Sankili units to overcome the challenges in cane supply from marginal farmers due to labour non-availability and cost of harvesting. These centers are established near the cane cultivation area to reduce the time, efforts and GHG emissions of cane transportation.

   We engage with farmers through field visits, technical trainings & demonstrations, meets, call centers and mobile based Apps. Our cane teams assist farmers in command area in sustainable cane farming practices through integrated cane management system (I-Cane).

   We have signed an agreement with International Finance Corporation (IFC) under South Asia Agribusiness Advisory Services Program to promote low- carbon based climate smart interventions & support digital and smart farm technologies amongst small holder farmers. 15000 farmers & 30 entrepreneurs will be benefitted due to this program.

9. **Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.**

   Our cane teams assist farmers in sustainable cane farming practices through integrated cane management system (I-Cane). The positive impact of these practices in terms of water savings and GHG emission reduction is documented.

   For suppliers other than farmers, we have developed an ESG based questionnaire and have initiated process to get feedback so that we can understand their ESG performance & environmental impacts of their operations.

PRINCIPLE 7: Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

Essential Indicators

1. a. **Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations.**

The Company is a member of various trade and chamber associations. The Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) and South Indian Sugar Mills Association (SISMA) are the prime bodies that represent the interests of the private sugar mills and is the interface between the industry and Government on policy matters relating to the sugar industry. The Company actively participates in the functioning of ISMA and SISMA in the matter of advancing the cause of the Industry and policy matter concerning the industry as well as vital issues concerning the industry.

Besides, the Company is also a member of CII (Confederation of Indian Industry) and associated with FICCI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and ASSOCHAM (Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India)

The Company through ISMA, SISMA and various other industry associations, participates in advocating matters for advancement of the industry's interest and public good. It supports various initiatives of the Government which include farmers welfare, environment, customer information and education.

b. **List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.**

S. No	Name of the trade and industry chambers /associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1	CII	Tamil Nadu
2	ISMA	National
3	SISMA	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
4	Hindustan Chambers of Commerce	Tamil Nadu

2. **Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti- competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.**

Name of the authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
	Not Applicable	

Leadership Indicators

1. **Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:**

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of Review by Board (Annually/ Half yearly/Quarterly/ Others-please specify)	Web Link, if available)
	The Company works with apex institutions in the Industry that are engaged in policy advocacy, like ISMA, SISMA and various other industry bodies and forums including regional Chambers of Commerce. The Company's engagement with the relevant authorities is guided by the values of commitment, integrity, transparency and taking into consideration interests of farmers and all other stakeholders.				

PRINCIPLE 8: Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

Essential Indicators

1. **Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.**

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date of notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Weblink
Not Applicable					

2. **Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:**

S.NO.	Name of Project for which R&R is ongoing	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amount paid to PAFs in the FY (in INR)
Not Applicable						

3. **Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.**

We conduct need assessment study of marginalized communities around our manufacturing sites and our CSR projects are based on the outcome of these assessments. Structured community engagements are conducted at a regular interval to identify the needs as well quantify the impacts of our CSR activities.

The Company has a process to receive and redress concerns/grievances received from the community. The unit level Human Resource Department and Cane Department interacts with the community on a variety of matters including health care, education, disaster relief, rural development, art and culture, receives the concerns (written/verbal) and works towards their redressal. In addition, the Company proactively engages with the community as a part of the development work. Throughout the year, a number of informal and formal sessions are conducted which help interactions with the community apart from program specific meetings to facilitate working together. Please also refer to the response given in Question No 2 (Principle 4).

Web-link where the policy is available: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Stakeholders-Grievance-Redressal-Policy.pdf

4. **Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:**

	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	21.51%	24%
Sourced directly from within the district and neighbouring districts	0.4%	1.1%

Leadership Indicators

1. **Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):**

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable	

2. **Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:**

S.No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount spent (In INR)
1	Tamil Nadu	Ramnad	₹ 5 Lakh

The Company has carried out an Education Support Project as detailed below at Ramnad, Aspirational District.

- Rural Children Library
  - Supported for establishment of Rural Children Libraries at 20 Villages
  - Each library would contain 50 books of different grades. Any child could find a book to read.
  - This initiative improves reading among the rural children.
- Summer Self Learning Kit
  - Provided self-learning workbooks on Maths, English and Tamil
  - These workbooks would enable rural kids to achieve basic skills & practice fundamental concepts in above mentioned subjects.
  - This initiative benefited 600 school going children at 20 villages.
- Teaching Aid for Rural Tutors
  - To enable the rural tutors to provide better educational support for the rural kids, teaching aids were provided to them.
  - A total number of 20 tutors volunteering at 20 villages, who play a vital role in enabling the rural compete with their urban counterparts.

3. (a) **Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized /vulnerable groups?** Yes

(b) **From which marginalized /vulnerable groups do you procure?**

Yes, done under Diversity and Inclusion. The Company procures sugarcane from all farmers including marginalized farmers who grow sugarcane in its command area. The Company is committed to collaborate with farmers for adopting sustainable farming practices and helps to build their adaptive capacity and resilience to emerging risks like climate change and water stress. It is also working towards raising awareness and work with farmers on yield, recovery, crop quality, safety and protection, as applicable, based upon requirement

(c) **What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?**

As advised, the company procures sugar cane from marginalized farmers in its command area. The Marginal farmers (with less than 3 acres) constitute 76% in Tamilnadu, 91% in Andhra Pradesh and 51% in Karnataka.

4. **Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:**

S.No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/Acquired(Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes/No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
Not Applicable				

5. **Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.**

S.No.	Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable			

6. **Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:**

CSR Project	Number of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
Haliyal Unit		
Provided Basic Healthcare support to villages through Project "Wellness on wheels" at Villages near Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	24197	100
Financial support to Balwadi school at Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	40	100
Reimbursed School Fees for farmer's Children at Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	585	100
Supported Primary Education at Villages Through CherYsh Trust at Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	150	100
Facilitated Hygiene Cleanliness projects for Local communities at villages near Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	500	100
Supported renovation of school building through CherYsh Trust at Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	150	100
Repaired Hanumanth Pond at Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	250	100
Restoration of Alloli Pond at Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	200	100
Support for cleaning of pond at nearby village in Haliyal, Dharwad District, Karnataka	200	100
Ramdurg Unit		
Organized medical camps for general public at Ramdurg, Belgaum District, Karnataka	400	100
Contributed LCD Projector, Furniture & Lab equipment to Government School at Ramdurg, Belgaum District, Karnataka	187	100
Contributed food material to less previleged who lost livelihood due to COVID at Ramdurg, Belgaum District, Karnataka	1000	100
Contributed High mast light to village authorities at Ramdurg, Belgaum District, Karnataka	300	300
Bagalkot Unit		
Organised medical camp for villagers at Nainegelli, Bagalkot District, Karnataka	350	100
Renovated and Repainted Classrooms at Government College at Nainegelli, Bagalkot District, Karnataka	200	90
Supported for Tree Plantation at Bagalkot District, Karnataka	100	100
Sankili Unit		
Provided Basic Healthcare Support to villages through Project "Wellness on wheels" at Villages near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	24200	100
Distribution of Note books & Stationery to Government High School near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	300	100
Reimbursement of School Fees for children of sugar cane farmers at Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	423	100
Construction of Community shed at Nagavali near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	1000	100
Supplied food material to nearby public affected due to COVID at villages near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	10	100
Contributed Luminous Inverter & 12V along with Battery for public usage at near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	200	100
Donated Solar Street light at villages near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	300	100
Constructed a RO Plant at a village, near Sankili, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	300	100

CSR Project	Number of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
Nellikuppam Unit		
Organised Medical camp for villagers at Evertpuram, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	350	100
Renovated Class Rooms at Government Middle School at Thiruvalluvar Nagar, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	55	100
Renovated Class Rooms at Govt Girls Higher Sec School at Nellikuppam, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	270	100
Contributed for Namakku Namme Thittam Programme for Renovation for Local Market Complex at Nellikuppam, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	1000	90
Constructed a Shed for public usage at at Nellikuppam, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	150	100
Construction of Community Shed at Nellikuppam, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	60	100
Supported Borewell Construction for Drinking Water supply at Eithanor, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	130	100
Supported Borewell Construction for Drinking Water supply at Melpathi , Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.	160	100
Donated RO system for OASIS school for differently abled at Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	215	100
Contributed 30W LED Street Lights with fitting to Eithanoor , Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	300	100
Renovated and cleaned public pond at Nellikuppam, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	150	100
Donated Tree Saplings through AMM Foundation at Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	9500	100
Pugalur Unit		
Organized Public General medical camp at Pugalur, Karur District, Tamil Nadu	300	100
Constructed restrooms at Government Middle School at Pugalur, Karur District, Tamil Nadu	200	100
Contributed Educational Materials to Schools through Aid India at Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu	300	100
Renovated Government Noon Meal Center at Pugalur, Karur District, Tamil Nadu	50	100
Planted Tree Saplings at Pugalur, Karur District, Tamil Nadu	450	100
Contributed for laying Paver Block at Pugalur, Karur District, Tamil Nadu	600	90
Supported repair and cleaning of Public Sewage system at Dindigal District, Tamil Nadu	200	100
Sivagangai Unit		
Contributed food materials for TB patients at Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu	18	100
Through "Kurungadugal Project" developed greenery at Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu	400	100
Renovated Community Shed at Udaikulam, Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu	150	100

CSR Project	Number of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
Oonaiyur Unit		
Provided RO Plant to Government Middle School, Vadakudipatti, Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	85	100
RO Drinking water for nearby villages at Oonaiyur, Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	200	100
Contributed Solar Street Lights at Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	200	100
Renovated Classrooms at Government Middle School at Oonaiyur , Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	150	100
Supported the construction of Borewell at Oonaiyur, Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	150	100
Contributed Tree Saplings for Bund Strengthening at village pond through AMM Foundation, at Oonaiyur, Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	900	100
Contributed Environment Friendly Jumbo Stove to less privileged households at Oonaiyur, Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu	82	100
Pudukottai Unit		
Supported Drinking Water Supply project at Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	250	100
Corporate Office		
Contribution to Sri Saraswathi Sisu Mandir School for Educational Support for students from less previleged background, at Chennai, Tamil Nadu	200	100
Contribution for Namakku Namme Thittam Programme at Chennai, Tamil Nadu	500	100

PRINCIPLE 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Essential Indicators

1. **Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.**

   On receipt of a complaint, it is acknowledged within 48 hours and thereafter handled by the respective unit and its teams systematically. An effective system of handling customer complaints exists within the Company. The team list outs the possibilities through Fish Bone or TPM model Why Why Root Cause Analysis, and a detailed Corrective and Preventive Actions (CAPA) report is prepared. As required, correction, CAPA are taken and implemented. These details of complaints are recorded on the SAP platform and circulated to internal stake holders. In parallel, these actions initiated are also communicated to the end Customers. During this financial year 2022-23, a total of 34 customer complaints from institutional, trade and retail customers were registered in the SAP system within the Company. All the complaints were resolved with appropriate corrections and counter measures / corrective / preventive actions based on the Root Cause Analysis/Why Why Analysis/Fish-bone analysis carried out at the respective units of the Company. Also, several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were proactively strengthened/ revised/developed for the required quality and food safety requirements across the units and deployed. These actions were also communicated within the Company for horizontal deployment. There are multiple channels to receive consumer complaints and feedback.

2. **Turnover of products and / services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:**

	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	NA
Safe and responsible usage	NA
Recycling and/or safe disposal	NA

Note: Products of the Company contain all the relevant information as required under applicable laws. The above parameters / requirements are not applicable to the Company's products.

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

Category	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)			FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	
Advertising						
Cyber-security						
Delivery of essential services						
Restrictive Trade Practices						
Unfair Trade Practices						
Other	34	NIL		36	NIL	

4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	Nil	Not Applicable
Forced recalls		

5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? (Yes/No) If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes, Web-link where the policy is available: https://www.eidparry.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Cyber-Security-Policy.pdf

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.

Nil. Please also refer to the response given in Question 1 (Principle 9)

Leadership Indicators

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

Channels/Platform	Link
Website	https://www.eidparry.com/products/sugar/sweetcare/ https://www.eidparry.com/products/jaggery/#healthy
E-commerce platforms	https://www.flipkart.com/parry-s-sweet-care-low-gi-sugar/p/itmcd86ec7c895b7?pid=SUGGFZF9HQA8VWQZ&lid=LSTSUGGFZF9HQA8VWQZFQP2M9 &marketplace=GROCERY&iid=en_gxWQkDu7-heWOkxGMOeN6mFBnSmvGFyB7KMdO5hnmWKpVJnvE-zkM5QOIlCDy4gAKAC2j8h-lXOrvOXL4zIfFw%3D%3D https://www.amazon.in/Parrys-Sugar-Amrit-Cane-Pouch/dp/B01K73XLAK/ref=sr_1_3_f3_wg_sspa?almBrandId=ctnow&crid=2WJO2GIJAOGQO&fpw=alm&keywords=sugar&qid=1688053520&s=nowstore&sprefix=sugar%2Cfresh%2C229&sr=1-3-spons&sp_csd=d2lkZ2V0TmFtZT1zcF9hdGY&psc=1 https://www.bigbasket.com/pd/40213544/parrys-sweet-care-low-gi-sugar-200-g/?nc=cl-prod-list&t_pos_sec=1&t_pos_item=5&t_s=Sweet+Care+-+Low+GI+Sugar https://blinkit.com/prn/parrys-superfine-sugar/prid/495432
Social Media	**Facebook account:** https://www.facebook.com/parryssugar **Instagram account:** https://www.instagram.com/parrysugar/

2. **Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.**

Sale of Sugar is not required to come with any statutory warning of safe and responsible usage as per the current regulations. However, the Company educates the consumers about the benefits, USPs and product superiority on the various platforms or through its TVCs or print ads or on digital and social media. Some of the initiatives are on detailed below.

E-com	For all e-com portals, the company provides details as required by the concerned e-com portals– the front panel, back panel and/or nutritional panel are listed separately along with images of the products, which are uploaded on e-com portals. (Few links have been shared above)
Digital (social media, Influencers & Youtube)	The Company use social media and digital media to educate customers through various marketing assets like posts, videos, TVCs etc. One can also visit the official handles of our brands. One may refer to the below links for some of them. https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=701220512017306&set=a.689425799863444 https://www.facebook.com/parryssugar/videos/984945809206061 https://www.instagram.com/p/Cq5g9sKJGCz/ https://www.instagram.com/p/CtZDxqNtVjp/

3. **Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.**

The Company so far have not faced this situation. There has been no disruption or discontinuation of our operation, which has significantly affected the Company's business. Even during the pandemic in last two years, manufacture of sugar being essential services, the Company carried out its operations without any disruption.

4. **Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole?** (Yes/No)

Yes. The Company displays as well as reviews the displayed information of all its products for correctness of information and safety guidance on the product label as may be required under the Food Safety and standards Act, 2006, Legal Metrology Act, 2011, Drugs and Cosmetics Act,1940, Fertiliser (Control) Order,1985, Sugar (Packing and Marking) Order, 1970 and other applicable laws and as may be applicable and relevant for its products. Over and above the mandatory requirements, the Company also subscribes to various customer information requirements. Product Information about the benefits to health, physical dimensions and/or compositions/ nutrient content are provided through the product labels/pack declaration and/or catalogues.

The Company carries out market research at regular intervals to study the brand health and understand various brand health parameters. Please also refer to the responses given in Question 1 (Principle 9).

5. **Provide the following information relating to data breaches:**

   a. **Number of instances of data breaches along-with impact** - Nil

   b. **Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers** - Not Applicable

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit 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 "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of carrying value of investment in subsidiaries and joint venture (Refer Note 5A and 5B to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements) As at March 31, 2023, the Company has equity investments of Rs. 68,689 lakhs in its subsidiaries and joint venture (after considering an impairment provision of Rs. 15,511 lakhs). The Company reviews the carrying value of these investments at each reporting period. Where considered necessary, the Company performs a detailed assessment as required under Ind AS 36 - Impairment of Assets. We considered the assessment of carrying value of investments as a key audit matter, considering its significance to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, and where applicable, the judgement involved in estimating future cash flows, particularly with respect to factors such as discount rates, cash flow projections and terminal growth rates.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Understood and performed procedures to assess the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls related to the annual evaluation on assessment of carrying value of investments. • Obtained the audited/ unaudited financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture and tested the Company's assessment regarding key financial indicators including net worth of those respective subsidiaries and joint venture with the carrying value of the investments made in those entities. • Assessing the impairment testing model and evaluating the independence, competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the management's expert. • In relation to subsidiaries and joint venture where future cash flow projections were prepared, evaluated the reasonableness of these projections by checking the mathematical accuracy, discussing with the management to understand the assumptions involved, and our knowledge and understanding of the current business conditions, comparison with the approved budgets.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	• Obtained the management's valuation calculations supported by an independent report of its expert. Evaluated, along with the auditors' experts, the key assumptions such as discount rate and growth rate used in the preparation of the cash flow projections. • Performing sensitivity tests on the Model for a range of certain assumptions, such as discount rate and terminal growth rate. • Read the subsidiaries and joint venture financial statements and auditors' report and discussed with the auditors of the subsidiary companies and joint venture in relation to the work performed by them on the subsidiary company and joint venture financial statements including any impairment evaluation carried out by them at the subsidiary level. • We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements. Based on the procedure performed, the management's assessment of carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture was reasonable.

Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report together with the annexure thereto, Report on Corporate Governance and Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report but does not include the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

   Our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

6. 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. In preparing the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

   - 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Ind AS 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 auditors' 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

14. 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), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A".**

    (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), 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 of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements - Refer Note 53 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements;

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2023 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 67 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 67 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Company, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

15. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 23213126BGXZY5907

Place: Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 14(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 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

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing 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 ICAI. 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.

4. 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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

6. A company's internal financial controls 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 controls 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; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. 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 controls 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

8. 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 March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 23213126BGXZY5907

Place: Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Investment Property.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Investment Property are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 2 and 3 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (INR Lakh)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Flat No. MA1/4A and MA1/4D situated at Garden Estate, Gurugram, Haryana	22	Director, Town, and Country Planning Haryana, State Government of Haryana	No	26 years	The Company is in the process of registering the said flats in its name. The Flats could not be registered due to a dispute of the Builder with the Haryana Government towards payment of development charges.

As referred to in Note 2 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, the Company had carried out Name change/Various mergers/amalgamations across various years. Pursuant to these actions, the Company holds certain immovable properties wherein the title of the property has been conveyed/transferred to the Company pursuant to such scheme of amalgamation/ arrangement and the management has represented that these are considered as valid title to the immovable property and no further actions are necessary.

Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans, guarantees, etc. are held in the name of the Company as per the Memorandum of Entry executed by the Company and confirmed by the banker as on the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use Assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on (or) are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed revised quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are not in agreement with the unaudited books of account as set out below:

<table>
<tr><th>Name of the Bank</th><th>Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned</th><th>Nature of Current Asset offered as Security</th><th>Quarter ended</th><th>Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement*</th><th>Amount as per books of accounts*</th><th>Difference</th><th>Reasons for difference</th></tr>
<tr><td>State Bank of India</td><td>55,000</td><td rowspan="4">Stocks and Receivables</td><td>June 30, 2022</td><td>47,186</td><td>40,139</td><td>7,047</td><td rowspan="4">Refer below</td></tr>
<tr><td>State Bank of India</td><td>55,000</td><td>September 30, 2022</td><td>30,033</td><td>25,198</td><td>4,835</td></tr>
<tr><td>State Bank of India</td><td>55,000</td><td>December 31, 2022</td><td>43,043</td><td>36,074</td><td>6,969</td></tr>
<tr><td>State Bank of India</td><td>55,000</td><td>March 31, 2023</td><td>86,302</td><td>73,818</td><td>12,484</td></tr>
</table>

* Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement and Amount as per books of accounts pertain to sugar stocks.

The Company has valued the sugar stock included in the stock statement submitted to the bank as per the method prescribed in the RBI Circular.

(Also refer Note 63 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements)

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in one company, one government bond, various mutual funds, stood guarantee to one subsidiary company, and granted advances in the nature of loans to other parties (advances to employees). The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such guarantee and advances in the nature of loans to subsidiary and other parties are as per the table given below:

	Guarantees	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
- Subsidiary	12,738	-
- Others	-	194
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case		
- Subsidiary	12,738	-
- Others	-	260

(Also refer Note 9, 51 and 53 to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements)

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, guarantees and advances in nature of loans, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made/guarantees provided/advances in the nature of loans granted are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of the loans/advances in nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, and the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest as applicable.

(d) In respect of the loans/advances in nature of loans, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans/advances in nature of loans which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

(f) The advances in nature of loans granted during the year, including to related parties had stipulated the scheduled repayment of principal and the same were not repayable on demand.

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance and professional tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, sales tax, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also, refer note 29 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2023 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

(Amount in INR lakhs)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	161	2005-06 to 2016-17	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal / Commissioner (Appeals)
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	1,022	1977-78, 2006-2017	Commissioner/ Commissioner (Appeals) / CESTAT/
Sales Tax Act of various states / Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Sales Tax	170	1981 - 2016	Deputy Commissioner/Joint Commissioner / Tribunal / Honorable High Court / Honorable Supreme Court
Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2001	Entry Tax	94	2003 - 2005	Honorable High Court
Goods and Services Tax	Goods and Services Tax	95	Pre GST period	Honorable High Court/ Deputy Commissioner
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax dues	4,886	2002 - 2019	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal / Commissioner (Appeals) / Honorable High Court
Electricity Act, 2003	Electricity tax dues	2,538	2004 - 2019	AP Electric Regulation Commission/ Appellate Tribunal for Electricity / Honorable Supreme Court
Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Rules, 1964	Water tariff dues	36	2017 - 2019	Honorable High Court
Indian Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1958	Stamp Duty	35	1999 - 2000	Collector of Stamps
Rajasthan Stamp Act, 1998	Stamp Duty	90	1994	Honorable High Court

*net of amount paid under protest

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also refer Note 18 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements)

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

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint venture.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint venture.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received a whistle-blower complaint during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has two CICs as part of the Group as detailed in Note 61 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 66 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. Matters specified in clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the CARO, 2020 does not apply to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 23213126BGXZY5907

Place: Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,17,942	1,15,915
(b) Right-of-use Assets	2A	4,615	5,210
(c) Capital work in progress	2	9,754	1,508
(d) Investment Property	3	3,088	3,108
(e) Other Intangible assets	4	114	155
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments			
a) Investments in subsidiaries	5A	67,994	81,230
b) Investments in joint venture	5B	695	2,970
c) Other Investments	6	30,496	27,687
(ii) Loans	8	20,000	20,000
(iii) Other financial assets	9	615	569
(g) Income tax assets (Net)	15	4,998	11,282
(h) Other non-current assets	10	4,726	3,716
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,65,037**	**2,73,350**
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	11	97,864	98,604
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	20,669	14,570
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	12	942	3,091
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	263	1,346
(iv) Other financial assets	9	1,005	1,715
(c) Other current assets	10	12,787	10,453
		1,33,530	**1,29,779**
Assets classified as held for sale	14	-	4,407
Total Current Assets		**1,33,530**	**1,34,186**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,98,567**	**4,07,536**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16	1,775	1,774
(b) Other equity	17	2,86,442	2,74,240
Total Equity		**2,88,217**	**2,76,014**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	11,086	7,940
(ii) Lease Liability	2A	3,267	3,110
(b) Long term provisions	23	766	721
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	44	15,638	16,293
(d) Other non-current liabilities	22	136	317
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**30,893**	**28,381**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	39,700	2,484
(ii) Lease Liability	2A	613	1,140
(iii) Trade payables	20		
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		558	154
b) total outstanding dues other than (iii)(a) above		27,530	33,865
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	6,278	56,386
(b) Short term provisions	23	1,123	1,001
(c) Other current liabilities	22	3,655	8,111
Total Current Liabilities		**79,457**	**1,03,141**
Total Liabilities		**1,10,350**	**1,31,522**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,98,567**	**4,07,536**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

S. No	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
I	Revenues from Operations	24	2,89,492	2,48,943
II	Other Income	25	25,803	28,279
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**3,15,295**	**2,77,222**
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed	26	1,83,100	1,73,682
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	27	6,412	2,831
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, by products, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	28	3,404	(2,853)
	Employee benefits expense	29	15,793	13,482
	Finance costs	30	3,603	4,609
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	13,505	12,011
	Other expenses	32	53,936	40,898
	Total Expenses (IV)		**2,79,753**	**2,44,660**
V	**Profit before tax and exceptional items (III-IV)**		**35,542**	**32,562**
VI	Exceptional items	33	(11,091)	(1,373)
VII	**Profit before tax (V+VI)**		**24,451**	**31,189**
VIII	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax	45	5,717	1,169
	(2) Deferred Tax	45	(948)	1,670
	Total Tax Expense		**4,769**	**2,839**
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		**19,682**	**28,350**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(136)	120
	b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		1,934	8,968
			1,798	**9,088**
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassfied to profit or loss		(293)	(2,105)
X	**Total other comprehensive income (i-ii)**		**1,505**	**6,983**
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income (IX+X)**		**21,187**	**35,333**
XII	Earnings Per Equity Share (Nominal value per share ₹ 1)			
	(a) Basic	48	11.09	16.00
	(b) Diluted	48	11.09	15.99

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023		For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net profit before tax		**24,451**		**31,189**
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	13,505		12,011	
Finance costs	3,603		4,609	
Impairment of Investments in Subsidiaries/Joint Venture	15,511		-	
Dividend income	(20,461)		(19,930)	
(Profit)/loss on sale of investment property and property, plant and equipment (net) (includes exceptional items)	(4,638)		1,454	
Net (gain)/loss arising on FVTPL Transaction	(470)		(96)	
Interest income (including government grant interest income)	(1,925)		(2,424)	
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	(122)		(355)	
Bad debts written off and provision for doubtful debts	559		1,221	
Rental income from investment property net of expense	(651)		(942)	
		4,911		**(4,452)**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**29,362**		**26,737**
Changes in operating assets & liabilities				
(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(6,377)		4,509	
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	740		(2,869)	
(Increase)/decrease in Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalents	-		1,527	
(Increase)/decrease in Other Assets	(3,243)		(1,685)	
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	714		12,563	
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payable	(5,809)		3,858	
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	(4,472)		4,357	
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	1,210		(25)	
Increase/(decrease) in Provision for employee benefits	368		(226)	
Increase/(decrease) in Cane Bills Due	(49,645)		(2,154)	
		(66,514)		**19,855**
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		**(37,152)**		**46,592**
Income tax (paid)/refund received (net)		497		(2,724)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**(36,655)**		**43,868**
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(23,933)		(16,566)	
Proceeds from sale of investment property and property, plant and equipment	9,471		1,425	
Purchase of investments	(875)		-	
Sale of investments and investment income	470		96	
Investments in Joint venture	-		(1,900)	
Intercorporate loan	-		800	
Intercorporate loan repaid by/(given to) subsidiary	-		20,000	
Operating lease rental received from investment property net of expenses	651		942	
Interest received	1,342		2,159	
Dividend income received	20,482		19,909	
Net cash from investing activities		**7,608**		**26,865**

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023		For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	369		785	
Proceeds from long term borrowings	7,433		2,243	
Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,136)		(12,136)	
Net increase/(decrease) in working capital borrowing	34,900		(35,270)	
Finance costs paid	(3,173)		(3,795)	
Lease rent payment under Ind AS 116 (refer note 2A)	(734)		(1,300)	
Dividends paid#	(9,761)		(19,507)	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		**26,898**		**(68,980)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(2,149)**		**1,753**
Reconciliation:				
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year		3,091		1,338
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year (refer note 12)		942		3,091
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,149)**		**1,753**

Non-cash financing and investing activities:				
Additions to right-of-use assets		79		228

includes amounts transferred to earmarked dividend accounts.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Standalone Statement of Changes In Equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus								Other reserves	
	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve on amalgamation	Securities premium reserve	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instruments through other compehensive income	Total
Balance at March 31, 2021	**1,771**	**4,288**	**688**	**6,576**	**5,718**	**88,681**	**505**	**1,36,836**	**14,346**	**2,59,409**
Movement during 2021-22										
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,350	-	28,350
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	6,893	6,983
Amount transferred within reserves	-	-	-	278	-	-	(278)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:										
Shares issued during the year	3	-	-	782	-	-	-	-	-	785
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,507)	-	(19,507)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,774**	**4,288**	**688**	**7,636**	**5,718**	**88,681**	**221**	**1,45,769**	**21,239**	**2,76,014**
Movement during 2022-23										
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,682	-	19,682
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102)	1,607	1,505
Amount transferred within reserves	-	-	-	111		-	(111)	-		-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:										
Shares issued during the year	1	-	-	368	-	-	-	-	-	369
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	-	-	408
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,761)		(9,761)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,775**	**4,288**	**688**	**8,115**	**5,718**	**88,681**	**518**	**1,55,588**	**22,846**	**2,88,217**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Corporate information

E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited (CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989) is a significant player in Sugar with interests in promising area of Nutraceuticals. The Company also has a significant presence in Farm Inputs business through it's subsidiary, Coromandel International Limited.

The Company has six sugar factories having a capacity to crush 40,300 Tonnes of Cane per day, generate 140 MW of power and five distilleries having a capacity of 417 KLPD. In the Nutraceuticals business, it holds a strong position in the growing wellness segment mainly catering to the world markets with its organic products.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under Sec 133 of the Companies Act, 2013[Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

a) The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2022:

Accounting for proceeds before intended use – amendments to Ind AS 16

Determining cost to fulfil a contract – amendments to Ind AS 37

Reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting – amendments to Ind AS 103

Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021) – amendments to Ind AS 101, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 41

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) The following are the new standards issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends the following accounting standards, effective April 01, 2023:

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – amendments to Ind AS 1

Definition of Accounting Estimates – amendments to Ind AS 8

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

1.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, defined benefit plan - plan assets measured at fair value, assets held for sale which is measured at lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell and share based payments as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value (or transaction price, as applicable) of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- **Level 1** inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- **Level 2** inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- **Level 3** inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

1.2 Revenue Recognition

i. Sale of goods (including scrap sales)

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the performance obligations are satisfied and the control of the product is transferred, being when the goods are delivered as per the relevant terms of the contract at which point in time the Company has a right to payment for the asset, customer has legal title of the asset, customer bears significant risk and rewards of ownership and the customer has accepted the asset or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Payment for the sale is made as per the credit terms in the agreements with the customers. The credit period is generally short term, thus there is no significant financing component.

Certain products of the Company carry a right of return. The Company based on accumulated experience estimates that the right of return and revenue is recognised only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The validity of this assumption and estimated amount of return are reassessed at each reporting period.

ii. Rendering of services

The performance obligation under service contracts are provision of handling service, business support service and other ancillary services set forth in the contracts. Revenue from rendering of services are recognised over a period of time by reference to the stage of completion as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.

Payment for the service rendered is made as per the credit terms in the agreements with the customers. The credit period is generally short term, thus there is no significant financing component.

iii. Dividend and interest income

a). Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

b). Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

iv. Insurance Claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

v. Export Incentives

Export incentives are treated as income in the year of export at the estimated realisable value.

vi. Commission

Commissions are accounted as per the terms of the contract and to the extent that the amounts recoverable can be measured reliably and reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

1.3 Leasing

Company as Lessee

From April 1, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on present value basis. Lease liability include the net present value of the following payments:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rates at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of purchase options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate the Company would have to pay to borrow fund necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Variable lease payments that are dependent on sales are

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recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the conditions that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentives received
- any initial direct costs and
- restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in statement of profit and loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets comprise small items.

