Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of TATA Consumer Soulfull Private Limited (Formerly known as Kottaram Agro Foods Private Limited).

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **TATA Consumer Soulfull Private Limited (Formerly known as Kottaram Agro Foods Private Limited).**("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

In preparing 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.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
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- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the 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 Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) Reporting on the adequacy of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable in view of the exemption available to the Company in terms of the notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13 June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, read with general circular No. 08/2017 dated 25 July 2017.

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g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Sathya P Koushik
Partner
Membership No. 206920
UDIN: 21206920AAAAEP1107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 4th May 2021.

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

   (b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noted on such verification.

   (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits and there are no unclaimed deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

   (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

   (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us , there are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Service tax, Sales Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added tax, and Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year. The Company has not made any private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

In respect of the above issue, we further report that:

(a) the requirement of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, have been complied with; and

(b) the amounts raised have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

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

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

for **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Sathya P Koushik
Partner
Membership No. 206920
UDIN: 21206920AAAAEP1107

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 4th May 2021.

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	362.98	366.33	304.05
Right of Use Assets	3	250.43	345.01	310.30
Intangible assets	4	0.52	2.51	1.13
Financial assets				
Security deposits	5	48.69	75.79	110.92
Income tax assets (net)	11	6.44	7.16	6.53
Other non-current assets	10	12.20	15.12	35.51
		681.26	811.92	768.44
Current assets				
Inventories	12	232.05	228.32	186.15
Financial assets				
Security deposits	5	3.88	12.86	5.96
Investments	6	-	501.25	1,638.30
Trade receivables	7	489.14	387.76	279.50
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,272.93	50.74	5.01
Other balances with banks	8A	202.20	267.61	59.72
Other financial assets	9	32.58	12.16	7.19
Other current assets	10	37.75	264.74	217.47
		4,270.53	1,725.44	2,399.30
TOTAL ASSETS		4,951.79	2,537.36	3,167.74
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	13	75.55	35.98	35.72
Instruments entirely equity in nature	13	15.00	32.90	20.87
Other Equity				
Securities premium account	14	12,051.31	7,974.45	5,943.54
Employee share based Account	14	-	26.15	-
Share based Payment Reserve	14	-	221.52	163.17
Retained Earnings	14	(8,574.08)	(7,506.79)	(4,406.52)
General reserve	14	23.55	-	-
		3,591.33	784.21	1,756.78
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	15	-	40.50	-
Lease liabilities		273.42	351.32	296.14
Provisions	19	73.13	48.26	28.95
		346.55	440.08	325.09
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	15	-	98.31	37.03
Lease liabilities		20.09	27.28	27.30
Trade payables	16			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		50.81	36.54	60.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		673.69	987.16	810.81
Other financial liabilities	17	98.71	113.56	115.96
Other current liabilities	18	167.44	47.31	32.51
Provisions	19	3.17	2.91	1.76
		1,013.91	1,313.07	1,085.87
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,951.79	2,537.36	3,167.74

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 117366W/W-100018

Sathya

Sathya P. Koushik
Partner
Membership No. 206920

Bangalore
Date: 04/05/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashanth

Prashanth Parameswaran
Managing Director
DIN : 02729092

Bangalore
Date: 04/05/2021

Sivakumar Sivasankaran
Director
DIN:09067903

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Note	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	20	2,409.27	2,710.42
	Other income	21	64.89	72.87
	Total Income (I)		**2,474.16**	**2,783.29**
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	22	1,292.73	2,287.06
	Change in Inventories of Finished Goods/Stock-in-trade/Work-in-progress	23	1.48	(42.19)
	Employee benefits expense	24	1,175.06	1,669.13
	Finance costs	25	41.55	34.39
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		163.15	131.93
	Other expenses	26	872.41	1,802.04
	Total expenses (II)		**3,546.38**	**5,882.36**
III	**Loss before tax (I - II)**		**(1,072.22)**	**(3,099.07)**
IV	**Tax expense**			
	Current tax credit / (charge)		-	-
	Deferred tax credit / (charge)		-	-
V	**Net (Loss) / Profit for the year (III - IV)**		**(1,072.22)**	**(3,099.07)**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of net defined benefit plan		4.93	(1.20)
	Other Comprehensive (Loss) / Income for the year (VI)		**4.93**	**(1.20)**
VII	**Total Comprehensive (Loss) / Income for the year (V + VI)**		**(1,067.29)**	**(3,100.27)**
VIII	**Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each:**			
	Basic & Diluted EPS (In Rs.)		(141.83)	(860.85)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. [Refer notes 1 to 46]

As per our report of even date.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 117366W/W-100018

Sathya P. Koushik
Partner
Membership No. 206920

Bangalore
Date: 04/05/2021

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashanth Parameswaran
Managing Director
DIN : 02729092

Sivakumar Sivasankaran
Director
DIN:09067903

Bangalore
Date: 04/05/2021

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Rs in Lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Net Profit before Tax	(1,072.22)	(3,099.07)
	Adjusted for :		
	Depreciation and amortisation on Tangible & Intangible	68.57	65.06
	Depreciation and amortisation on ROU	94.58	66.87
	Finance Cost other lease interest	14.27	6.30
	Lease interest	27.28	27.30
	Profit on sale of Current Investments (net)	(14.06)	(56.89)
	Fair value movement in Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(12.86)	(5.96)
	Interest Income	(34.82)	(7.68)
	ESOP	77.52	69.12
	Gratuity Provision	25.13	20.46
	Other Exceptional Items	4.93	(1.20)
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	(821.68)	(2,915.69)
	Adjustments for:		
	Trade Receivables & Other Assets	108.83	(140.74)
	Inventories	(3.73)	(42.17)
	Trade Payables & Other Liabilities	(193.92)	164.79
	Cash generated from operations	(910.50)	(2,933.81)
	Direct taxes paid		
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	(910.50)	(2,933.81)
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles assets	(63.22)	(128.72)
	(Purchase) / Sale of Current Investments (net)	515.31	1,193.94
	Interest Income received	34.83	7.68
	(Placement) / Redemption Fixed deposits (net)	48.94	34.19
	Inter Corporate Loans and Deposits (net)		
	Net cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	535.86	1,107.09
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from issuance of shares on preferential basis	3,000.00	2,000.01
	Proceeds from issuance of share capital	1,018.37	0.26
	Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Long term borrowings (net)	(40.50)	40.50
	Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Short term borrowings (net)	(98.31)	61.28
	Proceed from the Issue of Share Warrant	(221.52)	58.34
	Payment of Lease Liabilities	(112.38)	(73.72)
	Working capital facilities (net)	-	(0.04)
	Finance Cost paid	(14.27)	(6.30)
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	3,531.38	2,080.34
	Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	3,156.78	253.62
	Opening balance of Cash and Cash Equivalent	318.35	64.73
	Exchange Gain/ (Loss) on translation of foreign currency cash/cash equivalents		
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent	3,475.13	318.35
	Reconciliation with Balance Sheet		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,475.13	318.35
	Balance at the end of the year	3,475.13	318.35

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 117366W/W-100018

Sathya P. Koushik
Partner
Membership No. 206920

Bangalore
Date: 04/05/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant

Prashanth Parameswaran
Managing Director
DIN : 02729092

Sivakumar Sivasankaran
Director
DIN:09067903

Bangalore
Date: 04/05/2021

Note 1. General Information

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED (the Company) is a domiciled in India. The registered office of the company is situated at SURVEY NO. 51,52,66, NO 19C, BIDADI INDUSTRIAL AREA, II ND PHASE, SECTOR -1, TALAKUPPA, BIDADI HOBLI, Ramanagara, Karnataka, India. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of branded packaged fast moving agro food products (like ragi based flakes, ragi bites, Muesli, Oat millet meals etc.). The Company's strategies are directed in developing products which will provide good nutrition, health and wellness to its consumers.