Company as Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as expenses over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. The Company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting of assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

1.4 Functional and Presentation Currency and Foreign Currency Transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see note 1.20 below for hedging accounting policies); and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit and loss on repayment of the monetary items.

1.5 Borrowings & related costs

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

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.6 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

Government grant is recognised either as other operating income, or other income or adjusted against expenses depending upon the nature of the grant and the same is followed consistently.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

In respect of government loans at below-market rate of interest existing on the date of transition, the Company has availed the optional exemption under Ind AS 101 - First Time Adoption and has not recognised the corresponding benefit of the government loan at below-market interest rate as Government grant.

1.7 Employee Benefits

(a) Post employment benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement

The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

Past service cost is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Contributions paid/payable to defined contribution plans comprising of Superannuation (under a scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India) and Provident Funds for certain employees covered under the respective Schemes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss each year.

Gratuity for certain employees is covered under Schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and ICICI. The liability as at the Balance Sheet date is provided for based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year.

The Company makes contributions to Provident Fund Trusts for certain employees, at a specified percentage of the employee's salary. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of trust and the notified interest rates.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the

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termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

(b) Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

1.8 Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 50.

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 Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

1.9 Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.10 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

1.11 Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of the assets as per technical evaluation performed by the Company are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Buildings	1 - 60 years
Plant and equipment (Continuous Process)	1-18 years
Plant and equipment (General)	1-18 years
Vehicles	1- 8 years
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	1 - 10 years

Assets on leased premises are depreciated on the remaining period of lease or as per the useful life tabulated above whichever is less.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

1.12 Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirement for cost model. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management which are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Buildings	10-60 year

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An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

1.13 Intangible Assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

b. Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

c. Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

d. Useful lives of intangible assets

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management which are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Software & Licenses	1 to 10 years

1.14 Impairment losses

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries and joint venture) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, goodwill and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

1.15 Inventories

Inventories other than by products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories of by-products are valued at net realizable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases after deducting rebates and discounts. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

1.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.17 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

1.18 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

a. Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):the debt instruments carried at amortised cost include Deposits, Debtors, Loans and advances recoverable in cash.

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortized cost, refer Note 1.18e

The Company measures its investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries and joint ventures at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27.

Impairment on investment in subsidiaries/joint ventures are carried out in accordance with Ind AS 36.

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All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

b. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is included in the 'other income' line item.

c. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

The Company has elected to carry investment in equity instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income. On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments.

The Company has equity investments which are not held for trading. The Company has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for these investments (see note 6). Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 49.8.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in statement of profit and loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Company carries derivative contracts not designated in a hedge relationship at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL also includes assets held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

e. Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information on case to case basis.

f. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

g. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized in statement of profit and loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1.19 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

c.1. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL includes derivative liabilities. Non-derivative financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. There are no non-derivative financial liabilities carried at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 49.8.

c.2. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash

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payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c.3. Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109;
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

c.4. Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

c.5. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

1.20 Derivative financial instruments & Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in note 49.8

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income and are grouped under head of cash flow hedge reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, and is included in the 'Other income' line item. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains there until the forecast transaction occurs. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognized. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of profit and loss in the same period that the hedged item affects statement of profit and loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognized in the other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of profit and loss, and is included in Other income.

1.21 Offsetting financial instruments

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

1.22 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information. Cash and cash equivalents includes balances in current accounts, cash on hand, cheques, drafts on hand. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet

1.23 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key assumption concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as given below.

a. Fair value measurement and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes 3 and 49.8.

b. Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, there has been no significant change in life considered for the assets.

c. Impairment of Tangible Assets, Intangible Assets and Financial Assets

The recoverable amounts have been determined based on value in use calculations which uses cash flow projections or net realisable value. For further details, refer note 1.14, 1.18e, 5A and 43.

d. Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use the underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

1.24 Operating Cycle

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

1.25 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.26 Dividend

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

1.27 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects the Company's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage

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of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

1.28 Trade and Other Payables

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

1.29 Goodwill

Goodwill on business combination is included under non current assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of the business include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the business sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

1.30 Non current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement. An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.31 Segment Reporting

The Company is focused on the following business segments: Sugar, Co-generation, Distillery and Nutraceuticals. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along these business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments.

1.32 Exceptional Items

The Company considers factors including materiality, the nature and function of the items of income and expense in determining exceptional item and discloses the same in Note 33 to the financial statements.

1.33 Rounding off amounts

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

Note 2
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Freehold Land	4,710	4,184
Buildings	22,218	21,583
Plant and Equipment	89,014	88,781
Furniture and Fixtures	212	181
Office Equipment	979	933
Vehicles	809	253
	1,17,942	**1,15,915**
Capital Work-in-progress (CWIP)	9,754	1,508
	1,27,696	**1,17,423**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings (refer note 2 below)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total	CWIP
Gross carrying amount								
Balance at March 31, 2021	4,185	24,551	1,33,408	346	1,564	680	1,64,734	11,230
Additions	-	4,353	20,272	32	354	166	25,177	15,249
Disposals and Adjustments	(1)	(82)	(1,194)	(15)	(15)	(144)	(1,451)	-
Transfer to PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,971)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	9	223	1	4	6	243	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	**4,184**	**28,831**	**1,52,709**	**364**	**1,907**	**708**	**1,88,703**	**1,508**
Additions	526	2,109	11,497	66	354	745	15,297	22,656
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(11)	(1,276)	(4)	(19)	(194)	(1,504)	(275)
Transfer to PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,135)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	-	384	-	-	-	384	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**4,710**	**30,929**	**1,63,314**	**426**	**2,242**	**1,259**	**2,02,880**	**9,754**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings (refer note 2 below)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total	CWIP
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance at March 31, 2021	-	6,226	54,397	165	700	483	61,971	-
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(1)	(605)	(15)	(8)	(115)	(744)	-
Depreciation and impairment expense	-	1,014	9,980	33	280	83	11,390	-
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	9	156	-	2	4	171	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	**-**	**7,248**	**63,928**	**183**	**974**	**455**	**72,788**	**-**
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(1)	(782)	(4)	-	(158)	(945)	-
Depreciation expense	-	1,464	10,903	35	289	153	12,844	-
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	-	251	-	-	-	251	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**-**	**8,711**	**74,300**	**214**	**1,263**	**450**	**84,938**	**-**

Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**4,184**	**21,583**	**88,781**	**181**	**933**	**253**	**1,15,915**
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**4,710**	**22,218**	**89,014**	**212**	**979**	**809**	**1,17,942**

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Note:

1. Details of assets offered as security are provided in Note 18 and 19.
2. Includes Building on leasehold land: Cost: ₹ 924 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 915 Lakh) and Accumulated Depreciation: ₹ 451 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 403 Lakh).
3. Capital work in progress primarily represents Building, Plant and equipment related work.
4. Refer Note 52 for contractual commitments for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment.
5. Management considers each sugar factory to be a cash generating unit ('CGU') and has analysed if there is an indicator of impairment. Based on the assessment, there are no impairment indicators.
6. The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company, except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ Lakh)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Flat No. MA1/4A and MA1/4D situated at Garden Estate, Gurugram, Haryana	22	Director, Town, and Country Planning Haryana, State Government of Haryana	No	26 Years	The Company is in the process of registering the said flats in its name. The Flats could not be registered due to a dispute of the Builder with the Haryana Government towards payment of development charges

The Company had carried out Name change/various merger/amalgamations, etc across various years. Pursuant to these actions, the Company holds certain immovable properties wherein the title of the property has been conveyed/transferred to the Company pursuant to such scheme of amalgamation/arrangement and these are considered as valid title to the immovable property and no further actions such as name change/additional registrations are necessary.

Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans, guarantees, etc. are held in the name of the Company as per the Memorandum of Entry executed by the Company and confirmed by the banker as on the balance sheet date.

7. Ageing of the Capital Work-in-Progress are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	9,713	41	-	-	9,754
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	1,234	134	140	-	1,508
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

8. Completion schedule of capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress					
Other Projects	1,194	-	-	-	1,194
As at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress					
Other Projects	275	-	-	-	275

Note 2A - Leases

(i) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

Carrying Amount of Right-of-use Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Factory (including ancillary assets)*	4,353	4,911
Building	262	299
Total	**4,615**	**5,210**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Factory (including ancillary assets)*	Building
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at March 31, 2021	6,354	**134**
Additions	-	228
Balance at March 31, 2022	**6,354**	**362**
Additions	-	79
Disposals and Adjustments	(79)	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	**6,275**	**441**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Factory (including ancillary assets)*	Building
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at March 31, 2021	962	**7**
Depreciation expenses	481	56
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,443**	**63**
Depreciation expenses	479	116
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,922**	**179**

*The Company has taken the Ramdurg factory on lease including the building and plant and machinery thereon. The Company pays a consolidated rental and accordingly, the consolidated asset is presented. The useful life of the building and plant and machinery is beyond the lease period, hence the entire asset is depreciated over the lease period.

Carrying Amount of Lease Liability

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current	613	1,140
Non-Current	3,267	3,110
Total	**3,880**	**4,250**

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(ii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expenses (included in finance costs)*	364	411
Depreciation expenses (included in depreciation)#	595	537
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)^	143	134
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in other expenses)^	2	1
Total	**1,104**	**1,083**

*Refer Note 30 - Finance cost

#Refer Note 31 - Depreciation

^Refer Note 32 - Other expenses

(iii) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in leases of the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations.

Note 3 - Investment Property

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Completed investment properties	3,088	3,108
Total	**3,088**	**3,108**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of the year	3,252	3,493
Disposals	-	(241)
Balance at end of the year	**3,252**	**3,252**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the year	144	143
Disposals	-	(21)
Depreciation expense	20	22
Balance at end of the year	**164**	**144**

1. Includes Building on leasehold land: Cost: ₹ 612 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 612 Lakh) and Accumulated Depreciation: ₹ 110 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 96 Lakh).

   All of the Company's investment properties are held under freehold interests.

3.1 Fair value of the Company's investment properties

The following table gives details of the fair value of the Company's investment properties as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i. Land and Buildings in Tamilnadu	39,455	32,849

The fair value of the Company's investment properties as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by M/s. Value Assessors & Surveyors Private Limited, independent valuers not related to the Company. M/s. Value Assessors & Surveyors Private Limited are registered with the authority which governs the valuers in India, and they have appropriate qualifications and relevant experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations. Fair value was derived using the market comparable approach based on recent market/government guideline prices without any significant adjustments being made to the market observable data.

In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

For rental income earned and direct operating expenses incurred in connection with investment property refer note 25 and note 37.1 respectively.

Note 4 - Other Intangible assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Software and Licenses	114	155
Total	**114**	**155**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of the year	457	453
Additions	5	4
Disposals and Adjustments	(3)	-
Balance at end of the year	**459**	**457**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at beginning of the year	302	240
Amortisation expense	46	62
Disposals and Adjustments	(3)	-
Balance at end of the year	**345**	**302**

Carrying amount at end of the year	**114**	**155**

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Note 5A

Non-current Financial Assets:
Investments in Subsidiaries

₹ Lakh

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I.	**Quoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at Cost		
	16,54,55,580 (2022 - 16,54,55,580) shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up in Coromandel International Limited	11,198	11,198
	Total Quoted Investments	**11,198**	**11,198**
	Market Value of quoted investments	**14,54,768**	**13,22,983**
II.	**Unquoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at Cost		
	15,00,000 (2022 - 15,00,000) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Parrys Sugar Limited	150	150
	50,00,000 (2022 - 50,00,000) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	500	500
	1,027 (2022 - 1,027) shares of $ 10 each fully paid up in US Nutraceuticals Inc. (refer note 5.2)	8,179	8,179
	34,55,92,105 (2022 - 34,55,92,105) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	58,371	58,371
	6,838 (2022 - 6,838) equity shares each fully paid up in Alimtec S.A.	2,640	2,640
	9,500 (2022 - 9,500) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Parry Agrochem Exports Limited	*	*
	18,00,150 (2022 - 18,00,150) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Parrys Investments Limited	192	192
	Sub-total	**70,032**	**70,032**
	Less: Impairment in value of Investments		
	Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (refer note 5.2)	(10,596)	-
	Alimtec S.A. (refer note 5.2)	(2,640)	-
	Sub-total	(13,236)	-
	Total Unquoted Investments	**56,796**	**70,032**
	Total Non-Current Investments	**67,994**	**81,230**

Note 5B

Non-current Financial Assets:
Investments in Joint Ventures

₹ Lakh

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I.	**Unquoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at Cost		
	2,97,00,000 (2022 - 2,97,00,000) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Algavista Greentech Private Limited	2,970	2,970
	Less: Impairment (refer note 5.2)	(2,275)	-
	Total Unquoted Investments	**695**	**2,970**
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		15,511	-

* less than ₹ 1 Lakh

5.1 The details of subsidiaries are given in the Note 51 - Related Party.

5.2 The carrying value of investments is less than the net worth of the subsidiaries/joint venture which is an indicator of potential impairment. The Company has performed a detailed impairment assessment and based on the assessment performed, an impairment of ₹ 15,511 Lakh was recognised during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil). Refer note 43 for further information.

Note 6 - Other Investments

₹ Lakh

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I.	**Quoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI		
	82,440 (2022 - 82,440) shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up in State Bank of India	431	407
	1,965 (2022 - 1,965) shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid up in Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	15	14
	42,938 (2022 - 42,938) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Coromandel Engineering Company Limited	12	16
	2,000 (2022 - 2,000) shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up in Carborundum Universal Limited	20	16
	(b) Other Investments at Amortised Cost		
	500 (2022 - Nil) units of ₹10,000 each in National Highway Authority of India Bond	50	-
	Total and aggregate market value of quoted investments	**528**	**453**
II.	**Unquoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI		
	100 (2022 - 100) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited	*	*
	23,600 (2022 - 23,600) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Kartik Investments Trust Limited	33	32
	18,270 (2022 - 18,270) shares of ₹1 00 each fully paid up in Murugappa Management Services Private Limited (formerly known as Murugappa Management Services Limited)	90	74
	125 (2022 - 125) shares of 25 pence each fully paid up in Hawker Siddley Group Limited	*	*
	266 (2022 - 266) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Chennai Wellingdon Corporate Foundation	*	*
	12,74,400 (2022 - 12,74,400) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Indian Potash Limited	28,965	27,074
	1,00,000 (2022 - 1,00,000) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Bio Tech Consortium (India) Limited	55	54
	7,74,653 (2022 - Nil) preferred shares of NIS 0.01 each fully paid up in DouxMatok Limited	825	-
	2 (2022 - 2) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in Murugappa Morgan Thermal Ceramics Limited	*	*
	Total Unquoted Investments	**29,968**	**27,234**
	Total Other Investments	**30,496**	**27,687**
	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
	Current	-	-
	Non-current	**30,496**	**27,687**

* less than ₹ 1 Lakh

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note 7 - Trade Receivables

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good*	20,669	14,570
Doubtful	4,368	5,037
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	(4,368)	(5,037)
Total	**20,669**	**14,570**
Current	**20,669**	**14,570**
Non-current	**-**	**-**

* Debts due by private companies in which the Company's directors are directors is ₹ 11 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 24 Lakh)

The trade receivables of the Company do not contain a significant financing component (also refer note 49.5) and accordingly, the Company has adopted the simplified approach under Ind AS 109 for recognition of impairment losses on trade receivables. Consequently, the disclosure of trade receivables into "Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk" and "Trade receivables which are credit impaired" has not been given since it is not relevant to the Company.

The Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records before accepting any customer. The Company's exposure is continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Refer Note No 51.2 for receivable from related parties.

The ageing of above trade receivable balance is as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023								
(i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	16,766	3,790	49	62	2	-	20,669
(ii) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed - Doubtful	-	11	-	20	390	588	2,115	3,124
(iv) Disputed - Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,239	1,244
As at March 31, 2022								
(i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	8,273	5,443	87	34	238	48	14,123
(ii) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	447
(iii) Undisputed - Doubtful	-	20	247	165	592	687	1,821	3,532
(iv) Disputed - Doubtful	-	-	2	-	5	-	1,498	1,505

Of the trade receivables balance, customer balances which represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivable are given below.

₹ Lakh

Customer	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Mondelez India Foods Private Limited	3,991	845
Performance Products and Services	2,724	648
US Nutraceuticals Inc.	2,022	1,308
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1,842	976
KALS Distilleries Private Limited	1,632	964
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	1,469	1,322
Hubli Electricity Supply Company Limited	1,220	1,288
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	702	1,138
Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited	660	824
AP TRANCO	503	758
Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Limited	90	1,130

Note 8 - Loans

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured		
i) Inter corporate loans (refer note 51.2. - for related party information)	20,000	20,000
	20,000	**20,000**

Note: There are no loans or advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs or related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Current	-	-
Non-current	**20,000**	**20,000**

Note 9 - Other Financial Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At Amortised Cost				
(a) Security Deposits	573	548	50	68
(b) Interest receivable*	-	-	640	558
(c) Dividend from Subsidiary	-	-	-	21
(d) Insurance claims	-	-	157	217
(e) Advance recoverable in cash:				
(i) Unsecured and Considered Good	42	21	130	197
(ii) Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	266
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-	-	(266)
(f) Government subsidy receivable	-	-	-	41
(g) Other receivable	-	-	-	62
At Fair Value				
(a) Fair value of Foreign exchange Forwards	-	-	28	551
Total	**615**	**569**	**1,005**	**1,715**

*Includes interest subsidy receivable of ₹ 523 Lakh (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 447 Lakh)

Note 10 - Other Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Security Deposit	162	292	-	-
(b) Capital Advances	2,105	1,794	-	-
(c) Balance with Government authorities	1,143	376	5,653	4,628
(d) Advance recoverable in kind or for value to be received*				
(i) Unsecured and Considered Good	1,316	1,254	7,134	5,825
(ii) Considered Doubtful	2,303	2,189	-	-
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	(2,303)	(2,189)	-	-
Total	**4,726**	**3,716**	**12,787**	**10,453**

* Represents majorly advances paid to sugarcane farmers, harvesters and transporters and includes prepaid expenses.

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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Note 11 - Inventories

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
(a) Raw materials	3,673	1,870
(b) Work-in-progress	6,927	9,761
(c) Finished goods	74,178	76,972
(d) Stock-in-trade (goods acquired for trading)	2,271	-
(e) Stores and spares	4,468	3,607
(f) By products	6,347	6,394
Total	**97,864**	**98,604**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was ₹ 1,92,916 Lakh (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 1,73,660 Lakh).

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes ₹ 446 Lakh (2021-22 - ₹ 191 Lakh) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value.

Inventories includes ₹ 4,935 Lakh (2021-22 - ₹ 9,675 Lakh) carried at net realisable value.

Finished goods includes goods in transit to the extent of ₹ 502 Lakh (2021-22 - ₹ 267 Lakh).

The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1.15.

Note 12 - Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, cheques and drafts on hand. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current account	941	3,090
(b) Cash on hand	1	1
Total	**942**	**3,091**

Note 13 - Other bank balances

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks in earmarked accounts		
- In Unpaid Dividend account	262	1,345
- In Margin Money accounts towards Bank Guarantee	1	1
Total	**263**	**1346**

Note 14 - Assets classified as held for sale

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Asset associated with Puducherry factory held for sale (refer note a)	-	979
(ii) Asset associated with Pettavaithalai factory held for sale (refer note b)	-	3,428
Total	**-**	**4,407**

a. The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on February 01, 2019 have approved the sale of property, plant and equipment of the Puducherry factory of the Company in next 12 months. Consequently, the Company has sold the Land of Puducherry factory and the profit of ₹ 1,972 Lakh on disposal has been disclosed as an exceptional item (refer note 33).

b. The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on December 31, 2020 have approved the sale of property, plant and equipment of the Pettavaithalai factory of the Company in next 12 months. Consequently, the Company has sold the Plant and Machinery of Pettavaithalai factory and the profit of ₹ 2,448 Lakh on disposal has been disclosed as an exceptional item (refer note 33).

Note 15 - Income tax assets (Net)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tax refund receivable	4,998	11,282
Total	**4,998**	**11,282**

Note 16 - Equity Share Capital

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
AUTHORISED:		
Equity Shares:		
2,34,40,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each (2022 - 2,34,40,00,000)	23,440	23,440
Preference Shares:		
2,03,10,000 Reedemable Preference shares of ₹ 100 each (2022 - 2,03,10,000)	20,310	20,310
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
17,75,17,591 Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each (2022 - 17,73,86,525)	1,775	1,774
Total	**1,775**	**1,774**

16.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	No of Shares	₹ Lakh	No of Shares	₹ Lakh
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the period	17,73,86,525	1,774	17,71,02,391	1,771
Allotment of shares on exercise of Employee Stock Option (refer note 50)	1,31,066	1	2,84,134	3
At the end of the period	**17,75,17,591**	**1,775**	**17,73,86,525**	**1,774**

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

16.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Shareholder	No of shares held as at			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Ambadi Investments Limited	6,80,58,444	38.34	6,80,58,444	38.37

16.3 Terms attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Repayment of capital on liquidation will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Share options granted under the Company's employee share option plan carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights.

16.4 Details of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

During the year 2017-18, 10,74,861 equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up were allotted to shareholders of Parrys Sugar Industries Limited (PSIL) other than the Company in the proportion of 2 equity shares of ₹ 1 each in the Company for every 13 equity shares of ₹ 10 each held in the PSIL pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement between PSIL and the Company.

16.5 Dividend

The company declared interim dividend of ₹ 5.5 per share on November 11, 2022 (total dividend ₹ 9,761 Lakh) and second interim dividend of ₹ 4 per share on April 10, 2023 (total dividend ₹ 7,101 Lakh) which were paid in December 2022 and May 2023 to the holders of fully paid equity shares.

16.6 Refer note 50 for the shares reserved for issue under Employee stock option plans.

16.7 Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

S. No	Promoter Name	No of shares held as at				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
1	Ambadi Investments Limited	6,80,58,444	38.34	6,80,58,444	38.37	(0.03)
2	Ambadi Enterprises Limited	40,30,000	2.27	40,30,000	2.27	-
3	Shambho Trust (M V Subbiah, S Vellayan And Kanika Subbiah hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	5,85,482	0.34	6,94,934	0.39	(0.05)
4	Arun Alagappan	4,08,820	0.23	4,08,820	0.23	-
5	Valli Arunachalam	3,71,055	0.21	3,71,055	0.21	-
6	Vellachi Murugappan	3,70,965	0.21	3,70,965	0.21	-
7	Arun Venkatachalam	3,48,540	0.20	3,48,540	0.20	-
8	A Vellayan	3,44,540	0.19	3,44,540	0.19	-
9	A A Alagammai (A A Alagammai & Lakshmi Ramaswamy hold shares on behalf of The Lakshmi Ramaswamy Family Trust)	3,23,700	0.18	3,23,700	0.18	-
10	A Venkatachalam	3,20,220	0.18	3,20,220	0.18	-
11	M A M Arunachalam	3,16,000	0.18	3,16,000	0.18	-
12	M V Ar Meenakshi	2,75,920	0.16	2,75,920	0.16	-
13	A M Meyyammai	2,37,520	0.13	2,37,520	0.13	-
14	V Narayanan	2,35,610	0.13	2,35,610	0.13	-
15	V Arunachalam	2,20,320	0.12	2,20,320	0.12	-
16	M.A. Alagappan	2,10,000	0.12	2,10,000	0.12	-

S. No	Promoter Name	No of shares held as at				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
17	Meyyammai Venkatachalam	2,04,420	0.12	2,04,420	0.12	-
18	M M Murugappan (M M Murugappan & Meenakshi Murugappan hold shares on behalf of M M Veerappan Family Trust)	2,00,610	0.11	2,00,610	0.11	-
19	M M Murugappan (M M Murugappan & M M Muthiah hold shares on behalf of M M Muthiah Family Trust)	1,92,610	0.11	1,92,610	0.11	-
20	Saraswathi Trust (M V Subbiah, S Vellayan And M V Seetha Subbiah hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,52,898	0.09	1,52,898	0.09	-
21	Sigapi Arunachalam	1,75,950	0.10	1,75,950	0.10	-
22	M A Alagappan Holdings Private Limited	1,70,500	0.10	1,70,500	0.10	-
23	M A Murugappan Holdings LLP (Formerly M A Murugappan Holdings Private Limited)	1,70,500	0.10	1,70,500	0.10	-
24	Meenakshi Murugappan Fly Trust (M M Murugappan & Meenakshi Murugappan hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,50,000	0.08	1,50,000	0.08	-
25	M M Venkatachalam (M M Venkatachalam & M V Muthiah hold shares on behalf of M V Muthiah Family Trust)	1,33,928	0.08	1,33,928	0.08	-
26	M M Venkatachalam (M M Venkatachalam & M V Subramanian hold shares on behalf of M V Subramanian Family Trust)	1,33,928	0.08	1,33,928	0.08	-
27	Lakshmi Venkatachalam Fly Trust (M M Venkatachalam & Lakshmi Venkatachalam hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,32,817	0.07	1,32,817	0.07	-
28	M M Venkatachalam Fly Trust (M M Venkatachalam & Lakshmi Venkatachalam hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,32,817	0.07	1,32,817	0.07	-
29	Ar Lakshmi Achi Trust	95,430	0.05	95,430	0.05	-
30	Valli Annamalai	53,000	0.03	53,000	0.03	-
31	M A M Arunachalam (MAM Arunachalam & Sigappi Arunachalam hold shares on behalf of Arun Murugappan Children's Trust)	42,000	0.02	42,000	0.02	-
32	Arun Alagappan (Arun Alagappan & AA Alagammai hold shares on behalf of MA Alagappan Grand Children Trust)	42,000	0.02	42,000	0.02	-
33	M M Murugappan	27,670	0.02	27,670	0.02	-
34	M M Murugappan Fly Trust (M M Murugappan & Meenakshi Murugappan hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	25,000	0.01	25,000	0.01	-
35	Lalitha Vellayan	22,210	0.01	22,210	0.01	-
36	M M Murugappan HUF (Karta - M M Murugappan)	20,000	0.01	20,000	0.01	-
37	Umayal.R	17,250	0.01	17,250	0.01	-
38	Murugappa & Sons (M.V. Subbiah, M A Alagappan & M M Murugappan hold shares on behalf of the Firm)	17,010	0.01	17,010	0.01	-
39	Pranav Alagappan	15,950	0.01	15,950	0.01	-
40	A M M Vellayan Sons Private Limited	15,500	0.01	15,500	0.01	-

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

S. No	Promoter Name	No of shares held as at				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
41	Kadamane Estates Company (shares held by M.A.Alagappan in the capacity of Partner in the Firm)	13,640	0.01	13,640	0.01	-
42	Valliammai Murugappan	12,100	0.01	12,100	0.01	-
43	Solachi Ramanathan	11,100	0.01	11,100	0.01	-
44	Dhruv M Arunachalam	11,000	0.01	11,000	0.01	-
45	M V Murugappan HUF (Karta - Valli Arunachalam)	6,200	0.00	6,200	0.00	-
46	M V Subbiah (in the capacity of Karta in HUF)	6,000	0.00	6,000	0.00	-
47	Lakshmi Chocka Lingam	3,200	0.00	3,200	0.00	-
48	V Vasantha	2,850	0.00	2,850	0.00	-
49	A V Nagalakshmi	2,796	0.00	2,796	0.00	-
50	A.Keertika Unnamalai	2,000	0.00	2,000	0.00	-
51	Uma Ramanathan	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00	-
52	Carborundum Universal Limited	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00	-
53	Sigapi Arunachalam (MAM Arunachalam & AM Meyyammai hold shares on behalf of Murugappan Arunachalam Children Trust)	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00	-
54	M.M.Muthiah Sons Private Limited	280	0.00	280	0.00	-
	Total	**7,90,75,300**	**44.55**	**7,91,84,752**	**44.63**	**(0.08)**

Note 17 - Other equity

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital redemption reserve	4,288	4,288
Capital reserve on amalgamation	688	688
Securities premium reserve	8,115	7,636
Capital reserve (as per Scheme of Arrangement of Demerger)	5,718	5,718
General reserve	88,681	88,681
Share options outstanding reserve	518	221
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	22,846	21,239
Retained Earnings	1,55,588	1,45,769
Total	**2,86,442**	**2,74,240**

RESERVES AND SURPLUS:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Capital Redemption Reserve	**4,288**	**4,288**
The capital redemption reserve is created out of the statutory requirement to create such reserve on buyback of shares. These are not available for distribution of dividend and will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.		
(b) Capital Reserve on Amalgamation	**688**	**688**
Capital reserve on amalgamation is created pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation with Parrys Sugar Industries Limited.		
(c) Securities Premium Reserve		
Opening balance	7,636	6,576
Add: Addition during the period	479	1,060
Closing balance	**8,115**	**7,636**
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the act.		
(d) Capital Reserve (as per Scheme of Arrangement of Demerger)	**5,718**	**5,718**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(e) General Reserve		
Opening Balance	88,681	88,681
Closing balance	**88,681**	**88,681**
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss except to the extent permitted as per Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.		
(f) Share Options Outstanding Reserve		
Opening balance	221	505
Add: Addition during the period	408	(6)
Less: Utilised for issuing ESOP	(111)	(278)
Closing balance	**518**	**221**
The above reserve relates to share options granted by the Company to its employees under its employee share option plan. Further information about share based payments to employees is set out in note 50.		
(g) Reserve for equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	21,239	14,346
Other comprehensive income for the year net of income tax	1,607	6,893
Closing balance	**22,846**	**21,239**
This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when those assets have been disposed off.		
(h) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	1,45,769	1,36,836
Profit for the year	19,682	28,350
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(102)	90
	1,65,349	**1,65,276**
Less: Appropriations		
Interim Dividend on Equity Shares	9,761	19,507
Closing Balance	**1,55,588**	**1,45,769**
The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety.		
Total Other Equity	**2,86,442**	**2,74,240**

Note 18 - Long Term Borrowing

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
i). Deposits	2,182	2,017	-	-
Sub Total	**2,182**	**2,017**	**-**	**-**
Secured - at amortised cost				
i). Term Loans				
- from banks	8,904	5,923	4,450	2,134
Sub Total	**8,904**	**5,923**	**4,450**	**2,134**
Total	**11,086**	**7,940**	**4,450**	**2,134**

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Rate of interest	Security	Terms of repayment
a. State Bank of India - Sankili Ethanol Term Loan ₹ 17.33 Crore	686	1,118	6 month MCLR and half yearly reset + 0.15%. Presently 8.20%.	Secured by pari passu first charge of fixed assets along with other term loan lenders, including mortgage over factories land and bulding (both present & future) of the Company over various locations.	One year moratorium of repayment. Repayable in 48 equal monthly installments.
b. HDFC Bank - Bagalkot EBP ₹ 68.12 Crore	3,405	5,109	3 month repo rate, 3 monthly reset. Presently 9.10%	Secured by first pari passu first charge of movable fixed assets.	One year moratorium of repayment. Repayable in 4 equal annual installments.
c. AXIS Sankili 120 KLPD Term Loan ₹ 92.50 Crore	9,250	1,830	6.25% Fixed Interest Rate	Secured by first pari passu first charge of movable fixed assets.	One year moratorium of repayment. Repayable in 4 equal annual installments.
d. AXIS Haliyal 120 KLPD Term Loan ₹ 150 Crore	7	-	T Bill plus spread, 3 monthly Reset. Presently 7.65%.	First pari passu charge on the movable fixed assets of the company with security cover of 1.25x.	I Year - 5% II Year - 10% III Year - 20% IV Year - 30% V Year - 35%
e. AXIS Nellikuppam 45 KLPD Term Loan ₹ 87 Crore	6	-	T Bill plus spread, 3M Monthly Reset. Presently 7.95%.	First pari passu charge on the movable fixed assets of the company with security cover of 1.25x.	I Year - 5% II Year - 15% III Year - 20% IV Year - 25% V Year - 35%
f. TNPL Deposit	2,182	2,017	Interest Free	Unsecured.	Repayable in December 2024.
Total	**15,536**	**10,074**			

Notes:

1. There are no breach of loan agreement and loan covenants.
2. The Company has not utilised any borrowings for purposes other than the specific purpose for which the loans were obtained.

Note 19 - Short Term Borrowings

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
a. Loan repayable on demand		
- from banks (refer note a below)	11,350	350
Secured - at amortised cost		
a. Current maturities of long term borrowings	4,450	2,134
b. Loan repayable on demand		
- from banks (refer note a below)	23,900	-
Total	**39,700**	**2,484**

a. Loan repayable on demand represents ₹ 23,900 Lakh Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) obtained from SBI, ₹ 11,000 Lakh WCDL obtained from Federal bank and ₹ 350 Lakh on account of Purchase Tax Deferment Loan. WCDL are secured by way of hypothecation of stocks and receivables of the Company.

Net Debt Reconciliation*

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening net debt	7,715	54,505
Proceeds from long term borrowings	7,433	2,243
Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,136)	(12,136)
Net increase/(decrease) in working capital borrowing	34,900	(35,270)
Interest expenses (excluding interest on lease liability and shortfall on Advance Income Tax)	3,169	4,198
Interest reimbursement by the government	(423)	(277)
Interest paid (net of subsidy received)	(3,173)	(3,795)
Increase in cash equivalents	2,149	(1,753)
Closing net debt (refer note a)	**49,634**	**7,715**

* Reconciliation excludes cane bills due payable to bank (refer note 21) and lease liability (refer note 2A)

₹ Lakh

Note a	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Long term borrowings (refer note 18)	11,086	7,940
Short term borrowings (refer note 19)	39,700	2,484
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings & acceptance (refer note 21)	313	829
Interest receivable (refer note 9)	(523)	(447)
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12)	(942)	(3,091)
Net Debt	**49,634**	**7,715**

Note 20 - Trade Payables

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables	25,940	31,442
Of the above		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	558	154
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25,382	31,288
Employee related payables	2,148	2,577
Total	**28,088**	**34,019**

* Refer note 41 for disclosure related to micro enterprises and small enterprises.

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	359	191	8	-	-	558
(ii) Others - Undisputed	14,066	829	11,473	319	162	588	27,437
(iii) MSME - Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Others - Disputed	-	-	-	-	27	66	93
As at March 31, 2022							
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	66	88	-	-	-	154
(ii) Others - Undisputed	13,780	793	16,530	860	742	1,067	33,772
(iii) MSME - Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Others - Disputed	-	-	-	27	-	66	93

Note 21 - Other Financial Liabilities

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At Amortised Cost		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings & acceptance	313	829
(b) Unclaimed dividends (refer note. 21.1 and 21.2)	262	1,345
(c) Other Liabilities		
- Due to Directors	81	71
- Cane Bill due payable to Banks (refer note 21.3)	-	49,645
- Capital Creditors		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	156	52
(ii) Total outstanding dues of capital creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	474	652
- Other Miscellaneous liabilities*	4,962	3,792
* Includes Retention money and Investment money deposits.		
At Fair Value		
(a) Fair value of Foreign Exchange Forwards	30	-
Total	**6,278**	**56,386**

21.1 These amounts represent warrants issued to the Shareholders which remained unpresented as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

21.2 During the year, ₹ 44 Lakh (March 31, 2022 - ₹ Nil) was transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund and there are no amounts due to be tranferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

21.3 Represents amounts payable to the bank for payments made by the bank to farmers for cane supplied to the Company.

Note 22 - Other Liabilities

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a. Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and ESIC, Withholding Taxes and Indirect Taxes)	-	-	399	463
b. Advances and deposits from customers and others	-	-	3,074	7,482
c. Deferred revenue arising from interest free deposit and government grants	136	317	182	166
Total	**136**	**317**	**3,655**	**8,111**

Note 23 - Provisions

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for compensated absences*	766	721	746	631
Gratuity Payable	-	-	377	370
Total	**766**	**721**	**1,123**	**1,001**

*The provision for compensated absences includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and compensation claims made by employees.

Note 24 - Revenue from operations

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Sales of Products	2,88,253	2,45,948
(b) Other operating revenues		
- Government subsidy (refer note 24.2)	-	2,525
- Sundry Income	989	245
- Scrap sales	250	225
Total	**2,89,492**	**2,48,943**

24.1 There are no critical judgements involved in the determination of the amount and timing of revenue. For details of disaggregated revenue refer Note 46.

24.2 The Company recognises income based on the export obligation fulfilled. For the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the export obligation based on the allocation made by the Government was Nil and 8,747 MT respectively.

24.3 Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Contract price	2,90,577	2,49,105
Adjustments for:		
Rebates and discounts	(1,085)	(162)
Revenue from operations	**2,89,492**	**2,48,943**

Note 25 - Other Income

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets and others that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss				
On bank deposits (at amortised cost)	101		13	
On loans and advances to subsidiaries & others (at amortised cost)	1,230		1,980	
On other assets (at amortised cost)	425	1,756	333	2,326
(b) Dividend income/share of income				
From equity investments designated				
as at cost	20,379		19,876	
as at FVTOCI	82	20,461	54	19,930
(c) Other gains or losses				

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note 25 - Other Income (Contd.)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
- Profit/(loss) on sale of fixed assets (Net)	218		606	
- Net gain arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL	470		96	
- Net gain/(loss) on foreign currency transaction and translation	(113)	575	868	1,570
(d) Other non-operating income				
- Operating lease rental from investment property	1,603		1,682	
- Services	770		975	
- Insurance claim received	12		159	
- Government grant Income (refer note 25.1)	423		277	
- Commission	56		954	
- Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	122		355	
- Others	25	3,011	51	4,453
Total		**25,803**		**28,279**

Note 26 - Cost of Material Consumed

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Sugarcane	1,69,307	1,63,390
(b) Others	13,793	10,292
Total	**1,83,100**	**1,73,682**

Note 27 - Purchases of Stock-in-trade

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Sugar and Distillery Products	6,211	2,688
(b) Nutra Products	201	143
Total	**6,412**	**2,831**

Note 28 - Changes in Inventories of finished goods, by products, work-in-progress and stock in trade

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
Opening Stock:				
Work-in-progress	9,761		3,989	
Finished goods (including by-products)	83,366		84,591	
Stock-in-trade	-	93,127	1,694	90,274
Closing Stock:				
Work-in-progress	6,927		9,761	
Finished goods (including by-products)	80,525		83,366	
Stock-in-trade	2,271	89,723	-	93,127
(Increase)/ Decrease in Stocks		**3,404**		**(2,853)**

Note 29 - Employee Benefit expense

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Salaries, Wages and Bonus	12,951	11,064
(b) Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 47)	1,334	1,184
(c) Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	1,171	1,240
(d) Share-based payments to employees (refer note 50)	337	(6)
Total	**15,793**	**13,482**

1. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
2. The Company has evaluated the impact of the Supreme Court Judgment in case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal" and the related circular (Circular No. C-I/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. In this regard, appropriate provision has been made in the Financial Statements.

Note 30 - Finance Cost

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Interest costs:		
(a) Debentures	-	59
(b) Loans including cane bill due to banks	2,934	3,824
(ii) Lease interest cost (refer note 2A)	364	411
(iii) Other borrowing costs	70	163
(iv) Unwinding of discounts on provisions	165	152
(v) Interest on shortfall of Advance Income Tax	70	-
Total	**3,603**	**4,609**

30.1. The weighted average capitalisation rate on funds borrowed generally is 3.49 % per annum (2021-22 - 3.47 % per annum)

Note 31 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation/amortisation on		
a. Property, plant and equipment	12,844	11,390
b. Right-of-use asset	595	537
c. Investment property	20	22
d. Intangible assets	46	62
Total	**13,505**	**12,011**

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note 32 - Other Expenses

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
(a) Consumption of Stores, Spares and Consumables		4,149		2,817
(b) Power and Fuel		10,686		6,851
(c) Rent (includes one-time hire charges)		145		135
(d) Repairs and Maintenance (refer note 38)				
- Buildings	403		249	
- Plant and Machinery	5,018		4,082	
- Others	5,981	11,402	5,063	9,394
(e) Insurance		1,033		947
(f) Rates and Taxes		1,900		1,192
(g) Packing, Despatching and Freight		13,690		11,489
(h) Commission		110		45
(i) Payment to Auditors (refer note 35)		73		62
(j) Directors' Fees and Commission (refer note 39.2)		137		129
(k) Sales Promotion and Publicity		1,747		1,162
(l) Professional Charges		2,394		2,924
(m) Provision for doubtful debts and advances*		420		1,101
(n) Bad debts/advances written off *	1,381		136	
Less: Transfer from provision	(1,242)	139	(16)	120
(o) Cane Development Expenditure		344		314
(p) Safety expenses		1,489		14
(q) Stamp duty charges **		1,055		-
(r) Travel expenses		475		281
(s) Miscellaneous Expenses		2,311		1,772
(t) Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure (refer note 34)		237		149
Total		**53,936**		**40,898**

* Includes bad debt/provision for doubtful debts pertaining to trade receivables amounting to ₹307 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - ₹983 Lakh).

** Represents ₹1,055 Lakh pertaining to Stamp Duty paid under the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 arising out of the merger of subsidiaries in earlier years and in pursuance to the recent Order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - ₹Nil).

33. Exceptional Items

Exceptional item for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 includes the following:

Particulars	₹ Lakh
For the year ended March 31, 2023	
Loss on impairment of Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Venture (refer note 43)	(15,511)
Profit on properties (including Plant & Machinery) sold relating to Puducherry and Pettavaithalai factories	4,420
Total	**(11,091)**
For the year ended March 31, 2022	
Loss on sale of Plant and Equipment of Puducherry factory	(1,373)
Total	**(1,373)**

34. Expenditure incurred for Corporate Social Responsibility

₹ Lakh

EID Parry has been carrying out CSR activities for a long time through AMM Foundation (AMM) while also extending CSR activities to the local communities in and around its factories located in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. EID Parry had identified the following broad program areas with focus on quality service delivery and empowerment: Providing basic health care facilities to economically backward societies across geographical areas, Improving access to education, Provision of Skill Development/Vocational Training, Rural Development, Environmental Sustainability, Promoting Sports, Arts & Culture and Sustainable livelihood.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Amount required to be spent as per Sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	Nil	Nil
(ii) Actual expenditure incurred for Corporate social responsibility	237	149
(iii) Amount of shortfall	Nil	Nil
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil

35. Payment to auditors

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Audit Fees	47	38
(ii) Fees for Limited Reviews and Certificates	23	23
(iii) Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	3	1
	73	**62**

36. Research and Development expenditure incurred	579	596

37.1. Direct operating expenses arising from Investment property

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income during the year	948	699
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the year	24	63
Total	**972**	**762**

37.2. Minimum lease receivable on investment properties where Company is a Lessor

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Within 1 year	1,647	1,718
Total	**1,647**	**1,718**

All the rental agreements are entered for a period less than 1 year.

38. Repairs and maintenance including stores and spare parts consumed	3,539	2,883

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

39. Directors' Remuneration:

39.1 Whole-time Directors' remuneration:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Short-term benefits *	471	326
Post-employment benefits	53	24
Total	**524**	**350**

* includes employee stock option perk

Note: Managerial remuneration above does not include gratuity and leave encashment benefit, since the same is computed actuarially for all the employees and the amount attributable to the managerial person cannot be ascertained separately.

The remuneration paid to the Managing Director and Whole-time Director is in accordance with the provisions of Part II, Section II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

39.2 Non Whole time Directors' remuneration:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Commission to Non Whole Time Directors	82	71
Directors' sitting fees	55	58
Total	**137**	**129**

₹ Lakh

40. Amounts contributed to electoral trust during the year	200	-

41 Based on and to the extent of information available with the Company under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the relevant particulars as at reporting date are furnished below:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the end of the year	714	206
(ii) Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount as at the end of the year	2	-
(iii) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	260	-
(iv) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
(v) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (under Section 16)	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	3	-
(vii) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (vi)	5	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

42 Disclosure as per Regulation 34(3) and 53(f) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013:

Loans and advances in the nature of loans to subsidiaries (refer note 51):

₹ Lakh

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1. Loan balance	20,000	20,000
Maximum balance outstanding during the year	20,000	40,000
2. Guarantee	12,738	7,579

Note: The loan is repayable over a period of four years and carried interest of 6.15%. This loan was given for general business purpose.

Note 43 - Impairment of Investments in Subsidiaries/Joint Venture

The carrying value of investments is less than the net worth of the subsidiary/joint venture which is an indicator of potential impairment. The Company has performed a detailed impairment assessment and based on the assessment performed, an impairment of ₹ 15,511 Lakh was recognised during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil). Details are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Name of Subsidiary/ Joint venture	Carrying value before impairment	Recoverable amount	Impairment charge	Remarks
Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	58,371	47,775	10,596	Recoverable amount: Value-in-use Valuation Technique: Discounted Cash Flow Method Key Assumptions used: (a) Discount rate - 9.69% (FY 2021-22 - 9.5%) (b) Terminal growth rate (c) Spread (d) Sales volume (e) Utilisation of plant capacity
Algavista Greentech Private Limited	2,970	695	2,275	Recoverable amount: Value-in-use Valuation Technique: Discounted Cash Flow Method Key Assumptions: (a) Discount rate - 15.20 % (FY 2021-22 - 15.45 %) (b) Terminal growth rate (c) Sales volume (d) EBITDA Margins
Alimtec S.A.	2,640	-	2,640	The Board of Directors of Alimtec S.A., Chile, have passed a resolution on March 20, 2023 that Alimtec S.A. will discontinue its business operations. Consequent to the discontinuance, Management of the Company has assessed the recoverable amount (Fair value less costs of disposal) of the its investment in Alimtec S.A. to be ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2023.

The value in use for Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited and Algavista Greentech Private Limited is supported by a report obtained from an Independent Valuer.

Note 44 Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	(15,638)	(16,293)
	(15,638)	**(16,293)**

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note 44 Deferred tax balances (Contd.)

₹ Lakh

2022-23	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to				
Property plant and equipment	(12,648)	186	-	(12,462)
Leases	(54)	50	-	(4)
Provision for Doubtful Debts, Provision for compensated absences, Impairment and others	2,606	712	-	3,318
Financial assets at FVTOCI	(6,348)	-	(327)	(6,675)
Defined benefit obligation	151	-	34	185
	(16,293)	**948**	**(293)**	**(15,638)**
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(16,293)**	**948**	**(293)**	**(15,638)**

₹ Lakh

2021-22	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to				
Property plant and equipment	(13,370)	722	-	(12,648)
Leases	(5)	(49)	-	(54)
Provision for Doubtful Debts, Provision for compensated absences and others	2,820	(214)	-	2,606
Financial assets at FVTOCI	(4,273)	-	(2,075)	(6,348)
Defined benefit obligation	181	-	(30)	151
	(14,647)	**459**	**(2,105)**	**(16,293)**
Tax losses	2,129	(2,129)	-	-
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(12,518)**	**(1,670)**	**(2,105)**	**(16,293)**

45. Income taxes

45.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Current tax	5,717	1,169
Deferred tax	(948)	1,670
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**4,769**	**2,839**

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

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Profit before tax	24,451	31,189
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	6,154	7,850
Effect of concession/Indexation		
Deductions under provisions of IT Act, 1961	(4,257)	(4,910)
Indexation impact	(539)	(161)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit		
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries and joint venture *	3,239	-
CSR and donation	111	35
Others	61	25
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**4,769**	**2,839**

* Represents temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

The tax rate used for 2022-23 and 2021-22 is 25.17%, consequent to adopting the option under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

45. Income taxes (Contd.)

45.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Net fair value gain on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	327	2,075
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(34)	30
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**293**	**2,105**

45.3 Income tax directly recognised in equity

No tax has been recognised directly in equity

46. Segment Information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided, and in respect of the following segments tabulated below. The directors of the Company have chosen to organise the Company around differences in products and services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Company. Specifically the Company's reportable segments under Ind AS 108 are as follows.

Operating Segment:

The Company operates in the following principal geographical areas -

Sugar	Cogeneration	Distillery	Nutraceuticals
Sugar	Power	Spirits	Nutraceuticals

Geographical information:

North America	Europe	Rest of the world	India (Country of domicile)

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Other expenses and income which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as net unallocable expenses/income.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable. Property, plant and equipment that are used interchangeably among segments are not allocated to reportable segments.

Operating segments represent the products also and therefore separate disclosure of revenue from major products is not made.

Details of sales to any individual customers greater than 10% of total sales:

₹ Lakh

Customer	2022-23	2021-22
Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	34,678	28,849

Inter segment Transfer Pricing:

Inter Segment prices are normally negotiated amongst the segments with reference to cost, market prices and business risks, within an overall optimisation objective for the enterprise.

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind as Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

46.1. Segment Reporting

Operating Segments revenue and results:

₹ Lakh

	OPERATING SEGMENTS											
	Sugar		Cogeneration		Distillery		Nutraceuticals		Elimination		Overall	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue from Operations:												
External Customers	2,02,495	1,83,278	17,045	10,165	64,444	49,138	5,508	6,362	-	-	2,89,492	2,48,943
Inter-segmental Sales	-	-	8,239	6,138	-	-	-	-	(8,239)	(6,138)	-	-
Total	**2,02,495**	**1,83,278**	**25,284**	**16,303**	**64,444**	**49,138**	**5,508**	**6,362**	**(8,239)**	**(6,138)**	**2,89,492**	**2,48,943**
Results:												
Operating Profit/(Loss)	15,031	9,202	(1,770)	(1,294)	3,219	4,338	428	394	-	-	16,908	12,640
Interest income											1,756	2,326
Dividend Income											20,461	19,930
Other Unallocated Income net of expenses											20	2,275
Finance Costs											(3,603)	(4,609)
Exceptional items											(11,091)	(1,373)
Profit/(Loss) before Tax											24,451	31,189
Tax Expenses											(4,769)	(2,839)
Net Profit After Tax for the year											**19,682**	**28,350**
Other Information:												
Segment Assets	1,73,642	1,74,431	24,993	28,912	50,691	37,266	12,285	10,248	-	-	2,61,611	2,50,857
Unallocated Corporate Assets											1,36,956	1,56,679
Total Assets											**3,98,567**	**4,07,536**
Segment Liabilities	34,970	94,141	2,302	2,527	2,495	920	1,247	1,108	-	-	41,014	98,696
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities											69,336	32,826
Total Liabilities											**1,10,350**	**1,31,522**
Additions to non-current assets	6,203	9,506	2,129	10,515	5,649	3,941	1,187	1,094	-	-	15,168	25,056
Unallocated additions to non-current assets											134	125
Total Additions to non-current assets											**15,302**	**25,181**
Depreciation	6,819	5,945	2,989	2,754	2,783	2,477	660	590	-	-	13,251	11,766
Unallocated Depreciation											254	245
Total Depreciation											**13,505**	**12,011**
Non cash item	767	2,806	309	270	290	549	(14)	222	-	-	1,352	3,847
Unallocated non-cash item											12	221
Total Non cash item											**1,364**	**4,068**

46.2. Geographical information

	North America		Europe		Rest of the World		India		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Segment Revenue from operations	3,005	2,806	1,345	2,948	9,248	6,144	2,75,894	2,37,045	2,89,492	2,48,943
Non-current asset *	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,40,239	1,29,612	1,40,239	1,29,612

*Non-current assets exclude those relating to Investments, Tax assets and non-current financial assets.

47. Employee benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised ₹ 768 Lakh (year ended March 31, 2022 - ₹ 613 Lakh) for Provident Fund contributions, ₹ 353 Lakh (year ended March 31, 2022 - ₹ 297 Lakh) for Superannuation Fund contributions and ₹ 1 Lakh (year ended March 31, 2022 - ₹ 1 Lakh) for Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

B. Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity -

In respect of Gratuity plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as March 31, 2023 by Mr.Khushwant Pahwa, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method. The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity Plan of the Company and the amount recognized in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through annual contributions to a fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and ICICI.

The Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:
Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).
Investment Risk: The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**3,051**	**2,975**
Current service cost	245	231
Interest Cost	210	184
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from change in financial assumption	(122)	(153)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	276	86
Benefits paid	(248)	(272)
Transfer In/(Out)	(25)	-
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	**3,387**	**3,051**
Changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	**2,681**	2,288
Interest Income	184	142
Return on plan assets	18	53
Contributions from the employer	400	500
Benefits Paid	(248)	(302)
Transfer In/(Out)	(25)	-
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,010**	**2,681**

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47. Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	3,387	3,051
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	3,010	2,681
Funded status of the plans - Liability recognised in the balance sheet	**377**	**370**
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	245	231
Net Interest Expense	26	42
Net Cost in Profit or Loss	**271**	**273**
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from change in financial assumption	(122)	(153)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	276	86
Return on plan assets	(18)	(53)
Net Cost in Other Comprehensive Income	**136**	**(120)**

₹ Lakh

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assumptions		
Discount rate	7.45%	6.90%
Expected rate of salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of attrition	5.00%	5.00%
Average age of members	40.25	40.63
Average remaining working life	17.75	17.37
Mortality (IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate)	100%	100%

The Company has invested the plan assets with the insurer managed funds. The insurance company has invested the plan assets in Government Securities, Debt Funds, Equity shares, Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and Time Deposits.The expected rate of return on plan asset is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, attirition rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate		
- 1% increase	(207)	(198)
- 1% decrease	228	224
Salary growth rate		
- 1% increase	226	219
- 1% decrease	(208)	(198)

47. Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Attrition rate		
- increase of 50% of attrition rate	(36)	(23)
- decrease of 50% of attrition rate	52	31
Mortality rate		
- increase of 10% of mortality rate	-	-
- decrease of 10% of mortality rate	-	-

Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Positive represents increase and negative represents decrease in obligation.

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The Insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in an increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

The Company's best estimate of the contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the next year is ₹ 621 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 590 Lakh).

Average duration of the Defined Benefit Obligation (Gratuity) is 6 years (2022 - 7 years)

The expected maturity of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within next 12 Months (next annual reporting period	526	400
Between 2 to 5 Years	1,601	1,373
More than 5 Years	4,010	3,693

C. Note on Provident Fund:

With respect to employees, who are covered under Provident Fund Trust adminstered by the Company, the Company shall make good deficiency,if any in the interest rate declared by Trust over statutory limit. Having regards to the assets of the Fund and the return on the investments, the Company does not expect any deficiency in the foreseeable future.

The actuary has assessed the calculations of the Interest Rate Guarantees based on the guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India. The disclosures required under Ind AS 19 is as set out below:

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47. Employee benefit plans (Contd.)

Fund and plan asset position are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accumulated Account Value of Employee's Fund	5,896	5,196
Interest Rate Guarantee Liability	156	148
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	**6,052**	**5,344**
Plan asset at the end of the year	6,382	5,564
Surplus available	**(330)**	**(220)**
Asset recognised in the Balance Sheet	-	-

The plan assets are primarily invested in government securities, corporate bonds & special deposit schemes.

Assumptions for present value of interest rate guarantee are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.36%	7.05%
Expected guaranteed rate (%)	8.15%	8.10%
Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%

Sensitivity analysis in respect of the actuarial assumptions used in calculation of defined benefit obligation are given below:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate		
- 1% increase	(5)	(7)
- 1% decrease	4	7
Expected guaranteed rate		
- 1% increase	239	291
- 1% decrease	(132)	(147)

48. Earnings per Share:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Basic Earnings per share (in ₹)	11.09	16.00
Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	11.09	15.99

48.1 Basic Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share		
Profit after Taxation (₹ in Lakh)	19,682	28,350
Number of equity shares of ₹ 1 each outstanding at the beginning of the year	17,73,86,525	17,71,02,391
Add: Number of shares issued pursuant to exercise of Employees Stock Option	1,31,066	2,84,134
Number of equity shares of ₹ 1 each outstanding at the end of the year	17,75,17,591	17,73,86,525
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	**17,74,65,646**	**17,72,34,827**

48.2 Diluted Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share		
Profit after Taxation (₹ in Lakh)	19,682	28,350
The weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	17,74,65,646	17,72,34,827
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of employee options	67,078	78,660
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**17,75,32,724**	**17,73,13,487**

49. Financial instruments

49.1 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern and maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company. For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Net debt includes all long and short-term borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt) as reduced by cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity	**2,88,217**	**2,76,014**
Debt	50,786	10,424
Cash and cash equivalents	(942)	(3,091)
Net debt	**49,844**	**7,333**
Total capital (equity + net debt)	**3,38,061**	**2,83,347**
Net debt to capital ratio	0.15	0.03

49.2 Categories of financial instruments

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured:		
(i) Derivative instruments not designated in hedge accounting relationship	28	551

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₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	1,205	4,437
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost	42,311	36,303
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	30,446	27,687
Financial liabilities		
(a) Measured at amortised cost	89,002	1,05,079
(b) Measured at FVTPL	30	-

49.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company has adequate internal processes to assess, monitor and manage financial risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts, interest and currency swaps to hedge risk exposures and appropriate risk management policies as detailed below. The use of these financial instruments is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Item	Primarily affected by	Risk management policies	Refer
Market risk - currency risk	USD balances and exposure towards trade payables, exports	Mitigating foreign currency risk using foreign currency forward contracts, option contracts and currency swaps	Note 49.4.1
Market risk - interest rate risk	Change in market interest rates	Maintaining a combination of fixed and floating rate debt; interest rate swaps for long-term borrowings; cash management policies	Note 49.4.2
Market risk - other price risk	Decline in value of equity instruments	Monitoring forecasts of cash flows; diversification of portfolio	Note 49.4.3
Credit risk	Ability of customers or counterparties to financial instruments to meet contractual obligations	Credit approval and monitoring practices; counterparty credit policies and limits; arrangements with financial institutions	Note 49.5
Liquidity risk	Fluctuations in cash flows	Preparing and monitoring forecasts of cashflows; cash management policies; multiple-year credit and banking facilities	Note 49.6

49.4 Market risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to market rate changes. The Company is exposed to the following significant market risks:

- Foreign currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Other price risk

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

49.4.1 Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of exports and imports.

The Company has a forex policy in place whose objective is to reduce foreign exchange risk by deploying the appropriate hedging strategies (forward covers and options) and also by maintaining reasonable open exposures within approved parameters depending on the future outlook on currencies.

a. The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities based on gross exposure at the end of the reporting period is as under:

Currency	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
USD (in FCY Lakh)	0.15	0.21	28.48	24.87
INR (in INR Lakh)	12	16	2,340	1,885
EURO (in FCY Lakh)	0.12	-	2.72	2.64
INR (in INR Lakh)	11	-	243	222
GBP (in FCY Lakh)	-	-	-	0.13
INR (in INR Lakh)	-	-	-	13

The foreign currency risk on above exposure is mitigated by derivative contracts. The outstanding contracts as at the Balance Sheet date are as follows:

b. Foreign currency forwards outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date:

Currency	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Forward contracts				
USD/INR (in FCY Lakh)	-	42.28	-	208.64
USD/INR (in INR Lakh)	-	3,474	-	15,814
EURO/INR (in FCY Lakh)	-	3.69	-	28.17
EURO/INR (in INR Lakh)	-	330	-	2,371
Number of contracts	-	34	-	129

c. Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to fluctuations in US Dollar. The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease against the US Dollar on the outstanding balance. 10% is the sensitivity used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only net outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rupee strengthens by 10% against the US Dollar. For a 10% weakening against the US Dollar, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity.

₹ Lakh

Currency USD impact on:	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit or loss	115	1,394
Equity	115	1,394

In management's opinion the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

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49.4.2 Interest rate risk management

The Company issues commercial papers, draws working capital demand loans, cash credit etc. for meeting its funding requirements. Interest rates on these borrowings are exposed to change in respective benchmark rates. The Company manages the interest rate risk by maintaining appropriate mix/portfolio of the borrowings.

a. Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined for borrowings assuming the amount of borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis points increase or decrease in case of rupee borrowings is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Changes in interest rates by 50 basis from March 31, 2023, in case of rupee borrowings and all other variables were held constant, will impact the net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would by approximately ₹ 21 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹ 31 Lakh).

49.4.3 Other price risks

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Certain of the Company's equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company also holds certain other equity investments for trading purposes.

a. Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower other comprehensive income/equity for the year ended March 31, 2023 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 304 Lakh (₹ 277 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2022) as a result of the changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI. The impact of change in equity price on profit or loss is not significant.

49.5 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

a. Impairment of financial assets other than Trade Receivables

The credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The estimated gross carrying amount at default based on 12 month expected credit loss method is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil) for investments, loans, deposits and other financial assets. There is no expected credit loss recognised for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

b. Impairment of Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to the customer credit risk management. The Company uses financial information and past experience to evaluate credit quality of majority of its customers and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding receivables and the credit worthiness of its counterparties are periodically monitored and taken up on case to case basis. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as primarily it's a cash and carry business except for institutional customers and government customers and its customers are located in several jurisdictions representing large number of minor receivables operating in independent markets. There is no material expected credit loss based on the past experience. However, the Company assesses the impairment by specific items of trade receivable and has accordingly created loss allowance on trade receivables. Expected Credit Loss has been computed for the Company as a whole as the credit profile of customers from all segments are similar. Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 was determined as follows for Trade Receivables under the simplified approach:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	16,777	3,790	69	452	595	3,354	25,037
Expected Loss Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Expected Credit Loss (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance - Specific provision (B)	**11**	**-**	**20**	**390**	**593**	**3,354**	**4,368**
Total allowance for Trade Receivables (A) + (B)	**11**	**-**	**20**	**390**	**593**	**3,354**	**4,368**
As at March 31, 2022							
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	8,293	5,692	252	631	925	3,814	19,607
Expected Loss Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Expected Credit Loss (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance - Specific provision (B)	**20**	**249**	**165**	**597**	**687**	**3,319**	**5,037**
Total allowance for Trade Receivables (A) + (B)	**20**	**249**	**165**	**597**	**687**	**3,319**	**5,037**

c. The Company has issued Letter of Credit to its subsidiary US Nutraceuticals Inc. to the tune of ₹ 12,738 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹ 7,579 Lakh) during the year. Based on the financial performance of subsidiaries, the Company does not expect the guarantee liability to devolve on the Company.