The Company's products are sold through retail operations including merchandisers, departmental stores, grocery stores, mega retail outlets and high frequency stores. Sharper focus on identified product portfolio, distribution channel and geographical opportunities to drive the top line were the key initiatives undertaken by the Company during the year. The management action plan is to be part of growth drivers of the economy, continuously improve operational efficiencies and work towards rationalisation of products portfolio.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved for issue by Company's Board of Directors on April 28, 2021.

Note 2. Preparation and Presentation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and in compliance, in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read along with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act. The presentation of the Financial Statements is based on Ind AS Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated. All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current generally based on the criteria of realisation/settlement within a twelve month period from the balance sheet date.

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

i) Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent expenditure is added to its book value only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replacements are derecognised. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

ii) Depreciation:

Depreciation is provided on assets to get the initial cost down to the residual value, including on asset created on lands under lease. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on a technical evaluation of the asset. Cost incurred on assets under development are disclosed under capital work in progress and not depreciated till asset is ready to use.

The residual values and useful lives for depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of the value in use or exchange.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	**Useful life**
Plant & machinery	8 Years
Interior & electrical fittings	10 Years
Computer systems	3 Years
Furniture & fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	5 Years

(b) Intangible Assets

(i) Brands and Trademarks

Brands/trademarks acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of consideration paid. Following initial recognition, brands/trademarks are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. A brand/trademark acquired as part of a business combination is recognised outside goodwill, at fair value at the date of acquisition, if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights and its fair value can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of brands/trademarks are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The assessment includes whether the brand/trademark name will continue to trade and the expected lifetime of the brand/trademark. Amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives on a straight-line basis over a period appropriate to the asset's useful life. The carrying values of brands/trademarks with finite and indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Brands/trademark with indefinite useful lives are also tested for impairment annually either individually or, if the intangible asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of a brand with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Brands and trademarks having finite lives have been ascribed a useful life within the range of 10 – 20 years.

(ii) Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. The customer relationships have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the customer relationship. Customer intangibles have been ascribed a useful life to be within the range of 8- 20 years.

(iii) Computer software

Software development costs are expensed unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to develop and sell or use the software and the costs can be measured reliably. Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development cost, related employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other expenditure that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred, developmental costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which range between 3 to 5 years.

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years.

(vii) Research and Development

Research expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the costs can be reliably measured, future economic benefits are probable, the product is technically feasible and the Company has the intent and the resources to complete the project. Development assets are amortised based on the estimated useful life, as appropriate.

(c) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest possible levels for which there are independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment losses at each reporting date. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

(d) Assets held for sale and disposal groups

Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups are presented separately in the balance sheet when the following criteria are met:

- the Company is committed to selling the asset or disposal group;
- the assets are available for sale immediately;
- an active plan of sale has commenced; and
- sale is expected to be completed within 12 months.

Assets held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Assets held for sale are no longer amortised or depreciated.

(e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

i) **Financial assets at amortised cost**- Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows on specified dates where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost.
These are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently, if maturing after 12 months period, using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Debt instruments which do not meet the criteria of amortised cost are measured at fair value and classified as fair value through profit and loss or through other comprehensive income, as applicable.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalent, employee and other advances.

ii) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)** - All equity investments are measured at fair values. Investments which are not held for trading purposes and where the Company has exercised the option to classify the investment as at fair value through other comprehensive income , all fair value changes on the investment are recognised in OCI. The accumulated gains or losses recognised in OCI are reclassified to retained earnings on sale of such investments.

Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objectives are achieved by both, collecting contractual cash flows and selling the debt instruments and the contractual terms of which give rise to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on specified dates are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All other debt instruments are measured at fair value and classified as fair value through profit or loss.

iii) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)** - Financial assets which are not classified in any of the categories above are fair value through profit or loss.

iv) **Impairment of financial assets** - The Company assesses expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income based on Company's past history of recovery, credit-worthiness of the counter party and existing market conditions. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised on initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings net of directly attributable costs.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. For trade and other payable maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying value approximates fair value due to short maturity of these instruments.

Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted at cost in the financial statements.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

A derivative is a financial instrument which changes value in response to changes in an underlying asset and is settled at a future date. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as either:

(a) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities (fair value hedge); or
(b) hedges of a particular risk associated with a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge);

The Company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an on-going basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items.

Movements in the hedging reserve are accounted in other comprehensive income and are shown within the statement of changes in equity. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of hedged item is more than 12 months, and 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.

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the statement of profit and loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The Company only applies fair value hedge accounting for hedging foreign exchange risk on recognised assets and liabilities.

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Gains or losses accumulated in equity are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is swapped or unwound, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any accumulated gain or loss in other equity remains there and is reclassified to statement of profit and loss when the forecasted cash flows affect profit or loss.

When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains/losses that were reported in equity are immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

Fair value measurement

The Company classifies the fair value of its financial instruments in the following hierarchy, based on the inputs used in their valuation:
i) Level 1 - The fair value of financial instruments quoted in active markets is based on their quoted closing price at the balance sheet date.

ii) Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques using observable market data. Such valuation techniques include discounted cash flows, standard valuation models based on market parameters for interest rates, yield curves or foreign exchange rates, dealer quotes for similar instruments and use of comparable arm's length transactions.

iii) Level 3 - The fair value of financial instruments that are measured on the basis of entity specific valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised within finance income using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Income from investments are accounted on an accrual basis.

(f) Inventories

Raw materials, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. Stores and spares are carried at cost. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stocks, where necessary.
Cost is determined on weighted average method for all categories of inventories other than for auction/privately bought teas wherein cost is measured at actual cost of each lot. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing such inventories to its present location and condition, where applicable, include appropriate overheads based on normal level of activity. Agricultural produce included within inventory largely comprises stock of tea and in accordance with Ind AS 41, on initial recognition, agricultural produce are measured at fair value less estimated point of sale costs.

Provision is made for obsolescence and other anticipated losses wherever considered necessary.

(g) Employee Benefits

The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution plans and post-employment medical plans. Short term employee benefits are recognised on an undiscounted basis whereas Long term employee benefits are recognised on a discounted basis.

i) Post retirement employee benefits:
Contribution to post retirement defined benefit and contribution schemes like Provident Fund (PF), Superannuation Schemes and other such schemes are accounted for on accrual basis by the Company. With regard to Provident Fund contribution made by the Company to a Self-Administered Trust, the Company is generally liable for annual contributions and for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return. Such contributions and shortfalls are recognised as an expense in the year incurred.

Post retirement defined benefits including gratuity, pension and medical benefits for qualifying executives/whole time directors are determined through independent actuarial valuation at year end and charge recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Interest costs on employee benefit schemes have been classified within finance cost. For schemes, where funds have been set up, annual contributions determined as payable in the actuarial valuation report are contributed. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income. Such accumulated re-measurement balances are never reclassified into the statement of profit and loss subsequently.

The Company recognises in the statement of profit and loss, gains or losses on curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan as and when the curtailment or settlement occurs.
ii) Other employee benefits:
Other employee benefits are accounted for on accrual basis. Liabilities for compensated absences are determined based on independent actuarial valuation at year end and charge is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
iii) Employee termination benefits:
Payments to employees on termination along with additional liabilities towards retirement benefits arising pursuant to the termination are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it is incurred.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of "Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits 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.

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted. 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.

Contingent liabilities exist when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognised till the realisation of the income is virtually certain. However the same are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is possible.

(i) Income Tax

i) Current Income Tax:Nil
Current Income Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961.

ii) Deferred Tax:
Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current income tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.
iii) Minimum Alternate Tax:
According to section 115JAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid over and above the normal income tax in a subject year is eligible for carry forward for fifteen succeeding assessment years for set-off against normal income tax liability. The MAT credit asset is assessed against the normal income tax during the specified period.

(j) Foreign currency and translations

i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of the Company.

ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the year-end rate. Any resultant exchange differences are taken to the statement of profit and loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are recorded at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(k) Revenue from contracts with customer

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations maybe satisfied at a point of time or over a period of time. Performance obligations satisfied over a period of time are recognised as per the terms of relevant contractual agreements/ arrangements. Performance obligations are said to be satisfied at a point of time when the customer obtains controls of the asset or when services are rendered.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and value added tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives/ discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts/ right of return, using the expected value method.

A refund liability is recognised for expected returns in relation to sales made and corresponding assets are recognised for the products expected to be returned.

The Company recognises as an asset, the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer, if the Company expects to recover those costs. The said asset is amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer to goods or services to the customer.

(l) Government Grant

Government grants including any non-monetary grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related costs, which the grants are intended to compensate, are recognised as expenses. Government grants related to property, plant and equipment are presented at fair value and grants are recognised as deferred income.

(m) Leases

As a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract conveys the right to use an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

At the date of commencement of a lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU assets") and a corresponding lease liability for all leases, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Company has considered all leases where the value of an underlying asset does not individually exceed Rs.0.05 crores, or equivalent as a lease of low value assets.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Lease payments to be made under such reasonably certain extension options are included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities.

Lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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.

The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives and restoration costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life (refer 2.2(b)) or the lease whichever is shorter.

Impairment of ROU assets is in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight- line basis over the lease term.

(n) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest, ancillary and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest relating to other financial liabilities. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

(o) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(p) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(q) Segment Reporting

Segments are identified based on the manner in which the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') decides about resource allocation and reviews performance.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property and equipment and intangible assets.

(r) Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows comprises of cash at bank and in hand, bank overdraft and short term highly liquid investments/bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(s) Offsetting instruments

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

(t) Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue.

Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed if material.

2.3 Key accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to exercise judgment and to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is based on management estimates of the future useful lives of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Estimates may change due to technological developments, competition, changes in market conditions and other factors and may result in changes in the estimated useful life and in the depreciation and amortisation charges. (Refer Note 3, 4)

Employee Benefits

The present value of the define benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of Government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. (Refer Note 35)

Leases:

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

Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

All financial instruments are required to be fair valued as at the balance sheet date, as provided in Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 113. Being a critical estimate, judgement is exercised to determine the carrying values. The fair value of financial instruments that are unlisted and not traded in an active market is determined at fair values assessed based on recent transactions entered into with third parties, based on valuation done by external appraisers etc., as applicable. (Refer Note 38)

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity share capital **(Rs. in lakhs)**

		Instruments entirely equity in nature		Reserves and Surplus					Total Other Equity
	Equity Share capital	OCPS	CCPS	Securities premium account	Employee share based Account	General Reserve	Share based Payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**35.72**	**-**	**20.87**	**5,943.54**	**-**	-	**163.17**	**(4,406.52)**	**1,700.19**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,099.07)	(3,099.07)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.20)	(1.20)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,100.27)**	**(3,100.27)**
Change during the year	0.26	-	12.04	-			58.35	-	58.35
ESOP Cost Amortized	-	-	-		69.09	-	-	-	69.09
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	-	-	-	42.94	-	-	-	-	42.94
Add: Premium on issue of convertible shares	-	-	-	1,987.97		-	-	-	1,987.97
Less: Transferred to Securities premium account on exercise	-	-	-		(42.94)	-	-	-	(42.94)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**35.98**	**-**	**32.90**	**7,974.45**	**26.15**		**221.52**	**(7,506.79)**	**715.33**
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-		-	(1,072.22)	(1,072.22)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-		-	4.93	4.93
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	(1,067.29)	(1,067.29)
Change during the year	39.57	15.00	(0.00)		-	-	-	-	-
ESOP Cost Amortized	-	-	-		77.55	-	-	-	77.55
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	-	-	-	1,091.86		-	-	-	1,091.86
Add: Premium on issue of convertible shares	-	-	-	2,985.00		-	-	-	2,985.00
Less: Transferred to Securities premium account on exercise	-	-	-		(80.15)	-	(221.52)	-	(301.67)
Less: Transferred General reserve					(23.55)	23.55			-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**75.55**	**15.00**	**32.90**	**12,051.31**	**0.00**	**23.55**	**-**	**(8,574.08)**	**3,500.79**

Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Plant & machinery	Interior & electrical fittings	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Total	ROU Asset- Buliding
Cost as at April 1, 2019	**340.98**	**30.22**	**27.65**	**11.52**	**8.56**	**418.93**	**310.30**
Additions	17.60	74.51	15.51	2.87	7.45	117.94	101.58
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**358.58**	**104.73**	**43.16**	**14.39**	**16.01**	**536.87**	**411.88**
Cost as at April 1, 2020	**358.58**	**104.73**	**43.16**	**14.39**	**16.01**	**536.87**	**411.88**
Additions	54.53	-	1.96	-	1.43	57.92	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**413.11**	**104.73**	**45.12**	**14.39**	**17.44**	**594.79**	**411.88**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	65.25	23.37	11.37	7.16	7.73	114.88	-
Depreciation charge for the year	37.85	6.60	8.85	0.82	1.54	55.66	66.87
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**103.10**	**29.97**	**20.22**	**7.98**	**9.27**	**170.54**	**66.87**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	**103.10**	**29.97**	**20.22**	**7.98**	**9.27**	**170.54**	**66.87**
Depreciation charge for the year^^	38.49	8.33	11.46	0.96	2.03	61.27	94.58
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**141.59**	**38.30**	**31.68**	**8.94**	**11.30**	**231.81**	**161.45**
Net carrying amount							
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**275.73**	**6.85**	**16.28**	**4.36**	**0.83**	**304.05**	**310.30**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**255.48**	**74.76**	**22.94**	**6.41**	**6.74**	**366.33**	**345.01**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**271.52**	**66.43**	**13.44**	**5.45**	**6.14**	**362.98**	**250.43**

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 4 - Intangible assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Brand development	Softwares	Licensing & trademark fees	Product development	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2019	**79.82**	**3.42**	**0.83**	**33.43**	**117.50**
Additions	0.39	2.94	-	7.46	10.79
Disposals					-
Provision for Impairment					-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**80.21**	**6.36**	**0.83**	**40.89**	**128.29**
Cost as at April 1, 2020	**80.21**	**6.36**	**0.83**	**40.89**	**128.29**
Additions	-	0.48	(0.83)	4.83	4.48
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**80.21**	**6.84**	**-**	**45.72**	**132.77**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	**79.82**	**2.29**	**0.83**	**33.43**	**116.37**
Depreciation charge for the year	0.39	1.56	-	7.46	9.41
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**80.21**	**3.85**	**0.83**	**40.89**	**125.78**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	**80.21**	**3.85**	**0.83**	**40.89**	**125.78**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	2.47	-	4.83	7.30
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**80.21**	**6.32**	**-**	**45.72**	**132.25**
Net carrying amount					
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**-**	**1.13**	**-**	**-**	**1.13**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**2.51**	**-**	**-**	**2.51**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**0.52**	**-**	**-**	**0.52**