49.6 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2023:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total contracted cash flows
Accounts payable	28,088	28,088	-	-	28,088
Borrowings (including interest)	51,094	40,537	9,813	2,394	52,744
Lease Liability	3,880	667	1,338	3,931	5,936
Other financial liabilities	5,940	5,940	-	-	5,940
Total	**89,002**	**75,232**	**11,151**	**6,325**	**92,708**

The table below provides details of non-derivative financial assets as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	20,669
Other financial assets	53,293
Total	**73,962**

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The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2022:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total contracted cash flows
Accounts payable	34,019	34,019	-	-	34,019
Borrowings (including interest)	10,575	3,001	8,064	983	12,048
Lease Liability	4,250	1,140	1,683	2,913	5,736
Other financial liabilities	56,235	56,235	-	-	56,235
Total	**1,05,079**	**94,395**	**9,747**	**3,896**	**1,08,038**

The table below provides details of non-derivative financial assets as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	14,570
Other financial assets	53,857
Total	**68,427**

The following table details the Company's maturity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted estimated cash flows determined by reference to the projected market rates at the end of the reporting period. A positive amount represents an anticipated cash inflow and a negative amount represents an anticipated cash outflow.

March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	above 3 years
Net settled			
- foreign exchange forward contracts	1	(3)	-

March 31, 2022

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	above 3 years
Net settled			
- foreign exchange forward contracts	491	60	-

49.7 Financing facilities

The Company has access to financing facilities of which ₹ 1,21,554 Lakh (as at March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,08,485 Lakh) were unused at the end of the reporting period. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

49.8 Fair value measurements

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):

₹ Lakh

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair Value as at*		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques & key inputs used
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022		
1) Foreign currency forward contracts designated in hedge accounting relationships				
Financial asset	28	551	Level 2	Refer note 3 below
Financial liabilities	(30)	-	Level 2	Refer note 3 below
2) Investments in quoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	478	453	Level 1	Refer note 2 below
3) Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	29,968	27,234	Level 3	Refer note 4 below

*positive value denotes financial asset and negative value denotes financial liability

Notes:

1. There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the period.
2. The Level 1 financial instruments are measured using quotes in active market.
3. The following table shows the valuation technique and key input used for Level 2:

₹ Lakh

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique	Key Inputs used
(a) Foreign currency forward contracts	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward exchange rates, contract forward and interest rates, observable yield curves.

4. The following table shows the valuation technique and key input used for Level 3:

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique	Key Inputs used	Sensitivity
Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	Market Multiple Approach	Discount for lack of marketability, determined by reference to the share price of listed entities in similar industries, ranging from 15% to 30% (as at March 31, 2022: 30% to 50%)	A 5% increase in the discount for lack of marketability used in isolation would decrease the carrying amount by ₹ 1,928 Lakh (as at March 31, 2022: ₹ 934 Lakh) and decrease in the discount for lack of marketability would increase the carrying amount by ₹ 1,928 Lakh (as at March 31, 2022: ₹ 953 Lakh).

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Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortised cost:					
- Trade receivables	Level 2	20,669	20,669	14,570	14,570
- Cash and cash equivalents	Level 2	942	942	3,091	3,091
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	Level 2	263	263	1,346	1,346
- Loans	Level 2	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
- Other financial assets (including investments)	Level 2	1,592	1,592	1,733	1,733

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
- Borrowings (including interest)	Level 2	51,094	49,818	10,575	10,161
- Lease Liability	Level 2	3,880	4,329	4,250	4,258
- Trade payables	Level 2	28,088	28,088	34,019	34,019
- Other financial liabilities	Level 2	5,940	5,940	56,235	56,235

1. In case of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, short term borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities it is assessed that the fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements for the year ended March 31, 2023:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	Total
Opening balance	27,234	27,234
Investments made	825	825
Total gains or losses:		
- in profit or loss	-	-
- in other comprehensive income	1,909	1,909
Closing balance	**29,968**	**29,968**

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements for the year ended March 31, 2022: ₹ Lakh

Particulars	Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	Total
Opening balance	18,385	18,385
Total gains or losses:		
- in profit or loss	-	-
- in other comprehensive income	8,849	8,849
Closing balance	**27,234**	**27,234**

50. Share based payments

50. 1 Employee share option plan of the Company

50.1.1 Details of the employee share option plans of the Company

The Company has share option scheme for executives and senior employees of the Company. As approved by the shareholders at previous annual general meetings, ESOP schemes will be administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors.

Each employee share option converts into one equity share of the Company on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry. The following share-based payment arrangement were in existence during the current and prior years:

₹ Lakh

S.No	Description	Date of grant	Number of Options granted	Expiry date	Fair value on the date of grant as per Black Scholes Option Pricing Model	Exercise price
1	Details of options granted	06.02.2017	8,43,220	06.02.2026	107.85	289.50
		06.02.2018	75,420	06.02.2027	125.20	319.45
		06.02.2018	1,36,600	06.02.2026	119.15	319.45
		07.08.2018	18,904	07.08.2026	88.84	233.75
		09.11.2018	59,300	09.11.2027	89.24	224.35
		29.07.2019	17,272	29.07.2027	53.42	159.45
		29.07.2019	37,710	29.07.2027	56.23	159.45
		07.02.2022	97,010	07.02.2026	186.71	488.10
		08.08.2022	4,28,720	08.08.2026	225.94	551.45
		10.11.2022	65,777	10.11.2026	255.52	633.85
		14.02.2023	37,710	14.02.2027	233.04	518.55
		30.03.2023	37,710	30.03.2027	205.10	465.45
	Total		**18,55,353**			

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50.1.2 Details of share options granted during the year

A. Grant Registration ID: GT08AUG2022:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹ 225.94. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	551.45	551.45	551.45	551.45
Exercise price (₹)	551.45	551.45	551.45	551.45
Expected volatility (%)	45.99	44.30	41.81	41.10
Expected life (years)	3.51	4.51	5.51	6.51
Dividend yield (%)	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.85	7.00	7.09	7.16

B. Grant Registration ID: GT10NOV2022:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹ 255.52. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected price volatility is based on historical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	633.85	633.85	633.85	633.85
Exercise price (₹)	633.85	633.85	633.85	633.85
Expected volatility (%)	47.91	44.66	43.10	41.32
Expected life (years)	3.00	4.01	5.01	6.01
Dividend yield (%)	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.04	7.17	7.25	7.29

C. Grant Registration ID: GT14FEB2023:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹ 233.04. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected price volatility is based on historical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	518.55	518.55	518.55	518.55
Exercise price (₹)	518.55	518.55	518.55	518.55
Expected volatility (%)	46.32	44.37	42.44	40.90
Expected life (years)	3.51	4.51	5.51	6.51
Dividend yield (%)	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.21	7.26	7.29	7.31

D. Grant Registration ID: GT30MAR2023:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹ 205.10. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected price volatility is based on historical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	465.45	465.45	465.45	465.45
Exercise price (₹)	465.45	465.45	465.45	465.45
Expected volatility (%)	46.30	44.29	42.39	40.98
Expected life (years)	3.51	4.51	5.51	6.51
Dividend yield (%)	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.98	7.00	7.02	7.04

50.1.3 Movements in share options during the year

S. No	Particulars	Description	2022-23		2021-22	
			Options (Numbers)	Weighted average exercise price per option (₹)	Options (Numbers)	Weighted average exercise price per option (₹)
a	Balance at the beginning of the year	Options vested and exercisable	2,10,062	306.66	4,50,462	292.52
		Options unvested	1,26,113	412.26	1,08,417	219.00
		Total	**3,36,175**	**346.27**	**5,58,879**	**278.26**
b	Options granted during the year		5,69,917	553.09	97,010	488.10
c	Options vested during the year		37,192	330.90	43,734	254.27
d	Options exercised during the year		1,31,066	281.29	2,84,134	276.18
e	Options lapsed/cancelled during the year		-	-	35,580	224.35
f	Options outstanding at the end of the year	Options vested and exercisable	1,16,188	343.03	2,10,062	306.66
		Options unvested	6,58,838	538.68	1,26,113	412.26
		Total (a+b-d-e)	**7,75,026**	**509.35**	**3,36,175**	**346.27**

Weighted Average remaining contractual life for option outstanding as at March 31, 2023 was 2,361 days (March 31, 2022: 1,734 days)

50.1.4. Details of shares exercised during the year

Grant date	Numbers exercised	Exercise date	Share price at exercise date
06.02.2017	47,440	23.05.2022	491.50
06.02.2018	6,200	16.06.2022	516.65
06.02.2017	10,000	23.08.2022	530.60
06.02.2018	6,250	24.08.2022	526.25
29.07.2019	11,313	24.08.2022	526.25
29.07.2019	6,477	25.08.2022	525.20
06.02.2018	6,250	21.09.2022	578.60
06.02.2018	11,313	25.11.2022	613.05
06.02.2017	14,510	22.12.2022	568.85
06.02.2018	11,313	22.12.2022	568.85

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51. Related Party Disclosure as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

51.1. List of Related Parties

I) Parties where control exists

Subsidiary Companies/Entities

01. Coromandel International Limited
02. Coromandel Chemicals Limited (formerly Parry Chemicals Limited)
03. CFL Mauritius Limited
04. Coromandel Brasil Limitada - LLP, Brazil
05. Dare Ventures Limited (formerly Dare Investments Limited)
06. Alimtec S.A.
07. Sabero Europe BV, Netherlands (liquidated with effect from May 25, 2022)
08. Coromandel Australia Pty Ltd (formerly Sabero Australia Pty Ltd, Australia)
09. Sabero Organics America S.A., Brazil
10. Sabero Argentina S.A.
11. Coromandel Agronegoious De Mexico S.A. C.V.
12. Parry America Inc.
13. Parrys Investments Limited
14. Parrys Sugar Limited
15. Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited
16. US Nutraceuticals Inc.
17. Parry Agrochem Exports Limited
18. La Belle Botanics LLC
19. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited
20. Parry International DMCC
21. Coromandel International (Nigeria) Limited
22. Coromandel Mali SASU
23. Coromandel Technology Limited (with effect from December 27, 2022)

II) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Joint venture

1. Algavista Greentech Private Limited

Investing Party Group

1. Ambadi Investment Limited (Investing Party)
2. Parry Enterprises India Limited
3. Parry Agro Industries Limited

Other related parties

1. Parry Group Staff Provident Fund
2. EID Parry Executive Staff Pension & Assurance Scheme

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Mr. Suresh S, Manging Director (refer note 39.1)

Mr. Muthiah Murugappan, Whole-time Director (refer note 39.1)

Note: a. Related Party relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

b. All transactions with Related Parties are at arm's length price and in accordance with the Related Party policy of the Company.

51.2. Transactions with related parties

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23			2021-22		
	Subsidiary Companies	Investing Party Group	KMP & Others	Subsidiary Companies	Investing Party Group	KMP & Others
Sale of goods						
a. Parry International DMCC	-	-	-	2,889	-	-
b. US Nutraceuticals Inc.	3,005	-	-	3,904	-	-
c. Coromandel International Limited	115	-	-	233	-	-
d. Parry Agro Industries Limited	-	56	-	-	9	-
e. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	34,678	-	-	28,849	-	-
f. Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	-	37	-	-	20
Rendering of services/reimbursement						
a. Coromandel International Limited	198	-	-	264	-	-
b. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	303	-	-	237	-	-
c. Parry Enterprises India Limited	-	39	-	-	44	-
d. Parry Agro Industries Limited	-	60	-	-	52	-
e. US Nutraceuticals Inc.	31	-	-	75	-	-
f. Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	-	21	-	-	17
Dividend income/share of income						
a. Coromandel International Limited	19,855	-	-	19,855	-	-
b. US Nutraceuticals Inc.	524	-	-	21	-	-
Deputation charges received						
a. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	-	-	-	11	-	-
Purchase/receipt of goods						
a. Coromandel International Limited	34	-	-	2	-	-
b. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	476	-	-	481	-	-
c. Parry Enterprises India Limited	-	14	-	-	4	-
d. Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	-	7	-	-	46
Receipt of services						
a. US Nutraceuticals Inc.	6	-	-	14	-	-
b. Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	-	1	-	-	3
c. Parry Enterprises India Limited	-	89	-	-	28	-
d. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	362	-	-	-	-	-
e. Coromandel International Limited	5	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income on ICD Loans						
a. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	1,230	-	-	1,945	-	-
Dividend paid						
a. Ambadi Investments Limited	-	3,743	-	-	7,486	-
Subscription to equity shares						
a. Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
Employee related contribution						
a. Parry Group Staff Provident Fund	-	-	287	-	-	234

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51.2. Transactions with related parties (Contd.)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23			2021-22		
	Subsidiary Companies	Investing Party Group	KMP & Others	Subsidiary Companies	Investing Party Group	KMP & Others
b. EID Parry Executive Staff Pension & Assurance Scheme	-	-	298	-	-	151
Loans and Advances to subsidiaries given/(repaid)						
a. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	-	-	-	150	-	-
b. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	-	-	-	(20,150)	-	-
Closing balances - Debit/(Credit)						
a. Coromandel International Limited	69	-	-	33	-	-
b. US Nutraceuticals Inc.	2,000	-	-	1,318	-	-
c. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited	20,082	-	-	19,882	-	-
d. Parry Agro Industries Limited	-	(16)	-	-	(16)	-
e. Parry Enterprises India Limited	-	(2)	-	-	5	-
f. Parry Group Staff Provident Fund	-	-	(26)	-	-	(21)
g. EID Parry Executive Staff Pension & Assurance Scheme	-	-	(55)	-	-	(56)
h. Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	-	7	-	-	24
Guarantees given						
a. US Nutraceuticals Inc.	12,738	-	-	7,579	-	-

The Company has provided Letter of Comforts to various banks for the fund based and non fund based facilities availed by its subsidiary, Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL). The balance outstanding under such facilities for PSRIPL as on March 31, 2023 was ₹ 1,59,113 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1,57,499 Lakh)

₹ Lakh

	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
52	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of advances	11,456	9,095
53	Other monies for which the Company is contingently liable		
	(a) Disputed Income Tax demands which are under various stages of appeal (out of which ₹ 2,891 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 2,767 Lakh) have been paid under protest). (Refer note 53.3 & 53.4)	5,688	5,730
	(b) Disputed Indirect Taxes demands (out of which ₹ 945 Lakh (2022 - ₹ 186 Lakh) have been deposited under protest). (Refer note 53.3)	4,242	3,387
	(c) Cane price (Refer Note 53.1)	204	204
	(d) Electricity related matters	2,626	752
	(e) Corporate Guarantee/Letter of Credit given in favour of Subsidiaries	12,738	7,579
	(f) Others (refer note 53.5)	2,929	2,929

53.1 The Tamilnadu Government declared State Advisory Price (SAP) for the sugar year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. The Company has challenged the right of State Government to declare the SAP in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. The matter is subjudice.

53.2 uture cash outflows in respect of the above referred matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending at various forums/authorities.

53.3 The Income Tax Department/Commercial Tax Department/Central Excise and Service Tax and GST Authority has filed appeal against the favorable order passed by lower forum in favor of the Company in appropriate appellate forum to the extent of ₹ 1,968 Lakh. It is expected that there will not be any outflow of economic resources embodying economic benefits. Hence, no provision is considered necessary against the same.

53.4 The Income Tax Department has been adjusting the demand orders against other refunds receivable by the company in various assessment years, and accordingly this does not include interest, as applicable.

53.5 Certain Industrial Disputes are pending before Tribunal/High Courts. The liability of the Company in respect of these disputes depends upon the final outcome of such cases and the quantum of which is not currently ascertainable.

53.6 Refer note 51.2 for Letter of Comforts given by the Company to various banks for the facilities availed by its subsidiary, Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL).

54 No proceeding has been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

55 The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

56 The Company has not had any transactions with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

57 There are no charges or satisfaction pending to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory time limit.

58 The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

59 The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

60 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

61 The Company has the following Core Investment Companies in the group:

1. Cholamandalam Financial Holdings Limited
2. Ambadi Investments Limited

62 Subsequent to the balance sheet, the Board of Directors of the Company's subsidiary, Coromandel International Limited have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 6 per share (estimated dividend inflow for the Company would be ₹ 9,927 Lakh), which is subject to the approval by the subsidiary's shareholders.

63 The Company has working capital limits with State Bank of India on the basis of security of Inventories and Trade Receivables and has filed quarterly returns with the Bank. The following are the differences between the returns filed and the books of accounts:

₹ Lakh

Quarter ended	Amount as per return (Inventory - Sugar Finished Goods)	Amount as per books (Inventory - Sugar Finished Goods)	Difference
June 30, 2022	47,186	40,139	7,047
September 30, 2022	30,033	25,198	4,835
December 31, 2022	43,043	36,074	6,969
March 31, 2023	86,302	73,818	12,484

The difference between the quarterly returns/statements and the books of account is due to valuation of sugar stock as per the method prescribed by RBI. As per the requirements of para 2.2.4 of RBI Master Circular on Loans and Advances - Statutory and Other Restrictions No. RBI/2015-16/95 /DBR.No.Dir.BC.10/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015, the Company has valued its unreleased stock of sugar at the average of the price realised in the preceding three months (moving average) or the current market price, whichever is lower, in its returns, whereas in the books of accounts it is valued at cost or net realizable value, whicher is lower.

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

65 The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets), intangible assets or investment property during the current or previous year.

66 The Company had the following ratios as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Variance (%)	Reasons for variance
(a) Current ratio (times)	1.68	1.30	29%	Increase in Current Ratio is on account of increase in Trade Receivables and reduction in Cane bills.
(b) Debt-Equity ratio (times)	0.18	0.04	350%	Increase in Debt Equity Ratio is on account of higher debt due to increased short term borrowings.
(c) Debt Service Coverage ratio (times)	13.01	3.44	278%	Increase in Debt Service Coverage Ratio is due to lower repayments of borrowings.
(d) Return on equity ratio (%)	7%	11%	(36%)	Decrease in profit due to impairment expenses in current year
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (times)	1.96	1.89	4%	
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	16.43	14.38	14%	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	6.16	5.46	13%	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (times)	5.33	7.92	(33%)	Improvement in Net capital turnover ratio is on account of increase in Trade Receivables and reduction in Cane bills.
(i) Net profit ratio (%)	7%	12%	(42%)	Decrease in profit due to impairment expenses in current year
(j) Return on Capital employed (%)	8%	12%	(33%)	Decrease in profit due to impairment expenses in current year
(k) Return on investment (%)	6%	46%	(87%)	Movement in ROI is on account of price movement

(a) Current ratio (times): Current Assets/Current Liabilities

(b) Debt-Equity ratio (times): (Long term borrowings + Short term borrowings + Current maturities of long term borrowings)/ Total Equity

(c) Debt Service Coverage ratio (times): Earnings (including exceptional item) before interest on long term borrowings, tax, impairment, depreciation & amortisation/(Interest on long term borrowing + Long term borrowings principal repayment)

(d) Return on equity ratio (%): Profit after Tax/Average Total Equity

(e) Inventory turnover ratio (times): Cost of Goods Sold (Cost of Material Consumed + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods, by-products, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade)/Average Inventory

(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio (times): Revenue from Operations/Average Trade Receivables

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (times): Total Purchases (Closing Stock of Raw Materials + Cost of materials consumed - Opening Stock of Raw Materials + Purchases of Stock-in-trade)/Average Trade Payables

(h) Net capital turnover ratio (times): Net Sales/Working Capital

(i) Net profit ratio (%): Profit After Tax (after exceptional items)/Net Sales

(j) Return on Capital employed (%): Earnings (including exceptional item) before interest, tax, impairment, depreciation & amortisation/ Capital Employed (Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)

(k) Return on investment (%): (Final Value of Investment - Initial Value of Investment + Dividend)/Initial Value of Investment

67 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person/(s) or entity/(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any fund from any person/(s) or entity/(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

68 The figures for the previous year have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary for better understanding and comparability.

69 Approval of Standalone Ind AS financial statements

The Standalone Ind AS financial statements were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and has been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on May 29, 2023 and May 30, 2023.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associate companies and joint ventures (refer Note 61 to the attached Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associate companies and joint ventures as at March 31, 2023, and consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit 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 "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate companies and joint ventures in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph 17 of the Other Matters section below, other than the unaudited financial information as certified by the management and referred to in sub-paragraph 18 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern in respect of a joint venture

4. The following material uncertainty related to going concern has been included in the Independent Auditors' Report of Algavista Greentech Private Limited, a joint venture vide their report dated April 26, 2023. Refer Note 46A to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

   "We draw your attention to Note No: 44 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has been incurring continuous losses and facing certain business challenges. These conditions as stated in the above mentioned note indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter in respect of a Subsidiary Company

5. The following emphasis of matter has been included in the Independent Auditors' Report of Parry International DMCC, a step-down subsidiary of the Holding Company vide their report dated May 5, 2023. Refer Note 45 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

   "Without qualifying the report, we wish to highlight the content of (Note 12) to the financial statement with regard to the going concern status of the Company. These financial statements have been prepared under going concern concept despite the fact that the Company has negative equity and working capital deficit, considering the undertaking provided by the shareholder.

   Our Opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment assessment of the carrying value of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) of Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL), a subsidiary of the Holding Company (Refer Note 1.28(b) and Note 2 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements) As detailed in the aforesaid Note, Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited ("PSRIPL"), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, has incurred losses during the current year and past few years. The fact that PSRIPL is incurring losses is an indicator of potential impairment of the carrying value of PP&E of PSRIPL. The assessment for impairment involves significant Management judgement, including identification of the cash generating units, impairment indicators, etc. Further, management expert judgement is required in certain key areas such as discount and terminal growth rates in estimating future cash flows prepared by the Company ("the Model"). This is considered a key audit matter and significant to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, and as Management judgement is required in certain areas such as discount and terminal growth rates in estimating future cash flows prepared by PSRIPL along with Management's valuer to support the carrying value of PP&E.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Understanding and evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of key controls in relation to the PP&E impairment testing Model. • Assessing the Model and evaluating the independence, competence, capability and objectivity of the Management's expert. • Assessing the historical accuracy of the Company's forecasts by comparing the forecasts used in the prior year models with the actual performance in the current year. • Testing the mathematical accuracy of the underlying calculations and agreeing the forecasts for the ensuing year with the latest Board-approved budgets. • Evaluating, along with the auditor's expert, the key assumptions such as discount rate and terminal growth rate used in the Model. • Performing sensitivity tests on the Model for certain assumptions, such as discount rate and terminal growth rate. • Evaluating adequacy of the disclosures made in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Based on the procedures performed, we did not identify any material exceptions in the impairment assessment carried out by Management in respect of the carrying value of PP&E of PSRIPL.

Also refer to the Key Audit Matter included by us in our audit report of even date on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of the Holding Company.

7. The following Key Audit Matters were included in the audit report dated May 15, 2023, containing an unmodified audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements of Coromandel International Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company issued by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants reproduced by us as under:

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recognition, measurement and valuation of Subsidy income/ Government subsidies and related receivables Refer to note 2.7 'Revenue recognition', note 2.31.1 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty' and note 24 'Revenue from operations' to the consolidated financial statements. The Holding Company has recognised subsidy income of ₹14,48,805 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2023. Subsidy income pertaining to the Nutrient and other allied business is recognised on the basis of the rates notified from time to time in accordance with the Nutrient Based Subsidy ('NBS') policy by the Department of Fertilisers ('DOF'), Government of India ('GOI') and the conditions attached to subsidy income under Direct Benefit Transfer ('DBT') System. The principles of Ind AS 20 requires matching of subsidy income with the related costs which it is intended to compensate and accordingly, subsidy income is recognized over a period on a systematic basis to match it with the related costs and on satisfaction of relevant conditions specified in the notifications.	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following: • We understood the subsidy income recognition process, evaluated the design and implementation, and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to subsidy income and related receivables. • We enquired with the relevant personnel in the Holding Company, read and understood their interpretations of the relevant circulars and notifications issued by GOI from time to time with regard to the subsidy policies that impact subsidy income and related receivables. • We tested the notified NBS rates considered by the Company for the product subsidy with the applicable circulars and notifications; understood the basis for adjustments to product subsidy based on estimated rates considered by the management, in the absence of revised NBS rates and discussed with the management and Those Charged With Governance, the appropriateness of the subsidy rates applied to recognise subsidy income. • In testing the estimated rates for the periods not covered by notified NBS rates, evaluated the appropriateness of the assumptions used for the factors determined by management as influencing the determination of the rates with externally available evidences.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Recognition of subsidy income and assessment of its recoverability is subject to exercise of significant judgement and interpretation of relevant notifications by the management, which includes satisfaction of conditions specified in notifications and compliance with reasonable margin guidelines, assessment of applicable rates for fertilizers sold, estimation of rates for periods not covered by relevant notifications, evaluation of recoverability of receivables etc. and has accordingly been considered as a key audit matter.	• We correlated the sales quantity considered for subsidy income with the actual sales made by the Holding Company and customer acknowledgements as per the iFMS portal of the DOF. • We reviewed the quantities and rates considered for the purpose of recognising freight subsidy. • We evaluated Management's assessment and reviewed underlying calculations regarding compliance with relevant conditions as specified in the notifications and policies including reasonable margin guidelines. • We analysed and discussed the status of outstanding subsidy receivables and its realisability with the Management and assessed the reasonability of provisions made towards outstanding subsidy receivables. • We tested the sanction notes received from the GOI for receipts and traced credits to bank statements for the receipts during the year and also the subsequent receipts. • We assessed the presentation of subsidy income along with related receivables and related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Recognition and measurement of revenues
 	
Refer to note 2.7 'Revenue recognition', note 2.31.1 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty' and note 24 'Revenue from operations' to the consolidated financial statements.
 	
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised, when the control of goods is transferred to the customers. In accordance with the accounting policy, control is transferred either when the product is delivered to the customer's site or when the product is shipped, depending on the applicable terms.
 	
Revenue recognition involves significant management judgements and estimates and has accordingly been identified as a key audit matter.
	Our audit procedures amongst others included the following:
	• We understood the revenue recognition process, evaluated the design and implementation of internal controls relating to revenue recognised.
	• We selected samples and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls, relating to transfer of control. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry, observation and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls.
	• We tested the relevant information technology general controls, automated controls, and the related information used in recording and disclosing revenue.
	• In respect of the selected sample of transactions:
	    • We obtained the customer contracts and understood the terms and conditions including delivery and shipping terms.
	    • We tested whether the revenue is recognised upon transfer of control to customer.
	    • We tested the location stock reports from Holding Company warehouses, where applicable, for confirmation on sales quantity made during the year.
	    • We tested on a sample basis (including for sales near to the period end) shipping documents/customer acknowledgment, as applicable. In respect of sales of fertiliser products, we have also agreed the quantities sold as per the Holding Company books with the customer acknowledgments as per the iFMS portal of the Department of Fertilisers.
	    • We tested the data used by the Holding Company in assessing the provision for rebates for completeness and evaluated the rebates accrued, on a sample basis, by agreeing amounts recognised to the terms of agreements and marketing circulars for rebate schemes announced by the Holding Company.
	• We assessed relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The Note 2.7 'Revenue recognition' and Note 2.31.1 'Key sources of estimation uncertainty' as referred above have been reproduced in Note 1.6 and 1.28(b) to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Note 24 'Revenue from operations' as referred above has been consolidated into the Note 27 'Revenue from operations' to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

Other Information

8. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report together with the annexure thereto, Report on Corporate Governance and Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report but does not include the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

   Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and the reports of the other auditors as furnished to us (Refer paragraph 17 below), 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

9. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group including its associate companies and joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group, its associate companies and joint ventures respectively 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

10. In preparing the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associate companies and joint ventures to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

11. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate companies and joint ventures are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associate companies and joint ventures.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

12. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

- 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 ability of the Group and its associate companies and joint ventures to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Ind AS 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associate companies and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associate companies and joint ventures to express an opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

14. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

15. 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.

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

Other Matters

17. We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of seven subsidiaries, (including their relevant subsidiaries/ a step down subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate companies) whose financial statements/ financial information reflect total assets of ₹14,430.69 crores and net assets of ₹7,947.97 crores as at March 31, 2023, total revenue of ₹29,871.11 crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of ₹1,841.46 crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹683.98 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. The Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements also include the Group's share of total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive loss) of ₹13.60 crores for the year ended March 31, 2023 as considered in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, in respect of a joint venture, whose financial statements/ financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements/ financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries (including their relevant subsidiaries/ a step down subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate companies) and joint venture and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint venture, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

18. We did not audit the financial information of one subsidiary whose financial information reflect total assets of ₹11.74 crores and net assets of ₹0.28 crores as at March 31, 2023, total revenue of ₹4.14 crore, total net loss after tax of ₹36.17 crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹(0.49) crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. This financial information is unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, this financial information is not material to the Group.

19. Of the above, the financial statements of two subsidiaries (including one step down subsidiary) located outside India, included in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements,

which constitute total assets of ₹158.43 crores and net assets of ₹11.36 crores as at March 31, 2023, total revenue of ₹243.21 crores, total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive loss) of ₹33.18 crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹(3.05) crores for the year then ended, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from the accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to the accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India, including other information, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

20. As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks included by the respective auditors in their CARO 2020 reports issued in respect of the standalone financial statements of the companies which are included in these Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

    The statutory audit report of Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited, a joint venture of a subsidiary company and Coromandel Technology Limited, a subsidiary of a subsidiary company has not been issued until the date of this report. Accordingly, no comments for the said joint venture and subsidiary have been included for the purpose of reporting under this clause.

21. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

    (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies and joint ventures incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and joint ventures incorporated in India are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    (f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of the Group and its joint ventures and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.

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

        i. The Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements disclose the impact, if any, of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group - Refer Note 51 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

        ii. The Group has made provisions as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Refer Note 24 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

        iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and joint ventures incorporated in India.

        iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts (Note 56 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements), no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts (Note 56 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements), no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Group, associate companies and joint ventures, is applicable to the Group, associate companies and joint ventures only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

22. The Group and its joint ventures have paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 23213126BGXZYT4737

Place: Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 21(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies (including its relevant subsidiaries), which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date. Reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is not applicable to one joint venture, one joint venture of the subsidiary company and one subsidiary of the subsidiary company incorporated in India namely Algavista Greentech Private Limited, Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited and Coromandel Technology Limited, pursuant to MCA notification GSR 583(E) dated June 13, 2017.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies (including its relevant subsidiaries), to whom reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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.