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Financial Assets
Note 5 - Security deposits
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Non current			
Security deposits	48.69	75.79	110.92
	48.69	75.79	110.92
Current			
Security deposits	3.88	12.86	5.96
	3.88	12.86	5.96
Total	**52.57**	**88.65**	**116.88**

Note 6- Current investments

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Mutual Funds - Unquoted (Carried at Fair value through Profit & Loss)	-	501.25	1,638.30
	-	**501.25**	**1,638.30**

Note 7 - Trade Receivables
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	489.14	387.76	279.50
Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	3.09	3.09	3.09
	492.23	390.85	282.59
Less: Allowance for Impairment	(3.09)	(3.09)	(3.09)
Total	**489.14**	**387.76**	**279.50**

The Group always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position. The evaluated values basis ECL is not material in the current year.

Note 8 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Cash on hand	0.05	0.21	1.65
Balances with Banks			
In current accounts	1,516.90	50.53	3.36
Deposit Account	1,755.98	-	-
Total	**3,272.93**	**50.74**	**5.01**

Note 8A - Other Bank Balances (Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Bank Balances with Banks*	202.20	267.61	59.72
Total	**202.20**	**267.61**	**59.72**

*Balances with banks - Other earmarked accounts include Rs.202.20 (As at 31 March, 2020 Rs.267.61.20) which have restriction on repatriation.

Note 9 - Other Financial Assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
CURRENT			
(Unsecured and Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)			
Employee Loans and Advances	5.08	12.09	7.12
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	27.50	0.07	0.07
	32.58	12.16	7.19

Note 10 - Other assets
(Unsecured, considered good) (Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
NON-CURRENT			
(Unsecured and Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)			
Prepaid expenses	9.37	12.29	32.68
Balances with Government Authorities	2.83	2.83	2.83
	12.20	15.12	35.51
CURRENT			
(Unsecured and Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)			
Taxes Receivable	6.69	111.25	134.63
Prepaid expenses	12.20	18.79	17.55
Advance to suppliers	18.86	134.70	65.29
	37.75	264.74	217.47
Total	**49.95**	**279.86**	**252.98**

Note 11 - Non-Current Tax Assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at April 01, 2019**
NON-CURRENT			
Advance income tax (Net of provision Rs.Nil , Previous year Rs.Nil)	6.44	7.16	6.53
Total	**6.44**	**7.16**	**6.53**

Note 12 - Inventories

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at April 01, 2019**
Raw materials	30.64	28.54	25.98
Packing materials	104.80	101.68	104.25
Work in progress	28.60	28.63	31.34
Finished goods	68.02	69.47	24.58
Total	**232.05**	**228.32**	**186.15**

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 14 - Other equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Securities premium account	12,051.31	7,974.45	5,943.54
Employee share based Account	-	26.15	-
Share based Payment Reserve	-	221.52	163.17
General Reserve	23.55		
Retained Earnings	(8,574.08)	(7,506.79)	(4,406.52)
Total	**3,500.78**	**715.33**	**1,700.19**

Securities Premium Account

Securities Premium Account had been created consequent to issue of shares at premium. These reserves can be utilised in accordance with Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

Employee share based Account

The Company has share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain executives and senior employees.

Share based Payment Reserve

The Company has share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to Bennett, Coleman and Company Limited (BCCL)

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represents surplus i.e. balance of the relevant column in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 13 - Equity share capital

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Equity Shares					
	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
	Number	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**
Authorised						
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	15,00,000	150.00	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up						
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	7,55,526	75.55	3,59,823	35.98	3,57,223	35.72
	7,55,526	**75.55**	**3,59,823**	**35.98**	**3,57,223**	**35.72**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares					
	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
	Number	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**
Authorised						
0.001% Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares having face values Rs.10 each	-	-	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up						
0.001% Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares			3,29,039	32.90	2,08,661	20.87
	-	**-**	**3,29,039**	**32.90**	**2,08,661**	**20.87**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Optionally Convertible Preference Shares					
	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
	Number	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**
Authorised						
0.001% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares having Face valus of Rs.10 each	5,00,000	50.00	-	-	-	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up						
0.001% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares of	1,50,000	15.00				
	1,50,000	**15.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
Equity shares (Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up)	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,59,823	35.98	3,57,223	35.72	3,57,223.00	35.72
Add: Shares Issued during the year	3,95,703	39.57	2,600	0.26	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**7,55,526**	**75.55**	**3,59,823**	**35.98**	**3,57,223.00**	**35.72**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference shares	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,29,039	32.90	2,08,661	20.87	1,03,331	10.33
Add: Shares Issued during the year/Converted during the Year	(3,29,039)	(0.00)	1,20,378	12.04	1,05,330	10.53
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**-**	**32.90**	**3,29,039**	**32.90**	**2,08,661**	**20.87**

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Preference shares	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**	**Number**	**Amt in Rs.**
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares Issued during the year	1,50,000	15.00	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,50,000	15.00	-	-	-	-

(b) Details of shareholding more than 5%

	As at March 31, 2021		**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at April 01, 2019**	
Shareholders	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Equity						
Tata Consumer Product Pvt Ltd	7,55,520	100%				
Prashant Parameshwaran	-	-	95,418	26.52%	95,418	26.71%
Rasika Prashant	-	-	82,695	22.98%	82,695	23.15%
Latha Parameshwaran	-	-	57,251	15.91%	57,251	16.03%
K K Narayanan	-	-	82,695	22.98%	82,695	23.15%
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference shares						
Aavishkaar Bharat Fund	-	-	3,29,039	100.00%	2,08,661	100.0%
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Preference shares						
Prashant Parameshwaran	60,811	40.54%	-	-	-	-
Rasika Prashant	52,703	35.14%	-	-	-	-
Latha Parameshwaran	36,486	24.32%	-	-	-	-

(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares:
Equity shares :

1) The Company has one class of equity share, having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and such dividend as may be declared. The rights of the shareholders are governed by the Articles of Association and the Companies Act.

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

3) As on the date of the Balance sheet, the Company did not issue any equity shares as fully paid equity shares pursuant to contracts without payment having being received in cash. The Company did not issue any bonus shares as fully paid-up equity shares upto the date of the Balance sheet.

4) As per the records of the Company, the equity shares issued by the Company are fully paid for and no calls remain unpaid as on the date of the Balance sheet.
5) Equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as recommended by Board and approved at General meeting.
6) The equity shares of the Company rank pari passu, in all respects, including voting rights and entitlement to dividend.

Preference shares:
b) Compulsorily Convertible cumulative Preference Shares ("CCCPS") having par value of Rs.10 each . These shares would carry a dividend of 0.001% per annum. The dividend on such shares shall be cumulative and shall accrue from year to year whether or not paid, and accrued dividends shall be paid in full (together with dividends accrued from prior years) prior and in preference to any dividend or distribution payable upon shares of any other class or series in the same fiscal year. The holders of this CCCPS shall be entitled to receive a notice of and vote on all matters that are submitted to the vote of the Shareholders (including the holders of Equity Shares). Each CCCPS shall carry such number of votes equal to the number of Equity Shares issuable upon conversion of a CCCPS, on a "as- if converted" basis.

In the event of liquidation , the holders of Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference shares shall be entitled to receive a preferential amount from the assets of the company of cash or property equal to subscription price for the Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares and all accrued but unpaid dividends, whether or not declared and shall have liquidation rights senior to all other shareholders of the Company. In the event of an initial public offering conducted by the Company in accordance with this agreement, articles and other relevant transaction document, CCCPS will necessarily be converted into equity shares prior to the filing of the draft red herring prospectus.

c) Optional Convertible Preference Shares
In terms of the Purchase and Investment Agreement dated 02nd February 2021 entered into between the parties, the holders of the OCPS have a put option under which the parent company is required to provide an exit to the holders as defined within the aforesaid agreement and if such an exit is not provided by the parent company, the OCPS holders are entitled to convert the OCPS into a certain specified number of equity shares or seek redemption of the OCPS. The parent company has confirmed that it intends to meet its obligations under the aforesaid agreement and accordingly, the Company has classified these OCPS as equity in these financial statements.

Financial Liabilities

Note 15 - Borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Non Current			
Loan From Banks - Secured			
Term loans from banks^^	-	58.50	-
Less : Current Maturities of Non current Borrowings	-	(18.00)	-
	-	40.50	-
Current			
Loan From Banks - Secured			
Term loans from banks		18.00	
Bank Overdraft	-	80.31	37.03
(Facility availed against cash margin in the form of fixed deposit with banks)			
	-	98.31	37.03
	-	**138.81**	**37.03**

^^Note on Term Loan : The Company has repaid the entire Term Loan balance of INR 42,18,986 during the year, Fixed Deposit was earmarked as security towards Term loan, post closing of the Term loan, the Earmarked Fixed deposit has been removed by the Axis Bank

Note 16 - Trade payables

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	673.69	987.16	810.81
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and Small enterprises (Refer Note 30)	50.81	36.54	60.50
Total	**724.50**	**1,023.70**	**871.31**

Note 17 - Other Financial liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Current			
Capital Creditors	15.64	1.58	47.43
Claims payable	83.07	111.98	68.53
	98.71	113.56	115.96
Total	**98.71**	**113.56**	**115.96**

Note 18 - Other current liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Advance from customers	152.15	44.58	17.60
Statutory Liabilities	15.29	2.73	14.90
Total	**167.44**	**47.31**	**32.50**

Note 19 - Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Non Current			
Provision for employee benefits(Gratuity)	73.13	48.26	28.95
	73.13	48.26	28.95
Current			
Provision for employee benefits(Gratuity)	3.17	2.91	1.76
	3.17	2.91	1.76
Total	**76.30**	**51.17**	**30.71**

Note 20 - Revenue from operations

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Revenue from sale of goods	2,405.35	2,707.70
Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	3.92	2.72
	2,409.27	**2,710.42**

Note 21 - Other income

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest income on:		
Interest from banks deposits carried at amortised cost	34.82	7.68
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	12.86	5.96
Gain on investments carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	14.06	56.89
Other non operating income	3.15	2.34
	64.89	**72.87**

Note 22 - Cost of materials consumed

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Stock		
Raw materials	28.54	25.98
Packing materials	101.68	104.26
	130.22	130.24
Purchases :-	1,297.95	2,287.04
Less: Closing stock -		
Raw materials	30.64	28.54
Packing materials	104.80	101.68
	135.44	**130.22**
	1,292.73	**2,287.06**

Note 23- Change in Inventories of Finished Goods/Stock-in-trade/Work-in-progress

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Stock		
Finished goods	69.47	24.58
Work in progress	28.63	31.34
	98.10	55.92
Less: Closing stock		
Finished goods	68.02	69.47
Work in progress	28.60	28.63
	96.62	98.10
	1.48	**(42.19)**

Note 24 - Employee benefits expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,038.82	1,535.29
Contribution to provident and other funds	24.68	42.63
Expense on employee stock option (ESOP) scheme	77.55	69.12
Staff welfare expenses	34.01	22.09
Total	**1,175.06**	**1,669.13**

Note 25 - Finance costs

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest on borrowings	12.52	3.28
Interst paid to MSME	1.75	3.02
Interest on Lease Liabilities	27.28	27.30
Interest Others	-	0.79
	41.55	**34.39**

Note 26 - Other expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Rent	12.21	28.08
Manufacturing and contract packing Expenses	181.62	293.86
Rates and taxes	7.00	3.23
Communication expenses	-	-
Power and fuel	37.18	50.53
Freight	181.28	261.47
Travelling and conveyance	79.78	170.06
Repairs and maintenance	7.21	12.52
Insurance	8.32	1.91
Professional fees	116.21	105.33
Advertisement expenses	162.09	801.85
Payments to auditors - Statutory audit	10.00	5.00
Miscellaneous expenses	69.51	68.20
	872.41	**1,802.04**

Note – 27: Earnings per share

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net profit /(loss) for the year	**(1,072.22)**	**(3,099.07)**
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	7,55,526	3,59,823
Effect of dilution - Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	7,55,526	3,59,823
Earnings Per Share (Rs.10 each)		
Basic & Diluted (Rs. per share)	**(141.83)**	**(860.85)**

Note : Convertible preference share are anti-dilutive since the company has incurred losses during the year

Note 28 - Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at March 31, 2021 aggregated Rs. Nil Crores (Rs. Nil).

Note 29 - Contingencies:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	-

Note – 30: Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the year and as at 28th March 2021.The information required to be disclosed under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	50.81	36.54
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year		-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	4.77	3.02
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the	-	-

Note 31- Expenditure incurred in respect of the Company's Research and Development:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Materials used in R & D	2.30	3.60
Other expenses	8.20	6.89
	10.50	**10.49**

Note 32- Unhedged foreign currency exposure

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	Amount in US$	Amount in Rs	Amount in US$	Amount in Rs	Amount in US$	Amount in Rs
Payable	0.19	14.74	0.19	14.74	0.51	36.76
	0.19	**14.74**	**0.19**	**14.74**	**0.51**	**36.76**

Note 33- Leases

The Company's leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for premises (residential, office, factory, godown,etc.). These range between 12 months - 72 Months and usually renewable on mutually agreed terms.

Lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2021
Current Lease Liability	20.09
Non-Current Lease Liability	273.42
	293.51
Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:	
Less than one year	89.38
One to two years	71.80
Two to five years	132.34
More than five years	-
Total	**293.51**

Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	As at March 31, 2021
Deprecation charged on ROU	94.58
Interest on lease liability	27.28
	121.86

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in Company's operation. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

Adoption of Ind AS-116 LeasesThe Company has adopted Ind AS 116,

Effective from April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases retrospectively.The cumulative effect of initially applying the standard was recognised on April 1, 2019 as an adjustment to the retained earnings.

On transition, the adoption of new standard resulted in recognition of Right-of-use Asset of Rs. 250.43 Lakhs , and a lease liability of Rs. 293.41 Lakhs . The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to Rs. 43.41 Lakhs was debited to retained earnings .