4. 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 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; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. 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

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies (including its relevant subsidiaries) which are companies incorporated in India, have, 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 March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

9. Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to five subsidiary companies (including its relevant subsidiaries) which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 23213126BGXZYT4737

Place: Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	3,39,951	3,26,273
(b) Right-of-use assets	2A	40,903	43,454
(c) Capital work in progress	2	47,649	13,853
(d) Investment property	3	3,088	3,108
(e) Goodwill	4	1,675	1,599
(f) Other intangible assets	5	1,978	1,909
(g) Intangible assets under development	5	2,295	2,139
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Investments accounted for using equity method			
a) Investments in associate	6	13,082	15
b) Investments in joint ventures	7	2,272	3,622
(ii) Other investments	8	44,343	51,488
(iii) Loans	10	97,752	40,000
(iv) Other financial assets	11	768	570
(i) Income tax assets (Net)	17	5,118	11,952
(j) Other non-current assets	12	17,660	10,342
Total Non-Current Assets		**6,18,534**	**5,10,324**
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	13	6,19,489	5,36,299
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,215	1,188
(ii) Trade receivables	9	81,195	57,349
(iii) Government subsidy receivable		2,37,791	29,455
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,43,959	77,817
(v) Bank balances other than (iv) above	15	2,678	1,06,096
(vi) Loans	10	72,000	1,54,000
(vii) Other financial assets	11	17,711	25,432
(c) Other current assets	12	83,276	91,897
		12,59,314	**10,79,533**
Assets classified as held for sale	16	-	4,407
Total Current Assets		**12,59,314**	**10,83,940**
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,77,848**	**15,94,264**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	18	1,775	1,774
(b) Other equity	19	6,06,709	5,30,800
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		**6,08,484**	**5,32,574**
Non controlling interest	20	3,45,415	2,77,413
Total Equity		**9,53,899**	**8,09,987**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	11,086	7,940
(ii) Lease liability	2A	39,575	40,190
(iii) Other financial liabilities	24	1,898	-
(b) Long term provisions	26	2,888	2,312
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	34	21,233	22,759
(d) Other non-current liabilities	25	174	317
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**76,854**	**73,518**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	1,08,020	74,254
(ii) Lease liability	2A	3,103	3,551
(iii) Trade Payables	23		
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		2,647	3,187
b) total outstanding dues other than (iii)(a) above		6,42,640	4,96,904
(iv) Other financial liabilities	24	62,605	95,771
(b) Short term provisions	26	3,627	2,991
(c) Current tax liability (net)	17	5,718	7,546
(d) Other current liabilities	25	18,735	26,555
Total Current Liabilities		8,47,095	7,10,759
Total Liabilities		9,23,949	7,84,277
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,77,848**	**15,94,264**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

S. No	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
I	Revenue from Operations	27	35,24,380	23,52,106
II	Other income	28	3,922	22,272
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**35,28,302**	**23,74,378**
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed	29A	24,13,494	15,27,656
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		4,72,823	2,49,196
	Changes in Inventories of finished goods, by products, work-in-progress and stock in trade	29B	(95,179)	(14,820)
	Employee benefits expense	30	87,129	77,093
	Finance costs	31	29,820	15,191
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	37,647	33,399
	Other expenses	33	3,26,753	2,72,451
	Total Expenses (IV)		**32,72,487**	**21,60,166**
	Share of profit/(loss) of associates		(2,578)	9
	Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures		(1,232)	63
V	**Profit before tax and exceptional items (III-IV)**		**2,52,005**	**2,14,284**
VI	Exceptional items	48	4,420	(1,373)
VII	**Profit before tax (V-VI)**		**2,56,425**	**2,12,911**
VIII	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax	35	74,932	53,055
	(2) Deferred Tax	35	(1,281)	2,486
			73,651	**55,541**
IX	**Profit for the year after tax (VII - VIII)**		**1,82,774**	**1,57,370**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A. i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(727)	430
	b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(12,654)	11,465
			(13,381)	**11,895**
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassfied to profit or loss		185	(2,700)
	B. i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Effective portion of gains and loss on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		6,181	11,640
	b) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(2,127)	(896)
			4,054	**10,744**
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassfied to profit or loss		93	5
X	**Total other comprehensive income (A(i-ii)+B(i-ii))**		**(9,049)**	**19,944**
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income (IX+X)**		**1,73,725**	**1,77,314**
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		94,748	90,683
	- Non-controlling interests		88,026	66,687
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(2,605)	18,888
	- Non-controlling interests		(6,444)	1,056
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		92,143	1,09,571
	- Non-controlling interests		81,582	67,743
XII	**Earnings Per Equity Share (Nominal value per share ₹1)**			
	(a) Basic	43	53.39	51.17
	(b) Diluted	43	53.25	51.04

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023		For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net profit before tax		**2,56,425**		**2,12,911**
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	37,647		33,399	
Finance costs	29,820		15,191	
Dividend income	(86)		(61)	
(Profit)/loss on sale of investment property and property, plant and equipment (net) (includes exceptional items)	(5,620)		2,103	
Net (gain)/loss arising on FVTPL Transaction	(601)		(517)	
Interest income (including government grant interest income)	(16,585)		(10,719)	
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	(403)		(5,200)	
Bad debts written off and provision for doubtful debts	783		2,319	
Net unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	463		2,894	
Net (gain)/loss arising on derivatives	1,751		6,068	
Earnings on equity method	3,810		(72)	
Rental income from investment property net of expense	(651)		(942)	
(Profit)/loss on sale of investment (net)	(3)		-	
Others	(65)		(66)	
		50,260		**44,397**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,06,685**		**2,57,308**
Changes in working capital				
(Increase)/decrease in Trade and other receivables	(24,380)		27,949	
(Increase)/decrease in Government subsidy receivable	(2,08,315)		42,431	
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(82,266)		(1,28,885)	
(Increase)/decrease in Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalents	-		1,527	
(Increase)/decrease in Other assets	9,159		(32,162)	
(Increase)/decrease in Other financial assets	7,598		(7,950)	
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payable	1,46,845		1,06,510	
Increase/(decrease) in Other liabilities	(6,025)		16,656	
Increase/(decrease) in Other financial liabilities	10,973		(30)	
Increase/(decrease) in Provision for employee benefits	1,597		199	
Increase/(decrease) in Exchange differences on translation to presentation currency	(6,599)		(2,415)	
Increase/(decrease) in Cane bills due	(49,645)		(2,154)	
		(2,01,058)		**21,676**
Cash generated from operations		**1,05,627**		**2,78,984**
Income taxes paid net of refund		(69,771)		(51,144)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**35,856**		**2,27,840**
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(85,995)		(44,943)	
Proceeds from sale of investment property and property, plant and equipment	11,088		1,560	
Purchase of leasehold land	2,091		-	
Inter-corporate deposits/loans given	(87,752)		(92,000)	

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023		For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	
Inter-corporate deposits matured/ loans received	1,12,000		50,250	
Sale of investments and investment income	593		2,921	
Purchase of investments	(5,541)		-	
Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalent	1,02,427		(1,00,943)	
Investments in associate/joint venture	(15,660)		(1,900)	
Interest received	14,544		10,719	
Rent received from investment property net of expenses	651		942	
Dividend income received	107		86	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**48,553**		**(1,73,308)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	2,332		1,219	
Repayment of lease liability (refer note 2A)	(6,962)		(7,194)	
Proceeds from long term borrowings	7,433		2,243	
Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,357)		(22,577)	
Net increase in working capital borrowing	30,884		22,304	
Finance cost paid	(25,112)		(11,029)	
Dividends paid#	(24,646)		(34,865)	
Net cash used in financing activities		**(18,428)**		**(49,899)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**65,981**		**4,633**
Reconciliation				
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		77,817		73,099
Exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents		161		85
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (refer note 14)		1,43,959		77,817
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**65,981**		**4,633**

Non-cash financing and investing activities:			
Additions to right-of-use assets		2,825	3,628

includes amounts transferred to earmarked dividend accounts

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus													Items of other comprehensive income		Total equity attributable to the owners of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share Capital	Capital redemption reserve	Capital Reserve on amalgamation	Capital Reserve on consolidation	Securities premium	Debenture Redemption reserve	Capital Reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Central Subsidy	General reserve	Share options outstanding reserve	Statutory Reserve	Retained earnings	Equity Instruments through Other comprehensive Income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges			
Balance at April 01, 2021	**1,771**	**4,845**	**688**	**6,226**	**46,808**	**1,416**	**6,067**	**5,563**	**7**	**2,44,562**	**1,123**	**34**	**1,43,066**	**2,578**	**(6,452)**	**4,58,302**	**2,24,567**	**6,82,869**
Movement during 2021-22																		
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,683	-	-	90,683	66,687	1,57,370
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(884)	-	-	-	-	230	8,111	11,431	18,888	1,056	19,944
Amount transferred within Reserves	-	-	-	-	373	(1,416)	-	-	-	-	(373)	1	1,415	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	152	-	152
Other movements during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,846)	(16,846)	312	(16,534)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:																		
On issue of shares	3	-	-	-	1,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,029	-	1,029
Movement on account of reduction in control percentage without loss of control	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	(2)	-	(79)	*	-	(70)	6	-	(150)	150	-
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,507)	-	-	(19,507)	(15,359)	(34,866)
Other movements during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23	-	23
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,774**	**4,845**	**688**	**6,226**	**48,202**	**-**	**6,067**	**4,677**	**7**	**2,44,483**	**902**	**35**	**2,15,840**	**10,695**	**(11,867)**	**5,32,574**	**2,77,413**	**8,09,987**
Movement during 2022-23																		
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,748	-	-	94,748	88,026	1,82,774
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,218)	-	-	-	-	(340)	(6,441)	6,394	(2,605)	(6,444)	(9,049)
Amount transferred within Reserves	-	-	-	-	526	-	-	-	-	-	(526)	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	-	-	-	-	842	-	842
Other movements during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,703)	(8,703)	1,207	(7,496)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:																		
On issue of shares	1	-	-	-	1,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488	-	1,488
Movement on account of reduction in control percentage without loss of control	-	(1)	-	-	(18)	-	(1)	(6)	-	(267)	(1)	-	(349)	20	-	(623)	622	(1)
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,761)	-	-	(9,761)	(15,409)	(25,170)
Other movements during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	-	-	524	-	524
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,775**	**4,844**	**688**	**6,226**	**50,197**	**-**	**6,066**	**2,453**	**7**	**2,44,216**	**1,217**	**37**	**3,00,660**	**4,274**	**(14,176)**	**6,08,484**	**3,45,415**	**9,53,899**

* Less than a Lakh

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Corporate information

E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited (CIN: L24211TN1975PLC006989) (EID Parry or the Holding company) is a significant player in Sugar with interests in promising areas of Nutraceuticals. The Group also has a significant presence in Farm Inputs business including Bio pesticides through its subsidiary, Coromandel International Limited.

E.I.D.- Parry (India) Limited has six sugar factories having a capacity to crush 40,300 Tonnes of Cane per day, generate 140 MW of power and five distilleries having a capacity of 417 KLPD. In the Bio Pesticides business, the Group offers a unique neem extract, Azadirachtin, having a good demand in the developed countries' bio pesticide markets. In the Nutraceuticals business, it holds a strong position in the growing wellness segment mainly catering to the world markets with its organic products.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under Sec 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

a) The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2022:

Accounting for proceeds before intended use – amendments to Ind AS 16

Determining cost to fulfil a contract – amendments to Ind AS 37

Reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting – amendments to Ind AS 103

Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021) – amendments to Ind AS 101, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 41

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

b) The following are the new standards issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends the following accounting standards, effective April 01, 2023:

Definition of Accounting Estimates – amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period.

The amendment is essentially a clarification, and the Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact on the Consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107.

The Group is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

The Group does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of Deferred taxes in its consolidated financial statements.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, defined benefit plan - plan assets measured at fair value, assets held for sale which is measured at lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell and share based payments as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value (or transaction price as applicable) of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Holding Company and entities controlled by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as Group). Control is achieved when the Group:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

1.3.1 Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

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When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed off the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to statement of profit and loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable Ind AS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under Ind AS 109, or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

1.4 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

1.5 Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when:

(i) the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture as follows:

(a) If the investment becomes a subsidiary, the Group accounts for its investment in accordance with Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, and Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements. The acquisition date carrying value of the previously held equity interest in the associate or joint venture is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

(b) The Group ceases to exercise significant influence or joint control over the entity.

(ii) when the investment is classified as held for sale.

1.6 Revenue Recognition

i. Sale of goods (including scrap sales)

a) Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the performance obligations are satisfied and the control of the product is transferred, being when the goods are delivered as per the relevant terms of the contract at which point in time the Group has a right to payment for the asset, customer has legal title of the asset, customer bears significant risk and rewards of ownership and the customer has accepted the asset or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Payment for the sale is made as per the credit terms in the agreements with the customers. The credit period is generally short term, thus there is no significant financing component.

Certain products of the Group carry a right of return. The Group also provides customers uncertainties such as rebates based on quantity purchased, timing of collection, etc. Various estimates are made to recognise the impact of rebates and other incentives on revenue. These estimates are made using the most likely method based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. The Group based on accumulated experience estimates the right of return and rebates and revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The validity of this assumption and estimated amount of return are reassessed at each reporting period.

ii. Subsidy Income

The Group recognizes subsidy income as per Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' on the basis of the rates notified from time to time by the Government of India in accordance with the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy on the quantity of fertilisers sold by the Group for the period for which notification has been issued and for the remaining period, based on estimates, when there is a reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with all necessary conditions attached to Subsidy.

As required by Ind AS 20, the Group matches subsidy income with related costs which the subsidy is intended to compensate and accordingly, subsidy income is recognized over a period on a systematic basis to match it with the related costs and on satisfaction of relevant conditions.

iii. Rendering of services

The performance obligations under service contract are provision of handling services, business support services and other ancillary services set forth in the contracts. Revenue from rendering of services are recognised over a period of time by reference to the stage of completion as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

Payment for the service rendered is made as per the credit terms in the agreements with the customers. The credit period is generally short term, thus there is no significant financing component.

iv. Dividend and interest income

a) Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

b) Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

v. Insurance Claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

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vi. Export Incentives

Export incentives are treated as income in the year of export at the estimated realisable value. Other excise benefits are accounted for on accrual basis.

vii. Commission

Commissions are accounted as per the terms of the contract and to the extent that the amounts recoverable can be measured reliably and reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

1.7 Leasing

Group as Lessee

From April 01, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on present value basis. Lease liability include the net present value of the following payments:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rates at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of purchase options if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow fund necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Variable lease payments that are dependent on sales are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the conditions that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any incentives received
- any initial direct costs and
- restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in statement of profit and loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets comprise small items.

Group as Lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as expenses over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

1.8 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹), the national currency of India, which is the functional currency and presentation currency of the Holding company.

1.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see note 1.25 below for hedging accounting policies); and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss on repayment of the monetary items.
- The Group applies the principles set out in Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates, and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

1.10 Borrowings & related costs

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

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Group does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 Government grants other than NBS subsidy income:

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no

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future related costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

In respect of government loans at below-market rate of interest existing on the date of transition, the Group has availed the optional exemption under Ind AS 101 - First Time Adoption and has not recognised the corresponding benefit of the government loan at below-market interest rate as Government grant.

1.12 Employee Benefits

(a) Post employment benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement

The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

Past service cost is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Contributions paid/payable to defined contribution plans comprising of Superannuation (under a scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India) and Provident Funds for certain employees covered under the respective Schemes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss each year.

Gratuity for certain employees is covered under Schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and ICICI. The liability as at the Balance Sheet date is provided for based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year.

The Group makes contributions to Provident Fund Trusts for certain employees, at a specified percentage of the employees' salary. The Group has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of trust and the notified interest rates

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

(b) Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

1.13 Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 44.

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 Group's 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 recognised in statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

1.14 Earnings per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.15 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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

1.16 Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation

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and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as per the technical evaluation performed by the Group which are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Buildings, road and railway sidings	1 - 60 years
Plant and equipment	1 - 25 years
Vehicles	1 - 8 years
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	1 - 10 years

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

Assets on leased premises are depreciated on the remaining period of lease or as per the useful life set above whichever is earlier. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

1.17 Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirement for cost model. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management which are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Buildings	10-60 year

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

1.18 Intangible Assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

b. Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

c. Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

d. Useful lives of intangible assets

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management which are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful lives (in years)
Patents, Trademarks, Product registration, Technical know how, Software, Licenses and Clinical Trial cost	1 to 20 years

e. Biological assets

The Group recognises neem plantation as biological assets and are carried at historical cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure on biological assets are added to its book value only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost incurred for new plantations are capitalised and depreciated over their estimated useful life which has been ascribed to be 20 years.

1.19 Impairment losses

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments in equity instruments of associates and joint venture) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

1.20 Inventories

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Inventories other than by products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories of by-products are valued at net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases after deducting rebates and discounts. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories are determined on weighted average basis except in case of subsidiary Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited, cost of raw material of raw sugar, cost of work-in-progress and finished goods of white sugar are determined on the basis of "specific identification method" and "weighted average method".

For one of the subsidiaries, Coromandel International Limited, cost of raw materials were determined using First-in-First-Out (FIFO) till March 31, 2022.

1.21 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.22 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

1.23 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

a. Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- the debt instruments carried at amortised cost include Deposits, Trade Receivables, Loans and advances recoverable in cash.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortized cost, refer Note 1.23e.

Investment in joint ventures and associates are accounted under equity method.

Impairment on investment in subsidiaries/joint ventures are carried out in accordance with Ind AS 36

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

b. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

c. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

The Group has elected to carry investment in equity instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income. On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments.

The Group has equity investments which are not held for trading. The Group has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for these investments (see note 8). Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 50.9.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in statement of profit and loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Group carries derivative contracts not designated in a hedge relationship at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL also includes assets held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

e. Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Group has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information on a case to case basis.

f. Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group

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continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

g. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized in statement of profit and loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1.24 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

c.1. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL includes derivative liabilities. Non-derivative financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. There are no non-derivative financial liabilities carried at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 50.9.

c.2. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c.3. Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are initially measured at their fair values and, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109;
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

c.4. Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

c.5. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

1.25 Derivative financial instruments & Hedge Accounting

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in note 50.9

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

a. Commodity Derivatives

Some of the Group's commodity derivatives are treated as hedges of price risk associated with the cash flow of highly probable forecast purchase and sale of raw and white sugar respectively (cash flow hedges).

The Group documents at the inception of the hedging transaction the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions at the inception of each hedge relationship.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

Commodity derivatives not designated as hedge are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in other income.

b. Other financial derivatives:

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income and are grouped under head of cashflow hedge reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, and is included in the 'Other income' line item. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income remains there until the forecast transaction occurs. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognized. In other cases the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of profit and loss in the same period that the

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hedged item affects statement of profit and loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognized in the other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of profit and loss, and is included in Other income.

1.26 Cash flow statement

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

Cash and cash equivalents includes balances in current accounts, cash on hand, cheques, drafts on hand and deposit account (with original maturity less than 3 months).

1.27 Offsetting financial instruments

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

1.28 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies the directors of the Group are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Critical accounting judgements

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

i. Determination of functional currency

Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL), a subsidiary of the Holding company is domiciled in India. In making their judgement of functional currency, the directors of PSRIPL considered the detailed scenario for the determination of USD as functional currency on the basis of criteria laid down in Ind AS 21 and, in particular in which currency major purchases and sales are made.

ii. Hedge Accounting

Accounting for commodity derivative contracts as cash flow hedges of highly probable forcast purchase and sale of raw and white sugar respectively. Judgement in this regard are involved in respect of whether the forecast transaction are highly probable to occur.

b. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Key assumption concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as given below.

i. Fair value measurement and valuation processes

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Group determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes 3 and 50.9.

ii. Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

The Group reviews the estimated useful lives of Property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, there has been no material change in life considered for the assets.

iii. Revenue recognition

The Group provides customer incentives, such as rebates, based on quantity purchased, timing of collections etc. Various estimates are made to recognise the impact of rebates and other incentives on revenue. These estimates are made based on historical and forecasted data, contractual terms and current conditions.

iv. Subsidy income and related receivables

Subsidy income has been recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with all necessary conditions attached to Subsidy including those under the Direct Benefit Transfer system which was introduced by the Government of India which includes satisfaction of conditions specified and compliance with reasonable margin guidelines, assessment of applicable rates for fertilizers sold, evaluation of recoverability of receivables. Subsidy Income for the year has been recognised to the extent of rates estimated as per management's understanding of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme pending finalization of NBS rates by the Government of India, and the policy guidelines thereunder.

v. Estimation of net realisable value of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories the Group makes an estimate of future selling prices, subsidy and costs necessary to make the sale.

vi. Provision for employee benefits

The Group uses actuarial assumptions to determine the obligations for employee benefits at each reporting period. These assumptions include the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, rate of increase in compensation levels and mortality rates.

vii. Impairment of Tangible Assets and Intangible Assets

Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company has been incurring losses during the past 2 years. This is an indicator of potential impairment of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary. Management has performed a detailed impairment assessment of the property, plant and equipment of the subsidiary and based on the assessment performed no impairment has been deemed necessary. The recoverable amounts have been determined based on value in use calculations which uses cash flow projections.

For the Holding Company, management considers each sugar factory to be a cash generating unit ('CGU') and has analysed if there is an indicator of impairment. Based on the assessment, there are no impairment indicators.

viii. Provisions for doubtful receivables

The Group makes provision for doubtful receivables based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for current estimates.

ix. Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use the underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Group reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

x. Physical verification of raw materials

The raw material inventory of Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, comprising of raw sugar and coal are stored in heaps. The inventories are physically verified by the management of PSRIPL by engaging a surveyor to measure the volume and density to estimate the quantity of physical inventory.

1.29 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Group and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

1.30 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.31 Dividend

Provision is made for the amount of any divided declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period

1.32 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects the Group's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

1.33 Trade and Other Payables

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

1.34 Segment Reporting

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The Group is focused on the following business segments: Nutrient and allied business, Crop protection, Sugar, Co-generation, Distillery and Nutraceuticals. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along these business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments.

1.35 Business Combination

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair value of the assets transferred and liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the Group in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire, if any over the net of the acquisition–date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Such goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and is classified either as equity or financial liability. Amount classified as financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Business combinations arising from entities that are under the common control are accounted at historical cost. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the entity are recorded in other equity.

1.36 Exceptional Items

The Group considers factors including materiality, the nature and function of the items of income and expense in determining exceptional item and discloses the same in Note 48 to the financial statements.

1.37 Rounding off amounts

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

Note 2
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Freehold land	32,440	31,826
Buildings, road and railway sidings	68,757	62,410
Plant and equipment	2,28,815	2,25,069
Furniture & fixtures and office equipment	6,733	4,792
Vehicles	3,206	2,176
	3,39,951	**3,26,273**
Capital work-in-progress	47,649	13,853
	3,87,600	**3,40,126**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings, road and railway sidings (refer note 3 below)	Plant and equipment	Furniture & fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount						
Balance at April 01, 2021	**31,840**	**86,175**	**4,06,581**	**13,909**	**3,905**	**5,42,410**
Additions	-	6,703	38,623	1,714	1,136	48,176
Disposals and Adjustments	(1)	(177)	(5,959)	(391)	(462)	(6,990)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	9	223	5	6	243
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(4)	781	1,832	14	1	2,624
Balance at March 31, 2022	**31,835**	**93,491**	**4,41,300**	**15,251**	**4,586**	**5,86,463**
Additions	584	9,309	28,911	3,554	1,922	44,280
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(119)	(4,274)	(618)	(551)	(5,562)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	-	384	-	-	384
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	31	1,996	5,144	40	10	7,221
Balance at March 31, 2023	**32,450**	**1,04,677**	**4,71,465**	**18,227**	**5,967**	**6,32,786**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings, road and railway sidings (refer note 3 below)	Plant and equipment	Furniture & fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at April 01, 2021	**7**	**27,531**	**1,96,478**	**9,514**	**2,277**	**2,35,807**
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(46)	(4,802)	(360)	(402)	(5,610)
Depreciation and impairment expense	1	3,280	23,394	1,289	532	28,496
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	9	156	2	4	171
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1	307	1,005	14	(1)	1,326
Balance at March 31, 2022	**9**	**31,081**	**2,16,231**	**10,459**	**2,410**	**2,60,190**
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(84)	(3,264)	(584)	(439)	(4,371)
Depreciation expense	-	4,026	26,269	1,584	780	32,659
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	-	-	251	-	-	251
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1	897	3,163	35	10	4,106
Balance at March 31, 2023	**10**	**35,920**	**2,42,650**	**11,494**	**2,761**	**2,92,835**
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**31,826**	**62,410**	**2,25,069**	**4,792**	**2,176**	**3,26,273**
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**32,440**	**68,757**	**2,28,815**	**6,733**	**3,206**	**3,39,951**

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note:

1. Details of assets offered as security is provided in Note 21 and 22.
2. Capital work in progress primarily represents Building and Plant and equipment related work.
3. Includes Building on leasehold land: Cost: ₹924 Lakh (2022 - ₹915 Lakh) and Accumulated Depreciation: ₹451 Lakh (2022 - ₹403 Lakh).
4. Refer Note 51 for contractual commitments for acquistion of property, plant and equipment.
5. Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL), a subsidiary of the Holding Company has carried out impairment assessment of its carrying value of the assets and concluded that no impairment is necessary.
6. Ageing of the Capital work-in-progress are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Balance at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	44,223	2,155	603	188	47,169
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	480	480
Balance at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	11,105	2,125	614	9	13,853
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

7. Completion schedule of capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Balance at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress					
Other Projects of the Holding Company	1,194	-	-	-	1,194
Asset Expansion of Subsidiary, Coromandel International Limited	781	97	-	-	878
Balance at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress					
Other Projects of the Holding Company	275	-	-	-	275
Asset Expansion of Subsidiary, Coromandel International Limited	-	470	-	-	470

Note 2A - Leases

(i) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet

Carrying Amount of Right-of-use Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Factory (including ancillary assets) (refer note 1 below)	4,353	4,911
Land (refer note 2 below)	24,949	26,003
Buildings	11,106	11,781
Plant & Machinery	495	759
Total	**40,903**	**43,454**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Factory (including ancillary assets) (refer note 1 below)	Land (refer note 2 below)	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at April 01, 2021	**6,354**	**29,124**	**15,822**	**1,518**	**52,818**
Additions	-	-	3,628	-	3,628
Disposals and Adjustments	-	-	(508)	-	(508)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**6,354**	**29,124**	**18,942**	**1,518**	**55,938**
Additions	-	485	2,340	-	2,825
Disposals and Adjustments	(79)	(545)	(1,324)	(14)	(1,962)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**6,275**	**29,064**	**19,958**	**1,504**	**56,801**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Factory (including ancillary assets) (refer note 1 below)	Land (refer note 2 below)	Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at April 01, 2021	**962**	**2,077**	**4,741**	**506**	**8,286**
Depreciation expenses	481	1,044	2,599	253	4,377
Disposals and Adjustments	-	-	(179)	-	(179)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**1,443**	**3,121**	**7,161**	**759**	**12,484**
Depreciation expenses	479	1,045	2,753	250	4,527
Disposals and Adjustments	-	(51)	(1,062)	-	(1,113)
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,922**	**4,115**	**8,852**	**1,009**	**15,898**

Note:

1. The Holding Company has taken the Ramdurg factory on lease including the building and plant and machinery thereon. The Holding Company pays a consolidated rental and accordingly, the consolidated asset is presented. The useful life of the building and plant and machinery is beyond the lease period, hence the entire asset is depreciated over the lease period.
2. Includes net carrying value of the Land reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases".

Carrying Amount of Lease Liability

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current	3,103	3,551
Non-Current	39,575	40,190
Total	**42,678**	**43,741**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expenses (included in finance costs)*	3,972	4,458
Depreciation expenses (included in depreciation)#	4,527	4,377
Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in other expenses)^	2,789	2,660
Total	**11,288**	**11,495**

*Refer Note 31 - Finance cost

#Refer Note 32 - Depreciation

^Refer Note 33 - Other expenses

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(iii) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in leases of the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations.

Note 3 - Investment Property

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Completed investment properties	3,088	3,108
Total	**3,088**	**3,108**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of the year	3,252	3,493
Disposals	-	(241)
Balance at end of the year	**3,252**	**3,252**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	144	143
Disposals	-	(21)
Depreciation expense	20	22
Balance at end of year	**164**	**144**

1. Includes Building on leasehold land: Cost: ₹612 Lakh (2022 - ₹612 Lakh) and Accumulated Depreciation: ₹110 Lakh (2022 - ₹96 Lakh).

All of the Group's investment properties are held under freehold interests.

3.1 Fair value of the Group's investment properties

The following table gives details of the fair value of the Group's investment properties as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i. Land and Buildings in Tamilnadu	39,455	32,849

The fair value of the Group's investment properties as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by M/s. Value Assessors & Surveyors Private Limited, independent valuers not related to the Group. M/s. Value Assessors & Surveyors Private Limited are registered with the authority which governs the valuers in India, and they have appropriate qualifications and relevant experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations. Fair value was derived using the market comparable approach based on recent market/government guideline prices without any significant adjustments being made to the market observable data.

In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

For rental income earned and direct operating expenses incurred in connection with investment property refer note 28 and note 38.1.

Note 4 - Goodwill

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Goodwill	1,675	1,599
Total	**1,675**	**1,599**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at beginning of the year	1,724	1,670
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	141	54
Balance at end of the year	**1,865**	**1,724**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of year	125	73
Amortization for the current year	53	49
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	12	3
Balance at end of the year	**190**	**125**

As at March 31, 2023 goodwill of ₹1,643 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹1,567 Lakh) and ₹32 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹32 Lakh) relates to the Nutraceuticals and Fertiliser segments respectively. Goodwill on each of the segments arose when the businesses were acquired and has been assessed for impairment.

Impairment tests for goodwill:

(a) US Nutraceuticals Inc. CGU:

Goodwill of ₹1,289 Lakh represents the goodwill accounted on the acquisition of subsidiary US Nutraceuticals Inc. and acquisition of controlling interest in Labelle Botanics LLC (a 100% subsidiary from October 01, 2019).

The value in use is arrived at by discounting the cash flow projections using the financial budgets covering a period of three years, and extrapolating it beyond three years using a growth rate of 2.50% p.a. The cash flows have been discounted using a rate of 17.02% p.a. This growth rate does not exceed the long term average growth rate.

The Directors and management have considered and assessed reasonably possible changes for other key assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the US Nutraceuticals Inc. CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

Note 5 - Other Intangible Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Software and Licenses	114	155
Product registrations	867	692
Technical know-how	46	46
Patents	951	958
Product development	-	-
Other rights	-	58
	1,978	**1,909**
Intangible assets under development	2,295	2,139

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₹ Lakh

Particulars	Software and Licenses	Product registrations	Technical know-how	Patents	Product development	Other rights	Total
Gross carrying amount							
Balance at April 01, 2021	**453**	**2,272**	**727**	**3,527**	**104**	**117**	**7,200**
Additions	4	58	-	2	-	-	64
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	92	-	76	3	(5)	166
Balance at March 31, 2022	**457**	**2,422**	**727**	**3,605**	**107**	**112**	**7,430**
Additions	5	373	-	56	-	-	434
Disposals and Adjustments	(3)	-	-	(30)	-	-	(33)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	213	9	8	230
Balance at March 31, 2023	**459**	**2,795**	**727**	**3,844**	**116**	**120**	**8,061**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Software and Licenses	Product registrations	Technical know-how	Patents	Product development	Other rights	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at April 01, 2021	**240**	**1,452**	**681**	**2,412**	**104**	**52**	**4,941**
Amortisation expense	62	199	-	190	-	4	455
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	79	-	45	3	(2)	125
Balance at March 31, 2022	**302**	**1,730**	**681**	**2,647**	**107**	**54**	**5,521**
Amortisation expense	46	162	-	128	-	52	388
Disposals and Adjustments	(3)	-	-	(16)	-	-	(19)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	36	-	134	9	14	193
Balance at March 31, 2023	**345**	**1,928**	**681**	**2,893**	**116**	**120**	**6,083**
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	**155**	**692**	**46**	**958**	**-**	**58**	**1,909**
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	**114**	**867**	**46**	**951**	**-**	**-**	**1,978**

Ageing of the intangible assets under development are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Balance at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	533	788	490	484	2,295
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	803	497	92	747	2,139
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note 6
Investments in associate accounted for using equity method

₹ Lakh

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unquoted Investments		
(a) Interest in		
320 (2022: 320) Equity shares of PHP$100/- each fully paid-up in Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc.	10	15
2,25,000 (2022: Nil) Equity shares of CFA Franc 23000 each fully paid-up in Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, S.A.	13,072	-
Total Investment in associate accounted for using equity method	**13,082**	**15**

Note 7
Investments in joint ventures accounted for using equity method

₹ Lakh

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unquoted Investments		
1,60,00,000 (2022: 1,60,00,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid-up in Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited	1,729	1,718
2,97,00,000 (2022: 2,97,00,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid-up in Algavista Greentech Private Limited	543	1,904
Total Investments in joint ventures accounted for using equity method	**2,272**	**3,622**

Note 8 - Other Investments

₹ Lakh

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I.	**Quoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI		
	82,440 (2022: 82,440) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in State Bank of India	431	407
	1,965 (2022: 1,965) shares of ₹2 each fully paid up in Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	15	14
	50,43,138 (2022: 50,43,138) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Coromandel Engineering Company Limited	1,462	1,702
	2,000 (2022: 2,000) shares of ₹1 each fully paid up in Carborundum Universal Limited	20	16
	300 (2022: 300) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	1	*
	(b) Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTPL		
	13,719 (2022: 13,719) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in Rama Phosphate Limited	24	59
	(c) Other Investments at Amortised Cost		
	500 (2022 - Nil) units of 10,000 each in National Highway Authority of India Bond	50	-
	Total aggregate market value of quoted investments	**2,003**	**2,198**

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₹ Lakh

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
II.	**Unquoted Investments**		
	(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI		
	23,600 (2022: 23,600) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Kartik Investments Trust Limited	33	32
	100 (2022: 100) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Limited	*	*
	42,410 (2022: 42,410) shares of ₹100 each fully paid up in Murugappa Management Services Private Limited (formerly known as Murugappa Management Services Limited)	202	179
	14,54,400 (2022: 14,54,400) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Indian Potash Limited	33,055	30,898
	1,00,000 (2022: 1,00,000) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Bio Tech Consortium (India) Limited	55	54
	41,79,848 (2022: 41,79,848) Ordinary shares of Tunisian Dinars (TND) 10 each, fully paid up in Tunisian Indian Fertilisers S.A.#	-	-
	3,600 (2022: 3,600) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in Nandesari Environment Control Limited	36	45
	10,01,000 (2022: 10,01,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in Ranar Agrochem Limited (formerly Prathyusha Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited)	2	2
	5,000 (2022: 5,000) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Chola People Service (P) Ltd	391	311
	125 (2022: 125) shares of 25 pence each fully paid up in Hawker Siddley Group Limited	*	*
	266 (2022: 266) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Chennai Wellingdon Corporate Foundation	*	*
	2 (2022: 2) shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Murugappa Morgan Thermal Ceramics Limited	*	*
	10 (2022: 10) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid in Chola MS General Insurance Company Private Limited	*	*
	1,99,590 (2022: 1,99,590) Ordinary shares of South African Rand 1 each, fully paid up in Foskor (Pty) Limited	-	-
	46 (2022: 46) Class D shares of South African Rand 705,088 each, fully paid up in Foskor (Pty) Limited	1,901	1,901
	16,100 (2022: 16,100) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in BEIL Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as Bharuch Enviro Infrastructure Limited)	554	553
	2,75,000 (2022: 2,75,000) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in Narmada Clean Tech	51	54
	7,74,653 (2022 - Nil) preferred shares of NIS 0.01 each fully paid up in DouxMatok Limited	825	-
	53,92,160 (2022: 53,92,160) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in A.P. Gas Power Corporation Limited ^	-	13,067
	212 (2022: Nil) Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up and 998 (2022: Nil) CC Preference shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Daksha Unmanned Systems Private Limited	2,000	-
	100 (2022: Nil) Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up and 19078 (2022: Nil) C1 Preference shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Ecozen Solutions Private Limited	1,000	-

₹ Lakh

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	1 (2022: Nil) Equity share of 10 each fully paid up and 42,502 (2022: Nil) C1 Preference shares of ₹10 each fully paid up in Strings Bio Private Limited	1,650	-
	(b) Other Investment at FVTPL		
	19,442 (2022: 19,442) units of ₹1,000 each, fully paid up in Faering Capital India Evolving Fund	580	578
	Mutual Funds	915	890
	1,000 (2022: 1,000) shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up in UTI Master Shares	*	*
	(c) Investments in Debentures at Amortised cost		
	Tata Capital Financial Services Limited's NCD	300	300
	(d) Others		
	Share application money pending allottment - at cost	5	5
	Loans at FVTOCI**	-	1,609
	Total Unquoted Investments	43,555	**50,478**
	Total Other Investments	**45,558**	**52,676**
	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		
	Current	**1,215**	**1,188**
	Non-current	**44,343**	**51,488**

* less than a Lakh

The Ordinary shares of Tunisian Indian Fertilisers S.A., Tunisia (TIFERT) held by the Group have been pledged to secure the obligations of TIFERT to their lenders, except 8,04,848 shares.

** Represents loan amounting ₹1,609 Lakh (2022: ₹1,609 Lakhs) to TIFERT which was compulsorily convertible to equity shares. Based on the terms of conversion, the said loan was due for conversion in June 2022 (originally extended by 2 years from June 2020). The Group is in discussion with TIFERT to further extend this time period for conversion. The fair value of this loan has been considered as ₹ Nil as on March 31, 2023.

^ Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation Limited (APGPCL) has closed its plant and laid off employees, pursuant to cancellation of allocation of natural gas during the year. The Company has accordingly fair valued its investment in APGPCL at ₹ Nil.

Note 9 - Trade Receivables

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured, considered good	4,410	5,424
Unsecured, considered good*	78,891	54,161
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,106)	(2,236)
Total Considered good	**81,195**	**57,349**
Unsecured, considered doubtful	15,547	16,122
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(15,547)	(16,122)
	81,195	**57,349**
Current	81,195	57,349
Non-current	-	-

* Debts due by private companies in which the Holding Company's directors are directors as on March 31, 2023 is ₹11 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹24 Lakh)

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 30 to 180 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables up to the due date.

The Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records before accepting any customer. The Group's exposure is continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Also refer note 50.5.

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The ageing of above trade receivable balance is as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023								
(i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	60,467	21,887	585	84	19	215	83,257
(ii) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	1	1	24	18	-	44
(iii) Undisputed - Doubtful	-	57	254	469	855	871	4,570	7,076
(iv) Disputed - Doubtful	-	-	1	20	116	650	7,684	8,471
As at March 31, 2022								
(i) Undisputed - Considered Good	-	28,671	27,197	308	746	288	1,882	59,092
(ii) Disputed - Considered Good	-	-	39	1	-	5	448	493
(iii) Undisputed - Doubtful	-	41	260	586	924	1,200	4,703	7,714
(iv) Disputed - Doubtful	-	-	4	13	444	579	7,368	8,408

Note 10 - Loans

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Loan Receivables considered good - Unsecured		
i. Inter-corporate deposits*	1,64,000	1,94,000
ii. Others	5,752	-
Total	1,69,752	1,94,000

* Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institution (HDFC Limited) yield fixed interest rate.

Note: There are no loans or advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs or related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Current	**72,000**	**1,54,000**
Non - Current	**97,752**	**40,000**

Note 11 - Other Financial Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At Amortised Cost				
(a) Security Deposits	717	549	168	190
(b) Interest receivable*	9	-	2,971	1,431
(c) Advances from related parties	-	-	1	241
(d) Insurance claims	-	-	696	763
(e) Funds available with commodity exchange brokers	-	-	13,293	19,573
(f) Advance recoverable in cash	-			
(i) Unsecured and Considered Good	42	21	130	197
(ii) Considered Doubtful	47	47	-	266
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	(47)	(47)	-	(266)
(g) Other receivable	-		45	635
At Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
i) Not designated as hedges				
(a) Mark to Market gain on forward contracts	-	-	335	400
ii) Designated as hedges				
(a) Mark to Market gain on forward contracts	-	-	72	2,002
Total	**768**	**570**	**17,711**	**25,432**

*Includes interest subsidy receivable of ₹523 Lakh (March 31, 2022: 447 Lakh)

Note 12 - Other Financial Assets

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Deposit	3,840	3,838	-	-
(b) Capital Advances	10,600	4,146	-	-
(c) Balance with Government Authorities	1,492	655	47,998	54,864
(d) Advance recoverable in kind				
(i) Unsecured and Considered Good	1,316	1,254	34,596	36,686
(ii) Considered Doubtful	2,303	2,189	641	641
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	(2,303)	(2,189)	(641)	(641)
(e) Gratuity Fund	-	-	-	-
(f) Others	412	449	682	347
Total	**17,660**	**10,342**	**83,276**	**91,897**

Note 13 - Inventories

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
(a) Raw materials	1,66,218	1,62,628
(b) Raw materials in transit	81,426	1,01,661
(c) Work-in-progress	16,416	19,651
(d) Finished goods	3,00,782	2,15,746
(e) By products	6,347	6,394
(f) Stock-in-trade (goods acquired for trading)	30,170	14,419
(g) Stores and spares	14,849	12,928
(h) Packing materials	3,281	2,872
Total	**6,19,489**	**5,36,299**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was ₹27,91,138 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹17,62,032 Lakh). The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes ₹446 Lakh (2021-22: ₹2,198 Lakh) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value, and has been reduced by ₹1,901 Lakh (2021-22: ₹1,064 Lakh) in respect of reversal of such write downs. Finished goods includes goods in transit to the extent of ₹502 Lakh (2021-22: ₹267 Lakh).

The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 1.20.

Refer note 22 for inventories pledged.

Note 14 - Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current account	10,438	12,979
(ii) In EEFC account	2,683	500
(iii) In Deposit account	1,30,798	64,308
(b) Cash on hand	40	30
Total	**1,43,959**	**77,817**

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Note 15 - Other bank balances

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Balances with banks in earmarked accounts		
- In Unpaid Dividend account	2,637	3,628
- In Deposits having maturity of more than 3 months	26	1,02,453
- In Margin Money accounts towards Bank Guarantee	15	15
Total	**2,678**	**1,06,096**

Note 16 - Assets classified as held for sale

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Asset associated with Puducherry factory held for sale (refer note a)	-	979
(ii) Asset associated with factory held for sale (refer note b)	-	3,428
	-	**4,407**

a. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company in their meeting held on February 01, 2019 have approved the sale of Property, plant and equipment of Puducherry factory of the Holding Company in next 12 months. Consequently, the Holding Company has sold the Land of Puducherry factory and the profit of ₹1,972 Lakh on disposal has been disclosed as an exceptional item (refer note 48).

b. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company in their meeting held on December 31, 2020 have approved the sale of property, plant and equipment of the Pettavaithalai factory of the Holding Company in next 12 months. Consequently, the Holding Company has sold the Plant and Machinery of Pettavaithalai factory and the profit of ₹2,448 Lakh on disposal has been disclosed as an exceptional item (refer note 48).

Note 17 - Income tax asset (Net)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Tax refund receivable	5,118	11,952
Total	**5,118**	**11,952**

Current tax liabilities (Net)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income Tax payable	5,718	7,546
Total	**5,718**	**7,546**

Note 18 - Equity Share Capital

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
AUTHORISED:		
Equity Shares:		
2,34,40,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹1 each (2022 - 2,34,40,00,000)	23,440	23,440
Preference Shares:		
2,03,10,000 Redeemable Preference shares of ₹100 each (2022 - 2,03,10,000)	20,310	20,310
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
17,75,17,591 Equity Shares of ₹1 each (2022 - 17,73,86,525)	1,775	1,774
Total	**1,775**	**1,774**

18.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	2022-23		2021-22	
	No of Shares	₹ Lakh	No of Shares	₹ Lakh
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	17,73,86,525	1,774	17,71,02,391	1,771
Allotment of shares on exercise of Employee Stock Option (refer note 44)	1,31,066	1	2,84,134	3
At the end of the year	**17,75,17,591**	**1,775**	**17,73,86,525**	**1,774**

18.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Share holder	No of shares held as at			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Ambadi Investments Limited	6,80,58,444	38.34	6,80,58,444	38.37

18.3 Terms attached to Equity Shares:

The Holding company has one class of equity share having a par value of ₹1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Repayment of capital on liquidation will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Share options granted under the Holding company's employee share option plan carry no rights to dividends and no voting rights.

18.4 Details of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

During the year 2017-18, 10,74,861 equity shares of ₹1 each fully paid up were allotted to shareholders of Parrys Sugar Industries Limited (PSIL) other than the Company in the proportion of 2 equity shares of ₹1 each in the Company for every 13 equity shares of ₹10 each held in the PSIL pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement between PSIL and the Holding Company.

18.5 Dividend

The Holding Company declared interim dividend of ₹5.5 per share on November 11, 2022 (total dividend ₹9,761 Lakh) and second interim dividend of ₹4 per share on April 10, 2023 (total dividend ₹7,101 Lakh) which were paid in December 2022 and May 2023 to the holders of fully paid equity shares.

18.6 Refer note 44 for the shares reserved for issue under Employee stock option plans.

18.7 Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

S. No	Promoter Name	No of shares held as at				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
1	Ambadi Investments Limited	6,80,58,444	38.34	6,80,58,444	38.37	(0.03)
2	Ambadi Enterprises Limited	40,30,000	2.27	40,30,000	2.27	-
3	Shambho Trust (M V Subbiah, S Vellayan And Kanika Subbiah hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	5,85,482	0.34	6,94,934	0.39	(0.05)
4	Arun Alagappan	4,08,820	0.23	4,08,820	0.23	-
5	Valli Arunachalam	3,71,055	0.21	3,71,055	0.21	-
6	Vellachi Murugappan	3,70,965	0.21	3,70,965	0.21	-
7	Arun Venkatachalam	3,48,540	0.20	3,48,540	0.20	-
8	A Vellayan	3,44,540	0.19	3,44,540	0.19	-

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S. No	Promoter Name	No of shares held as at				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
9	A A Alagammai (A A Alagammai & Lakshmi Ramaswamy hold shares on behalf of The Lakshmi Ramaswamy Family Trust)	3,23,700	0.18	3,23,700	0.18	-
10	A Venkatachalam	3,20,220	0.18	3,20,220	0.18	-
11	M A M Arunachalam	3,16,000	0.18	3,16,000	0.18	-
12	M V Ar Meenakshi	2,75,920	0.16	2,75,920	0.16	-
13	A M Meyyammai	2,37,520	0.13	2,37,520	0.13	-
14	V Narayanan	2,35,610	0.13	2,35,610	0.13	-
15	V Arunachalam	2,20,320	0.12	2,20,320	0.12	-
16	M.A. Alagappan	2,10,000	0.12	2,10,000	0.12	-
17	Meyyammai Venkatachalam	2,04,420	0.12	2,04,420	0.12	-
18	M M Murugappan (M M Murugappan & Meenakshi Murugappan hold shares on behalf of M M Veerappan Family Trust)	2,00,610	0.11	2,00,610	0.11	-
19	M M Murugappan (M M Murugappan & M M Muthiah hold shares on behalf of M M Muthiah Family Trust)	1,92,610	0.11	1,92,610	0.11	-
20	Saraswathi Trust (M V Subbiah, S Vellayan And M V Seetha Subbiah hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,52,898	0.09	1,52,898	0.09	-
21	Sigapi Arunachalam	1,75,950	0.10	1,75,950	0.10	-
22	M A Alagappan Holdings Private Limited	1,70,500	0.10	1,70,500	0.10	-
23	M A Murugappan Holdings LLP (Formerly M A Murugappan Holdings Private Limited)	1,70,500	0.10	1,70,500	0.10	-
24	Meenakshi Murugappan Fly Trust (M M Murugappan & Meenakshi Murugappan hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,50,000	0.08	1,50,000	0.08	-
25	M M Venkatachalam (M M Venkatachalam & M V Muthiah hold shares on behalf of M V Muthiah Family Trust)	1,33,928	0.08	1,33,928	0.08	-
26	M M Venkatachalam (M M Venkatachalam & M V Subramanian hold shares on behalf of M V Subramanian Family Trust)	1,33,928	0.08	1,33,928	0.08	-
27	Lakshmi Venkatachalam Fly Trust (M M Venkatachalam & Lakshmi Venkatachalam hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,32,817	0.07	1,32,817	0.07	-
28	M M Venkatachalam Fly Trust (M M Venkatachalam & Lakshmi Venkatachalam hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	1,32,817	0.07	1,32,817	0.07	-
29	Ar Lakshmi Achi Trust	95,430	0.05	95,430	0.05	-
30	Valli Annamalai	53,000	0.03	53,000	0.03	-
31	M A M Arunachalam (MAM Arunachalam & Sigappi Arunachalam hold shares on behalf of Arun Murugappan Children's Trust)	42,000	0.02	42,000	0.02	-
32	Arun Alagappan (Arun Alagappan & AA Alagammai hold shares on behalf of MA Alagappan Grand Children Trust)	42,000	0.02	42,000	0.02	-
33	M M Murugappan	27,670	0.02	27,670	0.02	-

S. No	Promoter Name	No of shares held as at				% Change during the year
		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	
34	M M Murugappan Fly Trust (M M Murugappan & Meenakshi Murugappan hold shares on behalf of the Trust)	25,000	0.01	25,000	0.01	-
35	Lalitha Vellayan	22,210	0.01	22,210	0.01	-
36	M M Murugappan HUF (Karta - M M Murugappan)	20,000	0.01	20,000	0.01	-
37	Umayal.R	17,250	0.01	17,250	0.01	-
38	Murugappa & Sons (M.V. Subbiah, M A Alagappan & M M Murugappan hold shares on behalf of the Firm)	17,010	0.01	17,010	0.01	-
39	Pranav Alagappan	15,950	0.01	15,950	0.01	-
40	A M M Vellayan Sons Private Limited	15,500	0.01	15,500	0.01	-
41	Kadamane Estates Company (shares held by M.A. Alagappan in the capacity of Partner in the Firm)	13,640	0.01	13,640	0.01	-
42	Valliammai Murugappan	12,100	0.01	12,100	0.01	-
43	Solachi Ramanathan	11,100	0.01	11,100	0.01	-
44	Dhruv M Arunachalam	11,000	0.01	11,000	0.01	-
45	M V Murugappan HUF (Karta - Valli Arunachalam)	6,200	-	6,200	-	-
46	M V Subbiah (in the capacity of Karta in HUF)	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
47	Lakshmi Chocka Lingam	3,200	-	3,200	-	-
48	V Vasantha	2,850	-	2,850	-	-
49	A V Nagalakshmi	2,796	-	2,796	-	-
50	A. Keertika Unnamalai	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
51	Uma Ramanathan	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
52	Carborundum Universal Limited	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
53	Sigapi Arunachalam (MAM Arunachalam & AM Meyyammai hold shares on behalf of Murugappan Arunachalam Children Trust)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
54	M.M. Muthiah Sons Private Limited	280	-	280	-	-
	Total	**7,90,75,300**	**44.55**	**7,91,84,752**	**44.63**	**(0.08)**

Note 19 - Other equity

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital redemption reserve	4,844	4,845
Capital reserve on amalgamation	688	688
Securities premium reserve	50,197	48,202
Debenture redemption reserve	-	-
Capital reserve	6,066	6,067
Capital reserve on consolidation	6,226	6,226
Central subsidy	7	7
Foreign currency translation reserve	2,453	4,677
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(14,176)	(11,867)
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	4,274	10,695
General reserve	2,44,216	2,44,483
Share options outstanding reserve	1,217	902
Statutory reserve	37	35
Retained earnings	3,00,660	2,15,840
	6,06,709	**5,30,800**

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RESERVES AND SURPLUS:

₹ Lakh

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Opening balance	4,845	4,845
	Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	(1)	-
	Closing balance	**4,844**	**4,845**
	The capital redemption reserve is created out of the statutory requirement to create such reserve on buyback of shares. These are not available for distribution of dividend and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.		
(b)	**Capital reserve on amalgamation**	**688**	**688**
(c)	**Securities premium Account**		
	Opening balance	48,202	46,808
	Add: Addition during the period	2,013	1,399
	Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	(18)	(5)
	Closing balance	**50,197**	**48,202**
	Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and the Holding Company's share of premium arising from shares issued at premium to non-controlling interest, where the subscription by Holding Company and non-controlling interest is not in proportion to their existing shareholding. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the act.		
(d)	**Debenture redemption reserve**		
	Opening balance	-	1,416
	Less: Transfer to other reserves	-	1,416
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**
	Debenture redemption reserve is created as per the statutory requirements to maintain funds to repay the debenture liability. These will be subsequently transferred to Retained Earnings on payment of the debenture liability.		
(e)	**Capital reserve**		
	Opening balance	6,067	6,067
	Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	(1)	*
	Closing balance	**6,066**	**6,067**
(f)	**Capital Reserve on consolidation**	**6,226**	**6,226**
(g)	**Central subsidy**	**7**	**7**
(h)	**Foreign currency translation Reserve**		
	Opening balance	4,677	5,563
	Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax	(2,218)	(884)
	Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	(6)	(2)
	Closing balance	**2,453**	**4,677**
	Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency i.e. Indian Rupee (₹) are recognised directly and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. These balances are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operations.		
(i)	**Effective portion of cash flow hedges**		
	Opening balance	(11,867)	(6,452)
	Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	(30,066)	(6,637)
	Reclassification to profit or loss	36,615	17,803
	Effect of translation from functional to presentation currency	(958)	(127)
	Adjusted against the carrying value of inventory	(7,745)	(16,719)
	Other movements during the year	(155)	265
	Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	*	*
	Closing balance	**(14,176)**	**(11,867)**
	The cash flow hedging reserve is used to recognize the effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges. Amounts are subsequently either transferred to the initial cost of non financial hedged item or reclassified to statement of profit and loss, as appropriate.		

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(j) Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	10,695	2,578
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax	(6,441)	8,111
Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	20	6
Closing balance	**4,274**	**10,695**
This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to Retained Earnings when those assets have been disposed off.		
(k) General reserve		
Opening balance	2,44,483	2,44,562
Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	(267)	(79)
Closing balance	**2,44,216**	**2,44,483**
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss except to the extent permitted as per Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.		
(l) ESOP reserve		
Opening balance	902	1,123
Add: Addition during the year	842	152
Add: Transfer from/(to) other reserves	(526)	(373)
Add: Reduction in control percentage without loss of control	(1)	*
Closing balance	**1,217**	**902**
The above reserve relates to share options granted by the companies in the Group to its employees under its employee share option plan. Further information about share based payments to employees is set out in note 44.		
(m) Statutory reserve		
Opening Balance	35	34
Add: Transfer from/(to) other reserves	2	1
Closing balance	**37**	**35**
(n) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	2,15,840	1,43,066
Add: Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve (Net)	-	1,416
Profit for the year	94,748	90,683
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(340)	230
	3,10,248	**2,35,395**
Less: Appropriations		
On account of reduction of control	349	70
Dividend on Equity Shares	9,761	19,507
Transfer to General Reserve and Statutory reserve	2	1
Others	(524)	(23)
Closing Balance	**3,00,660**	**2,15,840**
The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the standalone financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety.		
Total Other Equity	**6,06,709**	**5,30,800**

*Less than a Lakh

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Note 20 - Non-controlling interests

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of year	2,77,413	2,24,567
Share of profit and other comprehensive income for the year	81,582	67,743
Dividend paid including dividend tax	(15,409)	(15,359)
Add: Transfer to non-controlling interest on account of change in holding percentage	622	150
Other increase on account of change in reserve	1,207	312
Balance at end of the year	**3,45,415**	**2,77,413**

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests.

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

Name of the Subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests as at	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Coromandel International Limited	India	43.73%	43.63%

Name of the Subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Accumulated non-controlling interests as at	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Coromandel International Limited	India	3,45,415	2,77,413

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Coromandel International Limited	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current assets	3,99,119	2,94,451
Current assets	10,24,361	8,34,023
Non-current liabilities	47,052	46,088
Current liabilities	5,85,649	4,46,559
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	4,45,364	3,58,414
Non-controlling interests	3,45,415	2,77,413

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Coromandel International Limited	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Total income	29,79,903	19,25,512
Total expenses	27,07,370	17,20,911
Share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures and associate	(2,449)	374
Profit for the year	**2,01,293**	**1,52,846**
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	1,13,267	86,159
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	88,026	66,687
Other comprehensive income for the year	**(13,837)**	**2,421**
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	(7,393)	1,365
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(6,444)	1,056
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,87,456**	**1,55,267**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	1,05,874	87,524

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Coromandel International Limited	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	81,582	67,743
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(15,409)	(15,359)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	59,097	2,07,805
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	63,904	(1,62,199)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(54,305)	(44,252)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	**68,696**	**1,354**

Note:

1. The figures given above are based on the consolidated financials of Coromandel International Limited along with its subsidiaries, joint venture and associate.

Note 21 - Non-current Borrowings

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
i) Deposits (refer note 21.1)	2,182	2,017	-	-
Sub Total	**2,182**	**2,017**	**-**	**-**
Secured - at amortised cost				
i) Term loans				
- from banks (refer note 21.2)	8,904	5,923	4,450	2,134
Sub Total	**8,904**	**5,923**	**4,450**	**2,134**
Total	**11,086**	**7,940**	**4,450**	**2,134**

21.1. Unsecured - Deposit received from TNPL for supply of bagasse, which is interest free and repayable in December 2024.

21.2. Secured Term loan from banks consists of those of Holding Company, secured by pari passu first charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of (both present and future) of the Holding Company.

Breach of Loan agreement

1. There is no breach of loan agreement and loan covenants.
2. The Group has not utilised any borrowings for purposes other than the specific purpose for which the loans were obtained.

Note 22 - Short Term Borrowings

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured - at amortised cost (refer note 22.1)		
a. Loan repayable on demand		
- from banks	11,350	7,964
Secured - at amortised cost		
a. Current maturities of long term borrowings	4,450	2,134
b. Loans		
- from banks (refer note 22.2)	92,220	64,156
	1,08,020	**74,254**

22.1 Unsecured loans repayable on demand comprises of packing credit in foreign currency and purchase tax deferment loan.

22.2 Secured loans repayable on demand comprises buyer's credit denominated in foreign currency, cash credit. Packing Credit Facility of PSRIPL is secured by first pari passu charge on all current asset of the PSRIPL as well as second pari passu charge on all movable fixed assets of the PSRIPL. Cash credit facilities of CIL are primarily secured on the current assets of supplemented by second charge on movable and immovable properties of CIL. Cash credit facilities of US Nutraceuticals Inc. (USN) are secured by substantially all the assets of USN.

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

22.3 Net debt reconciliation for the year*

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i. Opening net debt	6,112	9,059
ii. Proceeds from long term borrowings	7,433	2,243
iii. Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,357)	(22,577)
iv. Net increase/(decrease) in working capital borrowing	30,884	22,304
v. Interest expense (excluding interest on lease liability)	25,848	10,733
vi. Interest reimbursement by the government	(423)	(277)
vii. Interest paid	(25,112)	(11,029)
viii. (Increase)/decrease in cash equivalents	(65,981)	(4,633)
ix. Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	(161)	(85)
x. Non cash items and others	718	374
Closing net debt	**(23,039)**	**6,112**

* Reconciliation excludes cane bills due payable to bank (refer note 24) and lease liability (refer note 2A)

Note 23 - Trade Payables

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payables and Acceptances	4,05,260	2,41,988
Other than Acceptances:		
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	2,647	3,187
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,34,924	2,52,180
Employee related payables	2,456	2,736
Total	**6,45,287**	**5,00,091**

*Dues to enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which is on the basis of such parties having been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	2,411	228	8	-	-	2,647
(ii) Others - Undisputed	84,363	3,76,804	1,73,205	2,902	1,122	4,150	6,42,546
(iii) MSME - Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Others - Disputed	-	-	-	-	27	67	94
As at March 31, 2022							
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	3,099	88	-	-	-	3,187
(ii) Others - Undisputed	80,039	3,01,505	1,07,838	1,976	4,354	1,095	4,96,807
(iii) MSME - Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Others - Disputed	-	-	-	27	-	70	97

Note 24 - Other financial liabilities

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost				
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings and acceptance	-	-	2,337	2,182
(b) Unclaimed dividends (refer note 24.1 and 24.2)	-	-	2,637	3,628
(c) Security deposit	1,898	-	19,546	17,433
(d) Other Liabilities				
- Due to Directors	-	-	81	71
- Cane Bill due payable to Banks	-	-	-	49,645
- Capital Creditors				
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	182	52
(ii) Total outstanding dues of capital creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	2,761	1,850
- Provision for Demurrages			9,763	-
- Others	-	-	5,015	4,879
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)				
- Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-	2,653	1,366
- Commodity futures (refer note 24.3)	-	-	15,746	14,413
- Currency and interest rate swaps	-	-	1,833	240
- Derivative designated in hedge accounting relationship	-	-	51	12
Total	**1,898**	**-**	**62,605**	**95,771**

24.1 These amounts represent warrants issued to the Shareholders which remained unpresented as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

24.2 During the year, ₹44 Lakh (March 31, 2022 - ₹Nil) was transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund and there are no amounts due to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

24.3 Commodity futures includes marked to market liability on commodity contracts designated as hedges amounting to ₹12,872 Lakh of PSRIPL.

Note 25 - Other liabilities

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a. Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and ESIC, Withholding Taxes and Indirect Taxes)	-	-	4,578	3,304
b. Advances and Deposits from Customers and Others	38	-	13,975	23,085
c. Deferred revenue arising from interest free deposit and Government grant	136	317	182	166
Total	**174**	**317**	**18,735**	**26,555**

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note 26 - Provisions

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits*	2,798	2,232	3,627	2,991
Provision for decommissioning liability#	90	80	-	-
Total	**2,888**	**2,312**	**3,627**	**2,991**

*The provision for employee benefits includes gratuity, annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and compensation claims made by employees.

Movement represents unwinding of interest.

Note 27 - Revenue from operations

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Sale of Products	20,68,148	16,65,327
(b) Government subsidy (refer note 27.2)	14,50,334	6,80,053
(c) Other operating revenues		
- Revenue from commodity trading	959	(357)
- Insurance claim	191	26
- Scrap sales	579	502
- Service Income	360	617
- Others	3,809	5,938
Total	**35,24,380**	**23,52,106**

27.1 Refer note 1.28 for critical judgements involved in the determination of the amount and timing of revenue. For details of disaggregated revenue refer note 41.

27.2 Includes production subsidy amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹2,525 Lakh) recognised by the Holding company. There is no export quota for the year ended March 31, 2023. For the year ended March 31, 2022, the export obligation is based on the allocation of 8,747 MT made by the Government.