The principle portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per IGAAP Leases, were earlier reported under cash flow from operating activities. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 8% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application. On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation

Note 34- Segment disclosure

The Company has disclosed segment information in the consolidated financial statements which are presented in the same financial report. Accordingly, in terms of Paragraph 4 of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', no disclosures related to segments are presented in this standalone financial statements.

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Note 35 -Post Retirement Employee Benefits

i) Defined Contributions

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions which is a defined contribution plan, for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised Rs. 25 lakhs (Year ended March 31, 2020 Rs. 43 lakhs) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(ii) Defined Benefits:
Gratuity:

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded. The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity for the company are shown below:

Changes in the Defined Benefit Obligation: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	51.17	30.71
Current Service cost	26.77	17.00
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	3.29	2.26
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumption	**(4.93)**	1.20
Benefits Paid	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**76.30**	**51.17**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Changes in the Fair value of Plan Assets during the year:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of Plan assets	-	-
Employers contribution	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Closing Fair value of plan assets	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Net (Asset)/ Liability recognised in balance sheet	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Net defined benefit obligation at the year end	51.17	30.71
Amount recognised in Profit and Loss	30.06	19.27
Amount recognised in OCI	(4.93)	1.20
Contribution paid		-
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	76.30	51.17

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current Service Cost	26.77	17.00
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation (net)	3.29	2.26
Total recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**30.06**	**19.27**

Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumption	(3.86)	4.06
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience assumption	(1.07)	(2.86)
Return on plan asset excluding interest Income		-
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling		-
Total (gain) / loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(4.93)**	**1.20**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Maturity Profile of defined benefit obligation:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Within next 12 months	2.72	2.45
Between 2 and 5 years	19.21	13.75
5 years and above	36.88	22.02

Principal Actuarial assumptions used:	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rates	6.50%	6.50%
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition Rate	10.00%	10.00%

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:

Sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, thepresent value of the defined benefit obligations 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.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Impact of increase in 50 basis point in discount rate on Defined Benefit Obligation	72.58	48.78
Impact of decrease in 50 basis point in discount rate on Defined Benefit Obligation	80.33	53.76
Impact of increase in 50 basis point in salary escalation rate on Defined Benefit Obligation	80.26	53.47
Impact of decrease in 50 basis point in salary escalation rate on Defined Benefit Obligation	72.60	48.98

Expected Contribution over the next financial year:

The Company is expected to contribute Nil to defined benefit obligation funds for the year ending March 31, 2021.

ESOP

During the current year, persuent to aquisition by TCPL (the Parent Company Tata Consumer Products Ltd) the Company had terminated the employee stock option plan

Note 36 -Related party Transactions

A. Names of related parties and description of relationship with the Company:

i) Holding Company

Tata Consumer Products Limited

ii) Key Managerial Personnel

Prashant Parameswaran- Managing Director

Rasika Prashant-Director

ii. Relatives of key managerial personnel:

Kottaram Agencies

Kottaram Agencies & Distributors India Pvt Ltd

iv. Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence :-

Kottaram Agencies

Kottaram Agencies & Distributer (I) Pvt Ltd

B. Particulars of transactions entered into with Related Parties for the year ending 31 March, 2021

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Sales of Goods and Services		
Tata Consumer Products Limited	251.44	-
Kottaram Agencies	164.57	223.38
Reimbursement of Expenditure/(Income)		
Other Expenses	3.93	-
Amount received on issue of OCPS		
Prashant Parameshwaran	1,216.22	
Rasika Prashant	1,054.06	
Latha Parameshwaran	729.72	
Directors Remuneration*		
Prashant Parameswaran	28.41	39.20
Rasika Prashant	23.67	32.66

C. Outstanding at the year end:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tata Consumer Products Limited	300.63	-
Kottaram Agencies	(9.37)	5.11
Kottaram Agencies & Distributer (I) Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

38. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

	Carrying Amount				Fair values			
March 31, 2021	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non Current Financial Assets								
Security deposits	48.69	-	-	48.69	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets								
Security deposits	3.88			3.88	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	489.14	-	-	489.14	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,272.93	-	-	3,272.93	-	-	-	-
Other balances with banks	202.20	-	-	202.20	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	32.58	-	-	32.58	-	-	-	-
	4,049.42	-	-	4,049.42	-	-	-	-
Non-current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	273.42	-	-	273.42	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	20.09	-	-	20.09	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	724.50	-	-	724.50	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	98.71	-	-	98.71	-	-	-	-
	1,116.72	-	-	1,116.72	-	-	-	-

	Carrying Amount				Fair values			
March 31, 2020	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non Current Financial Assets								
Security deposits	75.79	-	-	75.79	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets								
Security deposits	12.86			12.86	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	501.25	-	501.25	501.25	-	-	501.25
Trade receivables	387.76	-	-	387.76	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	50.74	-	-	50.74	-	-	-	-
Other balances with banks	267.61	-	-	267.61	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	12.16	-	-	12.16	-	-	-	-
	806.92	501.25	-	1,308.17	501.25	-	-	501.25
Non-current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	40.50	-	-	40.50	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	351.32	-	-	351.32	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	98.31	-	-	98.31	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	27.28	-	-	27.28	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,023.70	-	-	1,023.70	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	113.56	-	-	113.56	-	-	-	-
	1,654.67	-	-	1,654.67	-	-	-	-

April 01, 2019	Carrying Amount Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total	Fair values Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non Current Financial Assets								
Security deposits	110.92	-	-	110.92	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets								
Security deposits	5.96			5.96	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	1,638.30	-	1,638.30	1,638.30	-	-	1,638.30
Trade receivables	279.50	-	-	279.50	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5.01	-	-	5.01	-	-	-	-
Other balances with banks	59.72	-	-	59.72	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	7.19	-	-	7.19	-	-	-	-
	468.30	1,638.30	-	2,106.60	1,638.30	-	-	1,638.30
Non-current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	296.14	-	-	296.14	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	37.03	-	-	37.03	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	27.3	-	-	27.3	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	871.31	-	-	871.31	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	115.96	-	-	115.96	-	-	-	-
	1,347.74	-	-	1,347.74	-	-	-	-

B. Measurement of fair values

The basis of measurement in respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability is disclosed in note 2.2(h) of the financial statement.The fair value of liquid mutual funds and short term equity investment is based on active market

C. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
Credit risk ;
Liquidity risk ; and
Market risk

i) Risk management framework
The Risk Management Committee of the Board is entrusted with the responsibility to assist the Board in overseeing and approving the Company's risk management framework. The Company has a comprehensive Risk policy relating to the risks that the Company faces under various categories like strategic, operational, reputational and other risks and these have been identified and suitable mitigation measures have also been formulated. The Risk Management Committee reviews the key risks and the mitigation measures periodically. The Audit Committee has additional oversight in the area of financial risks and control.

ii) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from its operating (primarily trade receivables) and investing activities including deposits placed with banks, financial institutions and other corporate deposits. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of financial assets. Financial assets are classified into performing, under-performing and non-performing. All financial assets are initially considered performing and evaluated periodically for expected credit loss. A default on a financial asset is when there is a significant increase in the credit risk which is evaluated based on the business environment. The assets are written off when the Company is certain about the non-recovery

a.Trade Receivables
The Company has an established credit policy and a credit review mechanism. The Company also covers certain category of its debtors through a credit insurance policy. In such case the insurance provider sets an individual credit limit and also monitors the credit risk. The concentration of credit risk arising from trade receivables is limited due to large customer base.
Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 90 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance As at April 01, 2019	3.09
Impairement loss Recognised	-
Amount Written back	-
Balance As at March 31, 2020	3.09
Impairement loss Recognised	-
Amount Written back	-
Balance As at March 31, 2021	3.09

Impact of Covid 19 pandemic - Based on recent trends observed , collection pattern and insurance covers in place, the Company does not envisage any material risks. Future outlook will depend on how the pandemic develops and the resultant impact on businesses

b. Financial instruments and cash deposits

The credit risk from balances / deposits with banks, other financial assets and current investments are managed in accordance with the Company's approved policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within the limits assigned to each counterparties. The limits are assigned to mitigate the concentration risks. These limits are actively monitored by the Company.