Note 28 - Other Income

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets and others that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss		
On asset at amortised cost	16,416	10,621
(b) Dividend Income	86	61
(c) Other gains or losses		
- Profit/(Loss) on sale and scrap of fixed assets (Net)	1,172	(43)
- Net gain arising on financial assets at FVTPL	605	517
- Net gain/(loss) arising on derivatives at FVTPL	(1,053)	6,213
- Net gain/(loss) on foreign currency transaction and translation	(16,395)	(2,998)
- Net gain on modification of lease	93	66
(d) Other non-operating income		
- Operating lease rental from investment property	1,587	1,627
- Services	368	614
- Insurance claim received	12	159
- Government grant income (refer note 28.1)	423	277
- Liabilities/Provisions no longer required written back	608	4,119
- Others	-	1,039
Total	**3,922**	**22,272**

28.1 The Government grant income represents subvention interest benefit on below market interest rate loans and interest income (Pursuant to Notification no. 1(6)/2018-SP-I).

Note 29A - Cost of materials consumed

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Cost of materials consumed	24,13,494	15,27,656
	24,13,494	**15,27,656**

Note 29B - Changes in Inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
Opening Stock:				
Work-in-progress	19,651		10,343	
Finished goods	2,15,746		2,06,393	
By products	6,394		3,995	
Stock-in-trade	14,419	2,56,210	20,164	2,40,895
Closing Stock:				
Work-in-progress	16,416		19,651	
Finished goods	3,00,782		2,15,746	
By products	6,347		6,394	
Stock-in-trade	30,170	3,53,715	14,419	2,56,210
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(2,326)		(495)
Increase		**(95,179)**		**(14,820)**

Note 30 - Employee Benefit expense

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Salaries, Wages and Bonus	72,279	64,450
(b) Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 42)	5,900	5,532
(c) Workmen, Staff Welfare Expenses and others	7,842	6,836
(d) Share-based payments to employees (refer note 44)	1,108	275
Total	**87,129**	**77,093**

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Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Note 31 - Finance Cost

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(i) Interest costs		
(a) Debentures	-	107
(b) Loans and others	23,300	8,598
(ii) Lease interest cost (refer note 2A)	3,972	4,458
(iii) Other borrowing costs	2,313	1,865
(iv) Unwinding of discounts on provisions	165	163
(v) Interest on shortfall of Advance Income Tax	70	-
	29,820	**15,191**

Note 32 - Depreciation and Amortisation expense

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment on		
a. Property, plant and equipment	32,659	28,496
b. Right-of-use assets	4,527	4,377
c. Investment property	20	22
d. Intangible assets	441	504
Total	**37,647**	**33,399**

Note 33 - Other expenses

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
(a) Consumption of Stores, Spares and Consumables		29,496		21,762
(b) Power and Fuel		51,711		41,653
(c) Rent		2,789		2,660
(d) Repairs and Maintenance				
- Buildings	1,175		1,059	
- Plant and Machinery	14,769		11,992	
- Others	11,584	27,528	9,160	22,211
(e) Insurance		5,752		5,288
(f) Rates and Taxes		3,520		1,987
(g) Packing, Despatching and Freight ^		1,40,205		1,18,358
(h) Payment to Auditors		86		92
(i) Directors' Fees and Commission		137		129
(j) Sales Promotion and Publicity		6,706		6,400
(k) Professional Charges		4,628		5,139
(l) Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances		849		1,101
(m) Bad Debts/Advances written off		325		137
(n) Safety expenses		1,489		14
(o) Stamp duty charges *		1,055		-
(p) Travel expenses		563		328
(r) Cane Development Expenditure		344		281
(n) Miscellaneous Expenses		46,099		41,991
(o) Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure		3,471		2,920
Total		**3,26,753**		**2,72,451**

* Represents ₹1,055 Lakh recognised by the Holding Company pertaining to Stamp Duty paid under the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 arising out of the merger of subsidiaries in earlier years and in pursuance to the recent Order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka.

^ Includes ₹10,540 Lakh incurred by Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL), a subsidiary of the Company, on account of delay in clearance of shipments consequent to accidents at PSRIPL's factory.

Note 34. Deferred Taxes

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
34.1 Deferred Taxes Assets/(Liabilities) (net) arising from		
Property, plant and equipment	(26,633)	(26,628)
Investments at FVTOCI	(5,172)	(5,152)
Tax losses	149	233
Provision for doubtful debts advances and others	10,423	8,788
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**(21,233)**	**(22,759)**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	21,233	22,759
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**(21,233)**	**(22,759)**
34.2 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits		
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- long-term capital loss	-	65
-unused tax losses	91,423	86,706
Total	**91,423**	**86,771**

Note 35. Income Tax expense

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
35.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax	74,932	53,055
Deferred tax	(1,281)	2,486
Total income tax expense / (gain) recognised in the current year	**73,651**	**55,541**

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
35.2 The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit before tax	2,56,425	2,12,911
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	64,542	53,590
Effect of difference in tax rates of subsidiaries	45	42
Effect of concession	295	(83)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	344	741
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax asset	8,426	664
Effect on deferred tax balance due to remeasurement	(9)	718
Others	8	(131)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**73,651**	**55,541**

The tax rate used for 2022-23 and 2021-22 is 25.17%, consequent to adopting the option under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
35.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Net fair value gain on investments in equity shares at FVTOCI	373	(2,597)
Net gain on designated portion of hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	93	5
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(188)	(103)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**278**	**(2,695)**

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

36. Research and Development Expenses	2,401	2,191

37. Transactions with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956:

Name of struck off company	Nature of transaction and relationship	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022
Solar Lights And Infra (India) Pvt Ltd	Purchases - Vendor	-	*
Bijinepally Farmer Producer Company Limited	Sales - Customer	-	*

* Less than ₹1 Lakh

38.1. Direct operating expenses arising from Investment property

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income during the year	948	699
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the year	24	63
Total	**972**	**762**

38.2. Minimum lease receivables on investment properties where Group is a Lessor

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Within 1 year	1,647	1,718
Total	**1,647**	**1,718**

All the rental agreements are entered for a period less than 1 year.

39. Directors' Remuneration:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
39.1 Whole time Director's remuneration:		
Short-term benefits *	471	326
Post-employment benefits	53	24
Total	**524**	**350**

* includes employee stock option perk

Note: Managerial remuneration above does not include gratuity and leave encashment benefit, since the same is computed actuarially for all the employees and the amount attributable to the managerial person cannot be ascertained separately.

The remuneration paid to the Managing Director is in accordance with the provisions of Part II, Section II of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
39.2 Non Whole time Directors' remuneration:		
Commission to Non Whole Time Directors	82	71
Directors' sitting fees	55	58
Total	**137**	**129**

40. Amounts contributed to electroral trust during the year	200	-

41. Segment Information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided, and in respect of the following segments tabulated below. The directors of the Holding company have chosen to organise the Group around differences in products and services. No operating segments have been aggregated in arriving at the reportable segments of the Group. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments under Ind AS 108 are as follows.

Operating Segment:

Nutrient and allied business	Crop protection	Sugar	Co-generation	Distillery	Nutraceuticals	Others

Geographical information:

The Group operates in the following principal geographical areas -

India (Country of domicile)	Outside India

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Other expenses and income which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as net unallocable expenses/income.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable. Property, plant and equipment that are used interchangeably among segments are not allocated to reportable segments.

Sales to any individual customers is less than 10% of total sales.

Inter segment Transfer Pricing:

Inter Segment prices are normally negotiated amongst the segments with reference to cost, market prices and business risks, within an overall optimisation objective for the enterprise.

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Ind as Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

41.1. Segment Reporting

Operating Segments revenue and results:

₹ Lakh

	OPERATING SEGMENTS																	
	Nutrient and allied business		Crop protection		Sugar		Co-generation		Distillery		Nutraceuticals		Others		Elimination		Overall	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue from operations:																		
External customers	27,16,218	16,71,423	2,46,572	2,39,662	4,54,378	3,54,063	17,045	10,165	64,302	49,104	25,865	27,689	-	-	-	-	35,24,380	23,52,106
Inter-segmental sales	-	-	16,990	11,392	372	570	8,239	6,138	142	34	-	-	-	-	(25,743)	(18,134)	-	-
Total	**27,16,218**	**16,71,423**	**2,63,562**	**2,51,054**	**4,54,750**	**3,54,633**	**25,284**	**16,303**	**64,444**	**49,138**	**25,865**	**27,689**	**-**	**-**	**(25,743)**	**(18,134)**	**35,24,380**	**23,52,106**
Results:																		
Operating profit/(loss)	2,59,368	1,77,283	36,579	36,837	(1,575)	12,172	(1,770)	(1,294)	3,219	4,338	(6,269)	(540)	-	-	-	-	2,89,552	2,28,796
Interest income																	16,416	10,621
Dividend income																	86	61
Other unallocated expenses (net)																	(20,419)	(10,075)
Finance costs																	(29,820)	(15,191)
Exceptional Items																	4,420	(1,373)
Share of profit of Associate																	(2,578)	9
Share of profit of Joint Ventures																	(1,232)	63
Profit/(loss) before tax																	2,56,425	2,12,911
Income tax																		
- Current																	74,932	53,055
- Deferred																	(1,281)	2,486
Net profit after tax																	**1,82,774**	**1,57,370**
Other information:																		
Segment assets	8,83,093	5,74,690	2,03,100	1,56,995	3,01,720	3,11,581	24,993	28,912	50,667	37,218	27,165	33,077	3,013	3,006	-	-	14,93,751	11,45,479
Unallocated corporate assets																	3,84,097	4,48,785
Total assets																	**18,77,848**	**15,94,264**
Segment liabilities	5,37,416	4,27,969	72,266	42,120	2,07,475	2,45,836	2,302	2,527	2,495	918	11,030	10,822	128	128	-	-	8,33,112	7,30,320
Unallocated corporate liabilities																	90,837	53,957
Total liabilities																	**9,23,949**	**7,84,277**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	13,947	12,794	4,248	4,471	10,660	9,373	2,989	2,754	2,783	2,477	2,766	1,285	-	-	-	-	37,393	33,154
Unallocated Depreciation																	254	245
Total Depreciation																	**37,647**	**33,399**

41.2. Geographical information

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Outside India		India	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Segment Revenue	4,26,252	3,31,519	30,98,128	20,20,587
Non-current asset	2,628	4,202	4,33,236	3,86,534

Non-current assets exclude those relating to goodwill, investments, deferred tax assets, income tax assets and non-current financial assets and other assets.

The geographical information relating to the group is provided to the extent the information is readily available in accordance with para 33 of Ind AS 108 on Operating Segment.

41.3. Revenue from major products

₹ Lakh

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Phosphatic Fertilisers	9,57,658	7,86,498
Urea	78,137	32,886
Muriate of Potash	9,678	9,297
Single Super Phosphate	70,628	41,150
Others	1,51,312	1,24,064
Government subsidies	14,48,805	6,77,528
Nutrient and other allied business	**27,16,218**	**16,71,423**
Crop protection	2,63,562	2,51,054
Sugar	4,54,750	3,54,633
Co-generation	25,284	16,303
Distillery	64,444	49,138
Nutraceuticals	25,865	27,689
Others	-	-
Total	**35,50,123**	**23,70,240**
Less: Inter-segment revenue	(25,743)	(18,134)
Revenue from operations	**35,24,380**	**23,52,106**

42. Employee benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Group has recognised ₹4,948 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹4,543 Lakh) as expense in Statement of Profit or Loss towards defined contribution plans. The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

B. Defined benefit plans:

i. Gratuity -

In respect of Gratuity plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2023. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method. The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity Plan of the Group and the amount recognized in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group provides the gratuity benefit through annual contributions to a fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and ICICI.

The Group is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Group to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Investment Risk: The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

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Demographic Risk: The Group has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Group is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**9,372**	**9,577**
Current service cost	1,026	961
Interest Cost	618	599
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from change in financial assumption	(140)	(268)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	829	(98)
Benefits paid	(1,465)	(1,399)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	**10,240**	**9,372**
Changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	**8,953**	**8,398**
Interest Income	633	565
Return on plan assets	(38)	64
Contributions from the employer	1,254	1,324
Benefits Paid	(1,465)	(1,398)
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	**9,337**	**8,953**
Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	10,240	9,372
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	9,337	8,953
Funded status of the plans – Liability recognised in the balance sheet	**903**	**419**
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	1,026	961
Net interest expense	(15)	34
Effect of assets not recorded as per Ind AS 19	8	-
Net Cost in Profit or Loss	**1,019**	**995**
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from change in financial assumption	(140)	(268)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	829	(98)
Return on plan assets	38	(64)
Net Cost in Other Comprehensive Income	**727**	**(430)**

₹ Lakh

Assumptions	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.18-7.50%	6.90-7.15%
Expected rate of salary increases	5-7%	5-7%
Expected rate of attrition	5%	5.00%
Mortality (IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate)	100%	100%

The Group has generally invested the plan assets with the insurer managed funds. The insurance company has invested the plan assets in Government Securities, Debt Funds, Equity shares, Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and Time Deposits. The expected rate of return on plan asset is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation.

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

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate		
- 1% increase	(662)	(608)
- 1% decrease	746	695
Salary growth rate		
- 1% increase	683	632
- 1% decrease	(621)	(568)
Attrition rate		
- 1% increase	9	(2)
- 1% decrease	(9)	3

Note: Positive represents increase and negative represents decrease in obligation.

Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The Group generally purchases insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The Insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Group is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

The Group's best estimate of the contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the next year is ₹1,354 Lakh (2022: ₹1,238 Lakh).

Average duration of the Defined Benefit Obligation (Gratuity) is 6 to 11 years (2022 - 7 to 11 years)

The expected maturity of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within next 12 Months (next annual reporting period	1,348	1,317
Between 2 to 5 Years	4,064	3,663
More than 5 Years	6,511	5,829

ii. Note on Provident Fund:

With respect to employees, who are covered under Provident Fund Trust administered by the companies in the Group, the respective companies shall make good deficiency, if any in the interest rate declared by Trust over statutory limit. Having regards to the assets of the Fund and the return on the investments, the Group does not expect any deficiency in the foreseeable future.

The actuary has assessed the calculations of the Interest Rate Guarantees based on the guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India. The disclosures required under Ind AS 19 is as set out below:

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Fund and plan asset position are as follows:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	34,595	30,624
Plan asset at the end of the year	35,336	31,732
Surplus available	**(741)**	**(1,108)**
Asset recognised in the Balance Sheet	-	-

The plan assets are primarily invested in government securities, corporate bonds & special deposit schemes.

Assumptions for present value of interest rate guarantee are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.36%	5.15% to 7.15%
Expected guaranteed rate (%)	8.15%	8.10% to 8.50%
Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%

43. Earnings per Share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Basic Earnings per share (in ₹)	53.39	51.17
Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	53.25	51.04

43.1 Basic Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit after Taxation (₹ in Lakh)	94,748	90,683
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**94,748**	**90,683**
Number of equity shares of ₹1 each outstanding at the beginning of the year	17,73,86,525	17,71,02,391
Add: Number of shares issued pursuant to exercise of Employees Stock option	1,31,066	2,84,134
(a) Number of equity shares of ₹1 each outstanding at the end of the year	17,75,17,591	17,73,86,525
(b) Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	**17,74,65,424**	**17,72,34,827**

43.2 Diluted Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	94,748	90,683
Adjustments	(215)	(182)
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**94,533**	**90,501**

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	17,74,65,424	17,72,34,827
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of		
- employee options	67,078	78,660
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**17,75,32,502**	**17,73,13,487**

44. Share based payments

44. 1 Employee share option plan of the Holding Company

44.1.1 Details of the employee share option plans of the Holding Company

The Holding Company has share option scheme for executives and senior employees of the Company. As approved by the shareholders at previous annual general meetings, ESOP schemes will be administered by the Nomination and Remuneration committee of the Board of Directors.

Each employee share option converts into one equity share of the Company on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

The following share-based payment arrangement were in existence during the current and prior years

S.No	Description	Date of grant	Number of Options granted	Expiry date	Fair value on the date of grant as per Black Scholes Option Pricing Model	Exercise price
1	Details of options granted	06.02.2017	8,43,220	06.02.2026	107.85	289.50
		06.02.2018	75,420	06.02.2027	125.20	319.45
		06.02.2018	1,36,600	06.02.2026	119.15	319.45
		07.08.2018	18,904	07.08.2026	88.84	233.75
		09.11.2018	59,300	09.11.2027	89.24	224.35
		29.07.2019	17,272	29.07.2027	53.42	159.45
		29.07.2019	37,710	29.07.2027	56.23	159.45
		07.02.2022	97,010	07.02.2026	186.71	488.10
		08.08.2022	4,28,720	08.08.2026	225.94	551.45
		10.11.2022	65,777	10.11.2026	255.52	633.85
		14.02.2023	37,710	14.02.2027	233.04	518.55
		30.03.2023	37,710	30.03.2027	205.10	465.45
	Total		**18,55,353**			

44.1.2 Details of share options granted during the year

A. Grant Registration ID: GT08AUG2022:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹225.94. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	551.45	551.45	551.45	551.45
Exercise price (₹)	551.45	551.45	551.45	551.45
Expected volatility (%)	45.99	44.30	41.81	41.10
Expected life (years)	3.51	4.51	5.51	6.51
Dividend yield (%)	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.85	7.00	7.09	7.16

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B. Grant Registration ID: GT10NOV2022:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹255.52. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected price volatility is based on histroical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	633.85	633.85	633.85	633.85
Exercise price (₹)	633.85	633.85	633.85	633.85
Expected volatility (%)	47.91	44.66	43.1	41.32
Expected life (years)	3.00	4.01	5.01	6.01
Dividend yield (%)	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.04	7.17	7.25	7.29

C. Grant Registration ID: GT14FEB2023:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹233.04. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected price volatility is based on histroical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	518.55	518.55	518.55	518.55
Exercise price (₹)	518.55	518.55	518.55	518.55
Expected volatility (%)	46.32	44.37	42.44	40.9
Expected life (years)	3.51	4.51	5.51	6.51
Dividend yield (%)	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.21	7.26	7.29	7.31

D. Grant Registration ID: GT30MAR2023:-

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the financial year is ₹205.10. Options were priced using Black Scholes model of option pricing. The expected price volatility is based on histroical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility. Inputs into the model is as follows:

Particulars	Vest 1	Vest 2	Vest 3	Vest 4
Vest Percent (%)	**20%**	**20%**	**30%**	**30%**
Grant date share price (₹)	465.45	465.45	465.45	465.45
Exercise price (₹)	465.45	465.45	465.45	465.45
Expected volatility (%)	46.3	44.29	42.39	40.98
Expected life (years)	3.51	4.51	5.51	6.51
Dividend yield (%)	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.98	7.00	7.02	7.04

44.1.3 Movements in share options during the year

S. No	Particulars	Description	2022-23		2021-22	
			Options (Numbers)	Weighted average exercise price per option (₹)	Options (Numbers)	Weighted average exercise price per option (₹)
a	Balance at the beginning of the year	Options vested and exercisable	2,10,062	306.66	4,50,462	292.52
		Options unvested	1,26,113	412.26	1,08,417	219.00
		Total	**3,36,175**	**346.27**	**5,58,879**	**278.26**
b	Options granted during the year		5,69,917	553.09	97,010	488.10
c	Options vested during the year		37,192	330.90	43,734	254.27
d	Options exercised during the year		1,31,066	281.29	2,84,134	276.18
e	Options lapsed/cancelled during the year		-	-	35,580	224.35
f	Options outstanding at the end of the year	Options vested and exercisable	1,16,188	343.03	2,10,062	306.66
		Options unvested	6,58,838	538.68	1,26,113	412.26
		Total (a+b-d-e)	**7,75,026**	**509.35**	**3,36,175**	**346.27**

Weighted Average remaining contractual life for option outstanding as at March 31, 2023 was 2,361 days (March 31, 2022: 1,734 days)

44.1.4. Details of shares exercised during the year

Grant date	Numbers exercised	Exercise date	Share price at exercise date
06.02.2017	47,440	23.05.2022	491.50
06.02.2018	6,200	16.06.2022	516.65
06.02.2017	10,000	23.08.2022	530.60
06.02.2018	6,250	24.08.2022	526.25
29.07.2019	11,313	24.08.2022	526.25
29.07.2019	6,477	25.08.2022	525.20
06.02.2018	6,250	21.09.2022	578.60
06.02.2018	11,313	25.11.2022	613.05
06.02.2017	14,510	22.12.2022	568.85
06.02.2018	11,313	22.12.2022	568.85

44. 2 Employee share option plan of the Coromandel International Limited (Subsidiary)

44.2.1 Details of the employee share option plans

Particulars	Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ('ESOP 2016 Scheme'):
Approval of shareholders	January 11, 2017
Administration	Remuneration and Nomination Committee of the Board of Directors
Eligibility	The committee determines which eligible employees will receive options
Number of equity shares reserved under the scheme	1,45,81,000
Number of equity shares per option	1
Vesting period	1-4 years
Exercise period	Within 5 years from date of vesting
Exercise Price Determination	Latest available closing market price of the shares on the stock exchange where there is highest trading volume prior to the date of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee approving the grant.

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Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ('ESOP 2016 Scheme'):

a) Pursuant to the ESOP 2016 Scheme, the Company granted options which vest over a period of four years commencing from the respective dates of grant. Following are the number of options outstanding during the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	No. of Options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	No. of Options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
At the beginning of the year	16,12,730	494.34	13,98,740	420.87
Granted*	4,13,700	969.45	3,31,720	759.56
Exercised	5,17,340	379.42	1,17,730	368.71
Cancelled	1,04,720	648.73	-	-
At the end of the year	14,04,370	665.12	16,12,730	494.34

*the weighted average fair value of options granted during the year is ₹356.39 (2022: ₹251.55)

b) The outstanding options have been granted in various tranches and have a weighted average remaining life of 2.88 years (2022: 1.59 years). The exercise price of the outstanding options range from ₹319.65 to ₹969.45 (2022: ₹319.65 to ₹799.35). The weighted average share price during the year is ₹939 (2022: ₹811).

c) Number of options exercisable at the end of the year 6,34,700 (2022: 10,39,370).

d) The fair values of the option were determined using a Black Scholes' model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model has been adjusted based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 5-6 years.

Following assumptions were used for calculation of fair value of grants:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Dividend yield (%)	1.24 to 1.62	1.54 to 1.62
Expected volatility (%)	0.30 to 0.32	0.30 to 0.32
Risk free interest rate (%)	5.17 to 7.26	5.17 to 6.38
Expected term (in years)	3.50 to 6.51	3.50 to 6.51

45 Subsidiaries

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of reporting period are as follows. ₹ Lakh

Name of the company	Country of incorporation	% of voting power (directly/indirectly) held on	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Coromandel Chemicals Limited (formerly Parry Chemicals Limited) (CCL)	India	56.27	56.37
Parry America Inc. (PAI)	USA	56.27	56.37
Coromandel International Limited (CIL)	India	56.27	56.37
Sabero Europe BV (Sabero Europe) liquidated w.e.f. May 25, 2022	Netherlands	-	56.37
Coromandel Australia Pty Ltd (formerly Sabero Australia Pty Ltd, Australia (Sabero Australia))	Australia	56.27	56.37
Sabero Organics America S.A. (SOAL)	Brazil	56.26	56.36
Sabero Argentina SA (Sabero Argentina)	Argentina	53.46	53.55
Coromandel Agronegocios de Mexico, S.A de C.V (Coromandel Mexico)	Mexico	56.27	56.37
Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited (PICPL)	India	100.00	100.00
Parrys Investments Limited (PIL)	India	100.00	100.00
Parrys Sugar Limited (PSL)	India	100.00	100.00
CFL Mauritius Limited (CML)	Mauritius	56.27	56.37
Coromandel Brasil Limitada (CBL), Limited Liability Partnership	Brazil	56.27	56.37
Coromandel Mali SASU (CMS)	Mali	56.27	56.37

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of reporting period are as follows. ₹ Lakh

Name of the company	Country of incorporation	% of voting power (directly/indirectly) held on	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
US Nutraceuticals Inc (USN)	USA	100.00	100.00
Labelle Botanics LLC (Labelle)	USA	100.00	100.00
Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL)	India	100.00	100.00
Parry Agrochem Exports Limited (PAEL)	India	100.00	100.00
Dare Ventures Limited (formerly Dare Investments Limited) (DVL)	India	56.27	56.37
Coromandel International (Nigeria) Limited (CNL)	Nigeria	56.26	56.36
Coromandel Technology Limited (w.e.f December 27, 2022)	India	56.27	-
Alimtec SA (ASA)	Chile	100.00	100.00
Parry International DMCC	Dubai	100.00	100.00

In respect of SOAL, Coromandel Mexico, Sabero Australia and CNL the financial year is from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022 and accordingly audited financial statements are available up to December 31, 2022. The consolidated financial statements have been adjusted by the Management for significant transactions between January 01, 2023 and March 31, 2023 to align for consolidation purposes.

In respect of Sabero Argentina, CML, CBL and CMS, the financial year is from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022. However, the unaudited financial statements for the period April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023 has been considered for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.

In respect of Sabero Europe the financial year is from June 01, 2022 to May 31, 2023. However, un-audited financial statements for the period April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023 has been considered for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The following note was included in the financial statements of Parry International DMCC, a subsidiary, as Note 12 "Going Concern" which has been reproduced hereunder:

Notwithstanding the fact that the Company at the reporting date reports negative equity of AED 12,128,052 and a negative working capital of AED 12,074,344, the Company shall continue to carry on its business activities for the foreseeable future as going concern as the shareholder is willing and able to finance the activities of the Company. The shareholder is committed to support the funding requirements of the Company for the foreseeable future.

The auditor of the subsidiary, Parry International DMCC (PDMCC), has given an Emphasis of Matter in their audit report relating to uncertainty relating to going concern of the subsidiary. However, PDMCC shall continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future as the Parent Company is willing and able to finance its activities.

46A Financial information in respect of joint ventures and associate that are not individually material:

a. Joint ventures

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Group's share of profit/ (loss)	(1,232)	63
Group's share of total comprehensive income	(1,232)	63
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interests in these joint ventures	2,272	3,622

In respect of Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited the financial year is from April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023. However, unaudited financial statements for the period April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023 has been considered for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The following note was included in the financial statements of Algavista Greentech Private Limited (Algavista), a joint venture of the Holding Company, as Note 44 "Going Concern" which has been reproduced hereunder:

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The Company has incurred continuous losses in the past financial years and continued to incur loss in the current financial year. The Company has re-assessed the extent of operations based current market conditions, outlook and pricing patterns. Based on independent valuation carried out, the Company had recognised impairment on its assets as an exceptional item. The management is confident of tiding over the current challenging business environment based on the outcome of certain specific marketing efforts and hence the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The auditor of the joint venture, Algavista Greentech Private Limited (Algavista), has given an Material uncertainity relating to going concern in their audit report. However, Algavista shall continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

b. Associate

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Group's share of profit/ (loss)	(5)	9
Group's share of total comprehensive income	(5)	9
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate	10	15

In respect of Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc., the financial year is from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022. However, the unaudited financial statements for the period April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023 has been considered for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.

46B Financial information in respect of associate that is material:

The tables below provide summarized financial information for associate that are material to the group, Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, S.A., an associate of Coromandel International Limited (CIL). The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associate and not the CIL's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the CIL when using equity method which includes fair value adjustments made at the time of acquisition.

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
Total assets as at the date of acquisition	17,958
Total liabilities as at the date of acquisition	28,823
Net assets as at the date of acquisition	**-10,865**
Group's share in Net Assets (45%)	-4,889
Goodwill and mining rights	17,961
Group's carrying amount of the investment	**13,072**
Share of Group's loss for the current year	-2,247
Amortisation of mining rights for the current year	-326

47 The Board of Directors of Alimtec S.A., Chile, have passed a resolution on March 20, 2023 that Alimtec will discontinue its business operations. Consequent to discontinuance of business, the financials for the year ended March 31, 2023 have not been prepared on going concern basis. The assets have been stated at their fair value and the liabilities related to closure of business have been recorded in the preparation of financials statement for year ended March 31, 2023. The unaudited financial statements for the year April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023 has been considered for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

Algavista Greentech Private Limited (Algavista), a Joint Venture of the Company, has forecast its financials for the next 5 years upto 2028 and is expecting continuous losses. Basis the continuous losses, the management of Algavista carried out a fair valuation of the entity through an external independent valuer. As per the valuation report, the fair value of equity of the entity is 1,390 Lakh. Algavista's net assets value before impairment was 3,167 Lakh. Algavista accounted the difference of 1,777 Lakh as an impairment loss and allocated the same to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.

48 Exceptional Item

Exceptional item of ₹4,420 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2023 represents profit on properties (including Plant & Machinery) sold relating to Puducherry and Pettavaithalai factories of the Holding Company.

Exceptional item of ₹1,373 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2022 represents loss on sale of Plant and Equipment of Puducherry factory of the Holding Company, which was classified as Asset Held for Sale as at March 31, 2021.

49 Based on and to the extent of information available with the Group under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the relevant particulars as at reporting date are furnished below:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the end of the year	2,829	3,239
(ii) Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount as at the end of the year	21	-
(iii) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	3,241	-
(iv) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
(v) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (under Section 16)	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	22	-
(vii) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (vi)	43	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

50. Financial instruments

50.1 Capital management

The Group's capital management is intended to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern and maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Group through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Group monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Group.

The following table summarises the capital of the Group:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity	**9,53,899**	**8,09,987**
Debt*	1,19,106	82,194
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,43,959)	(77,817)
Net debt	**(24,853)**	**4,377**
Total capital (equity + net debt)	**9,29,046**	**8,14,364**
Net debt to capital ratio	-	0.01

*Debt = Long term borrowing+short term borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt)

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50.2 Categories of financial instruments

₹ Lakh

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(a) Mandatorily measured:		
(i) Equity investments	1,519	1,527
(ii) Derivative instruments not designated in hedge accounting relationship	335	400
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	1,46,637	1,83,913
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost	5,07,165	3,04,709
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	43,684	50,844
(b) Derivative instruments designated in hedge accounting relationship	72	2,002
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	8,51,291	7,05,766
Measured at FVTPL	7,360	2,130
Derivative instruments designated in hedge accounting relationship	12,923	13,901

50.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Group has adequate internal processes to assess, monitor and manage financial risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts, commodity contracts, interest and currency swaps to hedge risk exposures and appropriate risk management policies as detailed below. The use of these financial instruments is governed by the Group's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment on account of excess liquidity. The Group does not enter into trade in financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Item	Primarily affected by	Risk management policies	Refer
Market risk - currency risk	USD balances and exposure towards trade payables, trade receivable and long-term borrowings	Mitigating foreign currency risk using foreign currency forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts.	Note 50.4.1
Market risk - interest rate risk	Change in market interest rates	Maintaining a combination of fixed and floating rate debt; interest rate swaps for long-term borrowings; cash management policies	Note 50.4.2
Market risk - Price risk	Change in prices of commodity and value of equity instruments	Monitoring forecasts of cash flows; diversification of portfolio and commodity futures	Note 50.4.3
Credit risk	Ability of customers or counterparties to financial instruments to meet contractual obligations	Credit approval and monitoring practices; counterparty credit policies and limits; arrangements with financial institutions	Note 50.5
Liquidity risk	Fluctuations in cash flows	Preparing and monitoring forecasts of cashflows; cash management policies; multiple-year credit and banking facilities	Note 50.6

50.4 Market risk

The Group's financial instruments are exposed to market rate changes. The Group is exposed to the following significant market risks:

- Foreign currency risk
- Interest rate risk
- Price risk

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

50.4.1 Foreign currency risk management

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of following:

1. Exports and imports
2. Foreign currency borrowings in the form of buyer's credit, packing credit etc. availed for meeting its funding requirements

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities.