Impact of Covid 19 pandemic- Based on the recent trends observes, type of instruments and strength of the counterparties, the Company does not envisage any material risks. Wherever the underlying assets/ instruments are subject to market risks, the same have been marked to market as at the Balance Sheet date. Future outlook will depend on how the pandemic develops and the resultant impact on businesses.

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations. The Company monitors rolling forecast of its liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's approach is to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity or borrowing headroom to meet its obligations at all point in time. The Company has sufficient short term fund based lines, which provides healthy liquidity and these carry highest credit quality rating from reputed credit rating agency.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities (excluding lease liabilities) at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Contractual Cash flows			
March 31, 2021	**Carrying Amount**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**>5 Years**
Current Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-		-	-	-
Trade payables	724.50	724.50	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	98.71	98.71	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Contractual Cash flows			
March 31, 2020	**Carrying Amount**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**>5 Years**
Current Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	98.31	98.31	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,023.70	1,023.70	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	113.56	113.56	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Contractual Cash flows			
April 01, 2019	**Carrying Amount**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**>5 Years**
Current Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	37.03	37.03	-	-	-
Trade payables	871.31	871.31	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	115.96	115.96	-	-	-

Impact of Covid 19 pandemic- Based on recent trends observed, profitability, cash generation, cash surpluses held and borrowing lines available, the Company does not envisage any material liquidity risks. Future outlook will depend on how the pandemic develops and the resultant impact on businesses.

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices such as currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

b) Price Risk

The price risk is the risk arising from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.

The current investments are in Fixed Deposits dand these are not exposed to significant price risk.

The Company is not exposed its business transaction's to Foreign Trade, that is no foreign Trade, therefore, their is no Risk towards Price & Foreign Currency

c) Commodity Risk

The Company is exposed to the fluctuations in commodity prices mainly for Ragi, Sugar. Mismatch in demand and supply, adverse weather conditions, market expectations etc., can lead to price fluctuations. For Ragi, Sugar, the Company manages these fluctuations through active sourcing and commercial negotiation with customers and suppliers.

Impact of Covid 19 pandemic- Based on recent trends, the Company believes that depending on the prevalence of lockdown conditions in regions from where raw materials are sourced, disruptions to the supply chain cannot be ruled out. This is an area which will be dynamically reviewed and managed by the Company. Future outlook will depend on how the pandemic develops and the resultant impact on businesses

Capital Management

The Company aim to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders.

The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure.

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

Note 39 - First-time adoption of Ind AS

The Group has prepared Consolidated Financial Statements which comply with Ind AS for periods ending on or after March 31, 2021, together with the comparative
Exemptions availed on first time adoption

Ind AS 101 – First-time adoption of Ind AS permits certain optional exemptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS accounting policies and the following options have been adopted as at the date of transition

Optional Exemptions

A Deemed Cost

Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, and other intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value

B. Mandatory Exceptions

i. **Estimates**

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with IGAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2019 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with IGAAP.

ii. **Classification and measurement of financial assets**

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

C. Transition to Ind AS - Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

i. Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2019 (Transition Date).
ii. Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 and reconciliation of Statement of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2020.
iii. Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020.
iv. Reconciliation of Statement of Cash Flows

The presentation requirements under previous GAAP differs from Ind AS and hence previous GAAP information has been regrouped for inline with Ind AS. The regrouped previous GAAP information is derived from the Financial Statements of the Company prepared in accordance with the previous GAAP.

I. Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at April 1, 2019

	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	304.05	-	304.05
Right of Use Assets	-	310.30	310.30
Intangible assets	1.13	-	1.13
Financial assets	-	-	-
Security deposits	148.32	(37.40)	110.92
Non Current tax assets (Net)	6.53	-	6.53
Other non-current assets	11.74	23.77	35.51
	471.77	296.67	768.44
Current assets			
Inventories	186.15	-	186.15
Financial assets			
Security deposits	-	5.96	5.96
Investments	1,590.56	47.74	1,638.30
Trade receivables	279.50	-	279.50
Cash and cash equivalents	5.01	-	5.01
Other balances with banks	59.72	-	59.72
Other financial assets	7.19	-	7.19
Other current assets	210.74	6.73	217.47
	2,338.87	60.43	2,399.30
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,810.64**	**357.10**	**3,167.74**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	56.59	(20.87)	35.72
Instruments entirely equity in nature	-	20.87	20.87
Other Equity	1,503.36	196.83	1,700.19
	1,559.95	196.83	1,756.78
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	296.14	296.14
Others Financial liabilities	163.17	(163.17)	-
Provisions	28.95	-	28.95
	192.12	132.97	325.09
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	37.03	-	37.03
Lease Liabilities		27.30	27.30
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and sma	871.31	-	871.31
Other financial liabilities	115.96	-	115.96
Other current liabilities	32.51	-	32.51
Provisions	1.76	-	1.76
	1,058.57	27.30	1,085.87
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,810.64**	**357.10**	**3,167.74**

II. Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
			-
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	366.34	-	366.34
Right of Use Assets	-	345.02	345.02
Intangible assets	2.66	(0.15)	2.51
Financial assets	-	-	-
Security deposits	115.91	(40.16)	75.75
Non Current tax assets (Net)	7.16	-	7.16
Other non-current assets	2.83	12.29	15.12
	494.90	317.00	811.90
Current assets			
Inventories	228.32	-	228.32
Financial assets			
Security deposits	-	12.86	12.86
Investments	480.65	20.60	501.25
Trade receivables	387.76	-	387.76
Cash and cash equivalents	50.74	-	50.74
Other balances with banks	267.61	-	267.61
Other financial assets	12.15	-	12.15
Other current assets	251.48	13.25	264.73
	1,678.71	46.71	1,725.42
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,173.61**	**363.71**	**2,537.32**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	68.89	(32.90)	35.99
Instruments entirely equity in nature	-	32.90	32.90
Other Equity	508.68	206.65	715.33
	577.57	206.65	784.22
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	40.50	-	40.50
Others	221.54	(221.54)	-
Lease Liabilities	-	351.32	351.32
Provisions	48.26	-	48.26
	310.30	129.78	440.08
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	80.31	-	80.31
Lease Liabilities		27.28	27.28
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and sma	1,023.66	-	1,023.66
Other financial liabilities	131.55	-	131.55
Other current liabilities	47.31	-	47.31
Provisions	2.91	-	2.91
	1,285.74	27.28	1,313.02
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,173.61**	**363.71**	**2,537.32**

II Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Regrouped Previous GAAP *	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Income			
Revenue from Operations	3,843.56	(1,133.14)	2,710.42
Other Income	94.04	(21.17)	72.87
Total Income (I)	**3,937.60**	**(1,154.31)**	**2,783.29**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	1,565.94	721.12	2,287.06
Change in Inventories of Finished Goods/Stock-in-trade/Work-in-progress	(42.19)	-	(42.19)
Employee benefits expense	1,670.34	(1.21)	1,669.13
Finance costs	7.09	27.30	34.39
Depreciation and amortisation expense	64.91	67.02	131.93
Other expenses	3,723.46	(1,921.42)	1,802.04
Total expenses (II)	**6,989.55**	**(1,107.19)**	**5,882.36**
Loss before tax (I - II)	**(3,051.95)**	**(47.12)**	**(3,099.07)**
Tax expense			
Current tax	-	-	-
Deferred tax (net)	-	-	-
Loss for the year (A)	**(3,051.95)**	**(47.12)**	**(3,099.07)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plan	-	(1.20)	(1.20)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)	-	(1.20)	(1.20)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)	**(3,051.95)**	**(48.32)**	**(3,100.27)**

III A Reconciliation of Equity

		As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Total equity under local GAAP		577.57	1,559.95
Adjustment Impact - Gain/ (Loss):			
Fair valuation of security deposits	a	(27.26)	(31.44)
Prepaid rent	a	25.54	30.50
Fair valuation of Investments	b	20.60	47.74
Recognition of ROU Asset	c	345.02	310.30
Lease Liability	c	(378.60)	(323.44)
Reclass of Share Based arrangement with BCCl	d	221.54	163.17
Equity Share Capital		32.90	20.87
Instruments entirely equity in nature		(32.90)	(20.87)
Others		(0.16)	-
Total Ind AS adjustment		**206.68**	**196.83**
Total equity under Ind AS		**784.25**	**1,756.78**

III B Reconciliation of Income Statement

		Note	Year ended March 31, 2020
Loss after tax under local GAAP			(3,051.95)
Adjustments Gain/ (Loss):			
Interest income on security deposits	a		5.96
Amortisation of Prepaid Rent	a		(6.73)
Fair valuation of Mutual Funds	b		(27.14)
Operaing Lease Rental	c		73.72
Depreciation on Rou Assets	c		(66.87)
Interest on Lease Liabilities	c		(27.30)
Others			0.04
Sale of agro based food products			(1,133.14)
Advertizement expenses			1,133.14
Total Ind AS Impact			**(48.32)**
Total Loss under Ind AS			**(3,100.27)**

III C Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

There is no change in cash flows on account of transition to Ind AS from IGAAP

Notes to first time adoption:

Note (a) : Fair valuation of security deposits

Under the previous GAAP, interest free lease deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the lease term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognised as prepaid rent. Consequent to this change, total equity decreased by Rs. 0.74 lakhs and Rs. 1.72 lakhs as on April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. Further, total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020 has decreased by Rs. 0.77 lakhs.

Note (b) : Fair valuation of Investments

Under the previous GAAP,investment in mutual funds were classified as non-current or current investments based on the intended holding period and realisability. Non-current investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value.

Under Ind AS, Investments have been fair valued on itinitial recognition and subsequently measured at Fair value through P&L. This has resulted in increase in the total equity by Rs. 47.74 lakhs and Rs. 20.60 lakhs as on April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively. Further, total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020 has decreased by Rs. 27.14 lakhs.

Note (c) : Adoption of Ind AS-116 Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective from April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases retrospectively.The cumulative effect of initially applying the standard was recognised on April 1, 2019 as an adjustment to the retained earnings.

On transition, the adoption of new standard resulted in recognition of Right-of-use Asset of Rs. 250.43 Lakhs , and a lease liability of Rs. 293.41 Lakhs . The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to Rs. 43.41 Lakhs was debited to retained earnings .

The principle portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per IGAAP Leases, were earlier reported under cash flow from operating activities. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 8% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application. On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability

Note (d) : Reclass of Share Based arrangement with BCCl

Under Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment, arrangement with BCCL has been recognised as shared based Reserve instead of Liability under IGAAP. The impact of total equity increased by Rs. 163.17 lakhs and Rs. 221.54 lakhs as on April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020, respectively

Note (e) : Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under IGAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year. As a result of this change, the loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 increased by Rs. **1.20** lakhs. There is no impact on the total equity as at March 31, 2020.

Note (f) : Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as at April 1,2019 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustment.

Note (g) :Other comprehensive income

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

TATA CONSUMER SOULFULL PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming Part of the Financial Statements

Note - 40 : Disclosures on Employee share based payments

Employee Stock Option Scheme

A. In the extraordinary general meeting held on 20th September,2019, the shareholders approved the issue of Sweat Equity options under the Scheme titled " ESOP PLAN I,II,III.

The ESOP A allows the issue of options to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (whether in India or abroad). Each option comprises one underlying equity share.
The ESOP A allows the issue of options to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (whether in India or abroad). Each option comprises one underlying equity share.

B. The ESOP scheme titled "ESOP PLAN I,II,III was approved by the shareholders options are covered under the Scheme for Plan I (3309), Plan II (3571), Plan III (3010) shares. In the previous years, the Remuneration / Compensation Committee of the Company had granted 3309 shares & 2317 options under the PLAN I & Plan II to eligible employees of the Company. The options allotted under ESOP B are convertible into equal number of equity shares. The vesting period of these options range over a period of 2-3 years. The options may be exercised within a period of above specified days from the date of vesting.

Employee stock options details as on the balance sheet date are as follows:

Particulars	**During the year ended 31 March 2021** Options (Numbers)	**During the year ended 31 March 2020** Options (Numbers)
Option outstanding at the beginning of the year:	9,890	2,600
- ESOP Plan/2016	3,309	2,600
- ESOP Plan2/2019	3,571	-
- ESOP Plan3//2019	3,010	-
Granted during the year:		9,890
- ESOP Plan/2016	-	3,309
- ESOP Plan2/2019	-	3,571
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	3,010
Vested during the year:		
- ESOP Plan/2016	3,309	2,600
- ESOP Plan2/2019	2,317	-
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	-
Exercised during the year:		
- ESOP Plan/2016	3,309	2,600
- ESOP Plan2/2019	2,317	-
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	-
Lapsed during the year:		
- ESOP Plan/2016	-	-
- ESOP Plan2/2019	1,254	-
- ESOP Plan3//2019	3,010	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year:		
- ESOP Plan/2016	-	3,309
- ESOP Plan2/2019	-	3,571
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	3,010
Options available for grant:		
- ESOP Plan/2016	-	3,309
- ESOP Plan2/2019	-	3,571
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	3,010
The weighted average price of outstanding stock options at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year		
- ESOP Plan/2016	-	1,661.44
- ESOP Plan2/2019	-	1,661.44
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	1,661.44
Weighted average exercise price per option	-	
- ESOP Plan/2016	-	10.00
- ESOP Plan2/2019	-	100.00
- ESOP Plan3//2019	-	1,661.44
Range of exercise price for options outstanding at the end of the year	-	10-1661

The fair value of the options has been determined under the Black-Scholes model. The assumptions used in this model for calculating fair value are as below:

Assumptions	**31 March, 2021**	**31 March, 2020**
Risk Free Interest Rate	7.00%	-
Expected Life (years)	2 to 3	-
Expected Annual Volatility of Shares	1.00%	-
Expected Dividend Yield	0%	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashanth

Prashanth Parameswaran
Managing Director
DIN : 02729092

Sivakumar Sivasankaran
Director
DIN:09067903

Bangalore

Date: 04/05/2021