The Group has a forex policy in place whose objective is to reduce foreign exchange risk by deploying the appropriate hedging strategies (forward covers and options) and also by maintaining reasonable open exposures within approved parameters depending on the future outlook on currencies.

a. The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities based on gross exposure at the end of the reporting period is as under:

₹ Lakh

Currency	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
USD (₹ in Lakh)	5,85,102	4,47,816	63,063	72,967
EURO (₹ in Lakh)	24	85	3,024	2,733
GBP (₹ in Lakh)	-	-	-	13
INR (₹ in Lakh)*	30,702	36,152	793	3,859
AED (₹ in Lakh)	3,239	3,059	942	3,026
CLP (₹ in Lakh)	1,124	117	141	73

* Indian Rupee (INR) liabilities and assets relates to Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited, whose functional currency is determined as US Dollars and accordingly INR is disclosed as foreign currency.

The foreign currency risk on above exposure is mitigated by derivative contracts. The outstanding contracts as at the Balance Sheet date are as follows:

b. Foreign currency forward and currency and interest rate swaps outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date:

Currency	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Forward contracts				
Cash flow hedges				
USD/INR (₹ in Lakh)	-	19,543	-	44,146
Others				
USD/INR (₹ in Lakh)	3,55,537	50,248	2,47,029	1,46,142
EURO/INR (₹ in Lakh)	-	3,079	-	2,959
Currency and interest rate swaps				
USD/INR				
USD/INR (₹ in Lakh)	-	20,000	-	20,000

The forward and option contracts have been entered to hedge highly probable forecast sale transactions and trade receivables. The swap contracts have been entered to hedge the currency and interest rate risks on the external commercial borrowings of the Group.

c. Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to fluctuations in US Dollar. The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease against the US Dollar on the outstanding balances. 10% is the sensitivity used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only net outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the

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period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rupee strengthens by 10% against the US Dollar. For a 10% weakening against the US Dollar, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity.

₹ Lakh

Currency USD impact on:	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit or loss	(10,828)	(23,261)
Other Comprehensive income	(14,802)	(10,550)
Equity	(25,630)	(33,811)

In management's opinion the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

50.4.2 Interest rate risk management

The Group issues commercial papers, draws working capital demand Loans, cash credit, foreign currency borrowings, Packing Credit etc. for meeting its funding requirements.

Interest rates on these borrowings are exposed to change in respective benchmark rates. The Group manages the interest rate risk by maintaining appropriate mix/portfolio of the borrowings.

a. Interest rate swap contract

Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited had entered into a Swap contract to exchange fixed interest rate in INR to USD fixed rate on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Group to reduce the interest cost. Details of the fixed to fixed interest rate swap is given below.

Particulars	Weighted average interest rate		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	₹ in Lakh	₹ in Lakh
Fixed Interest Rate Swap carried at FVTPL (Fair value)	1.20%	1.20%	(1,833)	(240)

b. Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined for borrowings assuming the amount of borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 10 basis points increase or decrease in case of foreign currency borrowings and 50 basis points increase or decrease in case of rupee borrowings is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 10 basis points higher/lower in case of foreign currency borrowings and 50 basis points higher/ lower in case of rupee borrowings and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2023 would decrease/ increase by ₹27 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹38 Lakh)

50.4.3 Price risks

a. Commodity price risk

Commodity Price Risk arises from procurement of raw sugar and sale of white sugar by PSRIPL and the consequent exposure to changes in market prices. Exposure to the market prices of the raw sugar procured and white sugar sold is managed through the use of commodity futures and other hedging instruments, including options primarily to convert floating or indexed prices to fixed prices. The use of such contracts to hedge commodity exposures is governed by the Group's risk management policies and continuously monitored by the Trade desk team. Commodity derivatives also provides a way to meet customer's pricing requirements whilst achieving a price structure consistent with the Group's over all pricing strategy.

Some of the PSRIPL's commodity derivatives are treated as hedge of highly probable forecast purchase and sale of raw and white sugar respectively. All other commodity contracts are marked to market through income statement. The impact of hedging activities is set out below:

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of PSRIPL's commodity pricing contracts to the price movement of commodities:

₹ Lakh

Currency	Impact on INR (-10% change on outstanding contracts)		Impact on INR (+10% change on outstanding contracts)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	3,015	724	(3,015)	(724)
Impact on Other comprehensive income for the year	11,222	14,835	(11,222)	(14,835)
Impact on Total equity as at end of reporting period	14,237	15,559	(14,237)	(15,559)

Impact of hedging activities

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

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value of outstanding hedging derivative instrument	Carrying amount of outstanding hedging derivative instrument (grouped under Other Financial Liability - Current)	Maturity date	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price	Changes in fair value of all hedging instrument during the period	Changes in fair value of all hedged item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness during the period
Cash flow hedge							
Commodity price risk							
March 31, 2023							
(i) Commodity contracts to buy raw sugar	45,019	8,710	American contracts which can be exercised at any time before maturity. The last of the contracts expire in July 2023.	1:1	405.39 $/MT	8,998.30	8,998.30
(ii) Commodity contracts to sell refined sugar	1,47,142	(21,581)	American contracts which can be exercised at any time before maturity. The last of the contracts expire in August 2023.	1:1	545.22 $/MT	(38,821.74)	(38,821.74)
March 31, 2022							
(i) Commodity contracts to buy raw sugar	27,438	3,465	American contracts which can be exercised at any time before maturity. The last of the contracts expire in October 2022.	1:1	378.45 $/MT	15,425.67	15,425.67
(ii) Commodity contracts to sell refined sugar	1,64,429	(17,365)	American contracts which can be exercised at any time before maturity. The last of the contracts expire in December 2022.	1:1	483.28 $/MT	(22,063.11)	(22,063.11)

(b) Disclosure of effect of hedge accounting on financial performance

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Type of hedge and risks	Changes in the value of hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in the statement of profit and loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge				
Commodity price risk				
For the year ended March 31, 2023				
(i) Commodity contracts to buy raw sugar	8,998.30	-	-	NA
(ii) Commodity contracts to sell refined sugar	(2,206.08)	(636.86)	(35,978.80)	Revenue from Operations
For the year ended March 31, 2022				
(i) Commodity contracts to buy raw sugar	15,429.23	3.56	-	NA
(ii) Commodity contracts to sell refined sugar	(4,263.22)	198.07	(17,997.96)	Revenue from Operations

Hedge ineffectiveness

Hedge ineffectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness to ensure that an economic relationship exist between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

For hedges of purchase and sale of raw and white sugar respectively, PSRIPL enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. PSRIPL therefore performs a qualitative assessment of the effectiveness. In hedges of purchase and sale of raw and white sugar respectively ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated to beyond the contract period or if there are changes in the credit risk of PSRIPL or the derivative counterparty.

b. Equity price sensitivity analysis

The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Certain equity investments of the Group are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Group also holds certain other equity investments for trading purposes. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower other comprehensive income/equity for the year ended March 31, 2023 would increase/ decrease by ₹437 Lakh (₹509 Lakh for the year ended March 31, 2022) as a result of the changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI. The impact of change in equity price on profit or loss is not significant.

50.5 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to the customer credit risk management. The Group uses financial information and past experience to evaluate credit quality of majority of its customers and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding receivables and the credit worthiness of its counterparties are periodically monitored and taken up on case to case basis. The credit risk management for trade receivables of the Holding Company and its material subsidiaries are as follows:

(a) E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited (Holding Company):

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as primarily it's a cash and carry business except for institutional customers and government customers and its customers are located in several jurisdictions representing large number of minor receivables operating in independent markets. There is no material expected credit loss based on the past experience. However, the Company assesses the impairment by specific items of trade receivable and has accordingly created loss allowance on trade receivables. Expected Credit Loss has been computed for the Company as a whole as the credit profile of customers from all segments are similar.

Loss allowance as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 was determined as follows for Trade Receivables under the simplified approach:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	16,777	3,790	69	452	595	3,354	25,037
Expected Loss Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Expected Credit Loss (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance - Specific provision (B)	11	-	20	390	593	3,354	4,368
Total allowance for Trade Receivables (A) + (B)	**11**	**-**	**20**	**390**	**593**	**3,354**	**4,368**
As at March 31, 2022							
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade Receivables	8,293	5,692	252	631	925	3,814	19,607
Expected Loss Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Expected Credit Loss (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance - Specific provision (B)	20	249	165	597	687	3,319	5,037
Total allowance for Trade Receivables (A) + (B)	**20**	**249**	**165**	**597**	**687**	**3,319**	**5,037**

(b) Coromandel International Limited (CIL):

The credit period on sales of goods varies with seasons and business segments/markets and generally ranges between 30 to 180 days. Before accepting any new customer, CIL has a credit evaluation system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and to define credit limits for the customer. Credit limits attributed to customers are reviewed on an annual basis. In accordance with Ind AS 109, CIL uses the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on its trade receivables. For this purpose, CIL uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss amount for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account external and internal credit risk factors and historical data of credit losses from various customers adjusted for forward looking estimates. Accordingly, CIL creates provision for past due receivables beyond 180 days ranging between 25%-100% after reckoning the underlying collaterals. Besides, based on the expected credit loss model CIL also provides upto 0.5% for receivables less than 180 days.

(c) Parry Sugars Refinery India Private Limited (PSRIPL):

For receivables PSRIPL mostly deals with exchange registered dealers. The exchange clearing house used is one of the world's largest capitalized financial institutions with excellent long-term credit ratings. PSRIPL's exposure and credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Significant portion of the trade receivables are collected within 1 year.

The credit risk on cash and bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

50.6 Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2023:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total contracted cash flows
Accounts payable and acceptances	6,45,287	6,45,287	-	-	6,45,287
Borrowings including interest	1,21,443	1,10,881	9,813	2,394	1,23,088
Lease Liability	42,678	3,157	7,875	33,703	44,735
Other financial liabilities	41,883	40,383	-	1,500	41,883
Total	**8,51,291**	**7,99,708**	**17,688**	**37,597**	**8,54,993**

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The table below provides details of non-derivative financial assets as at March 31, 2023:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade and Subsidy receivables	3,18,986
Other financial assets	3,80,019
Total	**6,99,005**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2022:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total contracted cash flows
Accounts payable and acceptances	5,00,091	5,01,670	-	-	5,01,670
Borrowings including interest	83,698	76,124	8,064	983	85,171
Lease Liability	43,741	3,543	6,076	35,609	45,228
Other financial liabilities	78,236	76,541	-	1,500	78,041
Total	**7,05,766**	**6,57,878**	**14,140**	**38,092**	**7,10,110**

The table below provides details of non-derivative financial assets as at March 31, 2022:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade and Subsidy receivables	86,804
Other financial assets	4,54,189
Total	**5,40,993**

The following table details the Group's maturity analysis for its derivative financial instruments. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted estimated cash flows determined by reference to the projected market rates at the end of the reporting period. A positive amount represents an anticipated cash inflow and a negative amount represents an anticipated cash outflow.

March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Above 3 years
Net settled			
- foreign exchange forward contracts	(2,294)	(3)	-
- currency and interest rate swaps	-	(1,833)	-
- commodity futures	(15,746)	-	-

March 31, 2022

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Above 3 years
Net settled			
- foreign exchange forward contracts	964	60	-
- currency and interest rate swaps	(240)	-	-
- commodity futures	(14,413)	-	-

50.7 Financial guarantee contract

Coromandel International Limited (CIL), a subsidiary, has provided a sponsor guarantee for USD 41.1 million (proportionate to the shareholding of 15%) towards the borrowings of Tunisian Indian Fertilisers S.A. (TIFERT), a company based in Tunisia, manufacturing phosphoric acid. In March 2017, TIFERT has requested reschedulement of installment due to the lenders and delayed the payment.

The same was not agreed to by the Lenders and the acceleration notice was served on TIFERT by lenders on March 28, 2017. The loan installment was immediately paid on March 30, 2017 by TIFERT. However, on April 04, 2017 the lenders followed up with call notice on shareholders towards guaranteed amount (CIL's share USD 35.25 million outstanding as on March 31, 2017). CIL along with other shareholders of TIFERT are in discussion with the Lenders to resolve the matter with regard to liquidity situation and operational improvements of TIFERT and also to find a solution for meeting the future debt obligations of TIFERT.

Based on communication exchanged with Lenders and operational improvement initiatives taken by TIFERT, CIL reasonably considers that TIFERT would be in a position to meet the debt obligations and it is unlikely that such an event of payment under guarantee amount will arise. TIFERT has paid the subsequent half-yearly instalments as per the payment schedule. The sponsor guarantee was valid upto March 31, 2018. CIL's obligation under this financial guarantee if that amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee is subject to a maximum of ₹3,936 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹7,194 Lakh).

50.8 Financing facilities

The Group has access to financing facilities of which ₹4,86,130 Lakh (as at March 31, 2022: ₹5,94,982 Lakh) were unused at the end of the reporting period. The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

50.9 Fair value measurements

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair Value as at*		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques & key inputs used
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022		
1) Foreign currency forward contracts	(2,297)	1,024	Level 2	Refer note 3 below
2) Currency and Interest rate swap contracts	(1,833)	(240)	Level 2	Refer note 3 below
3) Commodity future contracts	(15,746)	(14,413)	Level 1	Refer note 2 below
4) Investments in quoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	1,929	2,139	Level 1	Refer note 2 below
5) Investments in quoted equity instruments at FVTPL	24	59	Level 1	Refer note 2 below
6) Investments in unquoted equity and other instruments at FVTOCI	41,755	48,705	Level 3	Refer note 4(a) & 4(c) below
7) Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds at FVTPL	915	890	Level 1	Refer note 2 below
8) Investments in unquoted equity and other instruments at FVTPL	580	578	Level 3	Refer note 4(b) below

*positive value denotes financial asset (net) and negative value denotes financial liability (net)

Notes:

1. There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the period.
2. The Level 1 financial instruments are measured using quotes in active market
3. The following table shows the valuation technique and key input used for Level 2:

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique	Key Inputs used
Foreign currency forward contracts, currency and interest rate swaps	Discounted Cash Flow	Forward exchange rates, contract forward and interest rates, observable yield curves.

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4. The following table shows the valuation technique and key input used for Level 3:

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique	Key Inputs used	Sensitivity
(a) Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	Market Multiple Approach	Discount for lack of marketability, determined by reference to the share price of listed entities in similar industries, ranging from 30% to 60% (as at March 31, 2022: 30% to 50%)	A 5% increase/decrease in the discount for lack of marketability used in isolation would decrease/increase the carrying amount by ₹2,096 Lakh (as at March 31, 2022: ₹1,132 Lakh)
(b) Investments in unquoted venture capital fund at FVTPL	Net Asset Value (NAV) method	The Group uses net asset value (NAV) as reported by the venture capital fund for its valuation purpose.	A 10% increase/ decrease in the value of unquoted investments of the fund would increase/ decrease the carrying amount of investment by ₹57 Lakh (March 31, 2022: ₹15 Lakh).
(c) Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	Discounted Cash Flow Method	Long-term growth rates, taking into account management's experience and knowledge of market conditions of the specific industries, ranging from nil (as at March 31, 2022: 0% to 3%)	If the long-term growth rates used were 100 basis points higher/lower while all the other variables were held constant, the carrying amount would increase/decrease by ₹414 Lakh (as at March 31, 2022: ₹1,357 Lakh)
		Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) as determined ranging from nil (as at March 31, 2022: 13% to 17%)	A 100 basis points increase/decrease in the WACC or discount rate used while holding all other variables constant would decrease/ increase the carrying amount by ₹Nil (as at March 31, 2022: ₹1,676 Lakh)

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortised cost:					
- Trade receivables	Level 2	81,195	81,195	57,349	57,349
- Cash and cash equivalents	Level 2	1,43,959	1,43,959	77,817	77,817
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	Level 2	2,678	2,678	1,06,096	1,06,096
- Loans	Level 2	1,69,752	1,69,752	1,94,000	1,94,038
- Government subsidies receivable	Level 2	2,37,791	2,37,791	29,455	29,455
- Investments at Amortized Cost	Level 2	355	370	305	332
- Other financial assets	Level 2	18,072	18,072	23,600	23,600

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
Borrowings	Level 2	1,21,443	1,21,443	83,698	83,284
Trade payables	Level 2	6,45,287	6,45,287	5,00,091	5,00,091
Lease Liability	Level 2	42,678	43,127	43,741	42,592
Other financial liabilities	Level 2	41,883	41,883	78,236	78,236

1. In case of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, short term borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities it is assessed that the fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements for the year ended March 31, 2023:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Investments in unquoted instruments at FVTOCI	Investments in unquoted venture capital fund at FVTPL	Total
Opening balance	48,705	578	49,283
Investments made	5,475		5,475
Total gains or losses:			
- in profit or loss	-	2	2
- in other comprehensive income	(12,425)	-	(12,425)
Closing balance	**41,755**	**580**	**42,335**

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements for the year ended March 31, 2022:

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Investments in unquoted instruments at FVTOCI	Investments in unquoted venture capital fund at FVTPL	Total
Opening balance	37,693	266	37,959
Total gains or losses:			
- in profit or loss	-	312	312
- in other comprehensive income	11,012	-	11,012
Closing balance	**48,705**	**578**	**49,283**

Note 51 - Contingent Liabilities

₹ Lakh

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a.	**Commitments**		
(a)	Capital expenditure commitment	22,187	29,031
b.	**Other monies for which the Group is contingently liable**		
(a)	Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees established for Purchases of Raw Materials, Spares and Capital Goods/Supply of Goods	27,466	32,195
(b)	Income tax demands which are under various stages of appeal (refer note 51.3 & 51.4)	8,293	6,437
(c)	Claims against the Group for Sales tax, Excise Duty and others including Industrial Disputes (refer note 51.3)	7,448	6,072
(d)	Cane price (Refer Note 51.1)	204	204
(e)	Electricity related matters	2,626	752
(f)	Other claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	7,748	15,410

51.1 The Tamilnadu Government declared State Advisory Price (SAP) for the sugar year 2013-14,2014-15 and 2015-16. The Holding Company has challenged the right of State Government to declare the SAP in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. The matter is subjudice.

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements
for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

51.2 Future cash outflows in respect of the above referred matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements/decisions pending at various forums/authorities.

51.3 The Income Tax Department/Commercial Tax Department/Central Excise and Service Tax and GST Authority has filed appeal against the favorable order passed by lower forum in favor of the Holding Company in appropriate appellate forum to the extent of ₹1,968 Lakh. It is expected that there will be no outflow of economic resources embodying economic benefits. Hence, no provision is considered necessary against the same.

51.4 The Income Tax Department has been adjusting the demand orders against other refunds receivable by the Holding Company in various assessment years, and accordingly contingent liability of the Holding Company does not include interest, as applicable.

51.5 Certain Industrial Disputes are pending before Tribunal/High Courts. The liability of the Group in respect of these disputes depends upon the final outcome of such cases and the quantum of which is not currently ascertainable.

Note 52 - Related Party Disclosure for the year ended March 31, 2023

52.1. Investing Party & its Group

i) Ambadi Investments Limited (Investing Party)

ii) Parry Enterprises India Limited

iii) Parry Agro Industries Limited

52.2. Joint Venture Entites

i) Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited

ii) Algavista Greentech Private Limited

52.3. Associate Entity

i) Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc.

ii) Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, SA

52.4. Other related parties

i) Parry Group Staff Provident Fund

ii) EID Parry Executive Staff Pension and Assurance scheme

52.5. Key Management Personnel

i) Mr. S. Suresh, Managing Director

ii) Mr. Muthiah Murugappan, Whole-time Director

52.6. Transactions with related parties

₹ Lakh

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
i) Sale of finished goods/raw materials/services		
Parry Agro Industries Limited	56	9
Algavista Greentech Private Limited	37	20
ii) Purchase of finished goods and services		
Parry Enterprises India Limited	1,366	69
Algavista Greentech Private Limited	7	46
iii) Purchase of assets and spare parts		
Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited	4	35
iv) Receipt of services		

₹ Lakh

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc.	108	158
	Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited	-	35
	Parry Enterprises India Limited	96	34
	Algavista Greentech Private Limited	1	3
v)	**Rendering of services**		
	Parry Enterprises India Limited	45	48
	Parry Agro Industries Limited	60	52
	Algavista Greentech Private Limited	21	17
vi)	**Investment made**		
	Equity shares of Algavista Greentech Private Limited	-	1,900
	Equity shares of Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, SA	15,660	-
vii)	**Dividend paid**		
	Ambadi Investments Limited	3,743	7,486
viii)	**Loan given**		
	Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, SA	5,761	-
ix)	**Interest income on loan given**		
	Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, SA	154	-
ix)	**Employee related Contribution**		
	Parry Group Staff Provident Fund	287	234
	EID Parry Executive Staff Pension and Assurance Scheme	298	151
x)	**Closing balances - debit/(credit)**		
	Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited	-	(1)
	Parry Agro Industries Limited	(16)	(16)
	Parry Group Staff Provident Fund	(26)	(21)
	Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc.	5	11
	Algavista Greentech Private Limited	7	24
	EID Parry Executive Staff Pension and Assurance scheme	(55)	(56)
	Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, SA	5,915	-
	Parry Enterprises India Limited	(274)	6

53 The Holding Company has working capital limits with State Bank of India on the basis of security of Inventories and Trade Receivables and has filed quarterly returns with the Bank. The following are the differences between the returns filed and the books of accounts:

₹ Lakh

Quarter ended	Amount as per return (Inventory - Sugar Finished Goods)	Amount as per return (Inventory - Sugar Finished Goods)	Difference
June 30, 2022	47,186	40,139	7,047
September 30, 2022	30,033	25,198	4,835
December 31, 2022	43,043	36,074	6,969
March 31, 2023	86,302	73,818	12,484

The difference between the quarterly returns/statements and the books of account is due to valuation of sugar stock as per the method prescribed by RBI. As per the requirements of para 2.2.4 of RBI Master Circular on Loans and Advances - Statutory and Other Restrictions No.

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

RBI/2015-16/95 /DBR.No.Dir.BC.10/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015, the Company has valued its unreleased stock of sugar at the average of the price realised in the preceding three months (moving average) or the current market price, whichever is lower, in its returns, whereas in the books of account it is valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower.

54 No proceeding has been initiated or are pending against any Company in the Group for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

55 No Company in the Group has been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

56 (i) Details of funds advanced or loaned or invested in intermediaries and further invested or loaned by intermediaries:

Intermediaries to which amounts were advanced/ loaned/ invested by the Coromandel International Limited (CIL)	Nature of transaction	Date	₹ Lakh
Dare Ventures Limited (DVL)	Investment in equity shares	March 25, 2022	1,100
		July 21, 2022	1,610
Coromandel Chemicals Limited (CCL)	Investment in equity shares	October 18, 2022	2,000
	Loan	September 05, 2022	5,000
		September 05, 2022	10,440
		September 23, 2022	1,615
		December 27, 2022	3,600

Parties to which such funds are further loaned or invested by DVL	Nature of transaction	Date	₹ Lakh
EcoZen Solutions Private Limited	Investment in series C1 Preference shares	June 23, 2022	995
	Investment in equity shares	June 24, 2022	5
String Bio Private Limited	Investment in equity shares	August 01, 2022	*
	Investment in series B Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	August 01, 2022	1,649
Dhaksha Unmanned Systems Private Limited	Investment in equity shares	September 26, 2022	351
		October 24, 2022	
	Investment in seed series Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	October 24, 2022	1,649

* Less than ₹ 1 Lakh

Parties to which such funds are further loaned or invested by CCL	Nature of transaction	Date	₹ Lakh
Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation S.A.	Investment in equity shares	September 05, 2022	15,660
	Investment in equity shares	September 23, 2022	1,619
		December 27, 2022	4,142

The Group has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

Complete details of intermediaries and ultimate beneficiaries:

Name of the entity	Registered Address	Government Identification Number (CIN/RCCM)	Relationship with the Company
Dare Ventures Limited	1-2-10, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500003	U65110TG2012PLC080296	Subsidiary
Ecozen Solutions Private Limited	301 Vaishnavi Appt. Plot No.29, Vijayanand Gruha Nirman Sahakari Sanstha, Narendra Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 440015	U93090MH2010PTC209218	NA
String Bio Private Limited	No.456G,1St Main Road, Vinayaka Nagar, 9th mile Tumkur road, Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560073	U24297KA2013PTC069481	NA
Dhaksha Unmanned Systems Private Limited	Plot No. 253, SIDCO (N.P.) Ambattur Industrial Estate, Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600098	U35900TN2019PTC128496	NA
Coromandel Chemicals Limited	Office No 704, 7th Floor Centrum IT Park, Plot No C-3 Opp Rayladevi Lake, Wagle Estate, West Thane, Maharashtra - 400604	U74999MH1995PLC088809	Subsidiary
Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation S.A.	Point E – Rou Kolda, Residences Les Cocotiers, 3eme droite, Dakar - Senegal	DKR 2011 B 8503	Associate

(ii) The Group has not received any fund from any person/(s) or entity/(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

a. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

57 The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

58 The Group does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

59 The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

60 The Group has the following Core Investment Companies in the group:

1. Cholamandalam Financial Holdings Limited
2. Ambadi Investments Limited

61. Disclosure of additional information as required by the Schedule III

As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Asset		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company								
E.I.D.-Parry (India) Limited	23%	2,19,528	9%	15,241	(16%)	1,505	10%	16,746
Subsidiaries - Indian								
Coromandel International Limited	45%	4,25,784	63%	1,14,490	91%	(8,232)	61%	1,06,258
Parry Chemicals Limited	*	3,468	*	(313)	-	-	*	(313)

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

₹ Lakh

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Asset		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Dare Ventures Limited (formerly Dare Investments Limited)	*	3,015	*	2	1%	(59)	*	(57)
Coromandel Technology Limited	*	3	-	-	-	-	*	-
Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	*	1,853	*	27	1%	(118)	*	(91)
Parrys Sugar Limited	*	385	*	20	-	-	*	20
Parrys Invesments Limited	*	610	*	10	(1%)	67	*	77
Parry Agrochem Exports Limited	*	33	*	1	-	-	*	1
Parry Sugars Refinery India Private limited	(5%)	(60,922)	(14%)	(25,317)	(45%)	4,047	(12%)	(21,270)
Subsidiaries - Foreign								
Sabero Organics America S.A.	*	41	*	(29)	-	-	*	(29)
Coromandel Australia Pty Ltd, Australia (formerly Sabero Australia Pty Ltd, Australia)	*	1	*	4	-	-	*	4
Sabero Argentina S.A.	*	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coromandel Agronegocios de Mexico, S.A de C.V	*	121	*	2	*	-	*	2
Coromandel International (Nigeria) Limited	*	-	*	2	*	-	*	2
Parry America Inc.	*	3,699	*	532	-	-	*	532
CFL Mauritius Limited	*	66	*	(18)	*	-	*	(18)
Coromandel Brasil Limitada, Limited Liability Partnership	*	(69)	*	(28)	*	-	*	(28)
Coromandel Mali SASU	*	4	-	-	*	-	*	-
US Nutraceuticals Inc	*	1,359	(2%)	(4,135)	(6%)	571	(2%)	(3,564)
Alimtec S.A.	-	-	(2%)	(3,645)	2%	(188)	(2%)	(3,833)
Parry International DMCC	*	(2,714)	*	(180)	2%	(198)	*	(378)
Labelle Botanics LLC	*	3,342	*	820	-	-	*	820
Joint Ventures - Indian								
Yanmar Coromandel Agrisolutions Private Limited	*	973	*	73	-	-	*	73
Algavista Greentech Private Limited	*	543	(1%)	(1,361)	-	-	(1%)	(1,361)
Associate - Foreign								
Sabero Organics Philippines Asia Inc	*	6	*	(3)	-	-	*	(3)
Baobob Mining and Chemicals Corporation, SA (BMCC)	1%	7,356	(1%)	(1,447)	-	-	(1%)	(1,447)
Non-controlling interest	36%	3,45,415	48%	88,026	71%	(6,444)	47%	81,582
Total	**100%**	**9,53,899**	**100%**	**1,82,774**	**100%**	**(9,049)**	**100%**	**1,73,725**

* represents less than 1% or ₹1 Lakh

62 During the current year ended March 31, 2023, pursuant to the requirements of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS/CIR/P/2019/115 dated October 22, 2019, Coromandel International Limited, a subsidiary, has listed commercial papers on a recognised stock exchange. There are no Commercial papers outstanding as on March 31, 2023.

63 (a) Subsidy income of Coromandel International Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company, for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 has been recognized to the extent of rates estimated as per management's understanding of the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme pending finalization of NBS rates by the Government of India, and the policy guidelines thereunder. Subsequent to the balance sheet date on May 18, 2023, the revised rates were announced and the impact on estimated rates vis-a-vis actual rates were not material.

(b) Subsequent to the balance sheet, the Board of Directors of Coromandel International Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company, have recommended a final dividend of ₹6 per share, which is subject to the approval by the subsidiary's shareholders.

64 (a) Pursuant to the Share Sale Agreement (SSA) dated May 06, 2022, Coromandel International Limited (CIL), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coromandel Chemicals Limited has acquired 45% of the issued capital of Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation S.A. (BMCC) for an upfront consideration of ₹15,660 Lakh. Consequent to this acquisition, BMCC has become an associate of CIL with effect from September 05, 2022 upon satisfactory completion of the closing conditions under the SSA and has been consolidated with effect from that date. The transaction was accounted in accordance with Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

(b) CIL, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Dare Ventures Limited has invested ₹1,000 Lakh in EcoZen Solutions Private Limited, ₹1,650 Lakh in String Bio Private Limited and ₹2,000 Lakh in Dhaksha Unmanned Systems Private Limited.

65. On April 26, 2022, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad (NCLT) has approved a Scheme of Amalgamation ('Scheme') of Coromandel SQM (India) Private Limited (CSQM) and Liberty Pesticides and Fertilizers Limited (LPFL) (wholly owned subsidiaries of Coromandel International Limited (CIL)) with CIL with effect from April 01, 2021, being the appointed date under the said Scheme.

66 The figures for the previous year have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary for better understanding and comparability.

67 Approval of Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

The Consolidated Ind AS financial statements were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and has been approved by the Board of Directors in their meetings held on May 29, 2023 and May 30, 2023.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Suresh
Managing Director
DIN: 06999319

M.M. Venkatachalam
Chairman
DIN: 00152619

Biswa Mohan Rath
Company Secretary

A. Sridhar
Chief Financial Officer

Chennai
Date: May 30, 2023

NOTES

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The Spirit of the Murugappa Group
Integrity
Responsibility
Passion
The five lights
The values, principles and beliefs that have
always guided us and continue to show the way forward.
Respect
Quality

murugappa

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