Earth Rules Pty Ltd
ACN 094 326 762

Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

Earth Rules Pty Ltd

ACN 094 326 762

Annual report - 31 March 2022

Contents

Directors' report

Your Directors present their report on the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

The following people were the Directors of Earth Rules Pty Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

L Krishna Kumar

Stephen Eyre

Manesh Thakrar

Principal activities

The Company was not carrying out business activity during the course of the financial year and the intention is to deregister and liquidate the Company in the next twelve months from the date of signing the financial report.

Dividends

No dividends have been paid during the financial year. The Directors do not recommend that a dividend be paid in respect of the financial year (2021: $nil).

Review of operations

The loss from ordinary activities after income tax amounted to $65,171 (2021 loss: $1,416,079).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

The Company issued 1 new share for the issue price of $1,400,000 to Tata Consumer Products Overseas Holdings Limited during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the entity in subsequent financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this financial statements because the Directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

Environmental regulation

The Company is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

Insurance of officers

The Directors and officers of the Company are indemnified under a global insurance policy taken out by Tata Consumer Products Limited. Earth Rules Pty Limited has been asked to contribute to the cost of global insurance.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Audit relief

The Directors have relied on audit relief given by Australian Securities & Investments Commission and complied with all the requirements of this relief.

This Directors' Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

S. Eyre

Stephen Eyre
Director

Melbourne
20th May 2022

Earth Rules Pty Ltd ACN 094 326 762
Annual report - 31 March 2022

Contents

These financial statements cover Earth Rules Pty Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

Earth Rules Pty Ltd is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Earth Rules Pty Ltd
130 Chestnut Street
Cremorne VIC 3121

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors' report on page 1, which is not part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 20th May 2022. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Earth Rules Pty Ltd
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Unaudited)

	Notes	**2022** **$**	2021 $
Revenue	3	**-**	2,799,821
Other income	4	**122**	-
Cost of sales		**-**	(1,901,670)
Distribution expenses		**-**	(213,741)
Selling expenses		**-**	(53,852)
Administration expenses		**(49,745)**	(949,446)
Other expenses		**-**	(799,713)
Finance costs	5	**(15,548)**	(297,478)
Loss before income tax		**(65,171)**	(1,416,079)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss for the year		**(65,171)**	(1,416,079)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(65,171)**	(1,416,079)
Loss is attributable to:			
Owners of Earth Rules Pty Ltd		**(65,171)**	(1,416,079)
Total comprehensive loss for the year is attributable to:			
Owners of Earth Rules Pty Ltd		**(65,171)**	(1,416,079)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Earth Rules Pty Ltd
Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2022
(Unaudited)

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	**-**	50,266
Total current assets		**-**	50,266
Non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		**-**	-
Total assets		**-**	50,266
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	**-**	90,024
Borrowings	9	**-**	1,295,071
Total current liabilities		**-**	1,385,095
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	-
Total liabilities		**-**	1,385,095
Net assets/(liabilities)		**-**	(1,334,829)
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	10	**28,237,579**	26,837,579
Accumulated losses	11	**(28,237,579)**	(28,172,408)
Total equity/(deficiency in equity)		**-**	(1,334,829)

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Earth Rules Pty Ltd
Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Unaudited)

	Notes	Contributed equity $	Accumulated losses $	Total deficiency in equity $
Balance at 1 April 2020		14,837,579	(26,756,329)	(11,918,750)
Contributions of equity		12,000,000	-	12,000,000
(Loss) for the year		-	(1,416,079)	(1,416,079)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**-**	**(1,416,079)**	**(1,416,079)**
Balance at 31 March 2021		**26,837,579**	**(28,172,408)**	**(1,334,829)**
Balance at 1 April 2021		26,837,579	(28,172,408)	(1,334,829)
Contributions of equity	10	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
(Loss) for the year		-	(65,171)	(65,171)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**-**	**(65,171)**	**(65,171)**
Balance at 31 March 2022		**28,237,579**	**(28,237,579)**	**-**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Earth Rules Pty Ltd
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Unaudited)

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**50,266**	3,974,190
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**(139,769)**	(4,429,446)
Interest received		**122**	-
Interest paid		**(15,548)**	(296,383)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(104,929)**	(751,639)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**-**	1,294,311
Net cash provided by investing activities		**-**	1,294,311
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		**-**	(1,095)
Proceeds from borrowings		**-**	-
Proceeds on issue of shares	10	**1,400,000**	12,000,000
Repayment of borrowings		**(1,295,071)**	(12,501,072)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**-**	(40,505)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		**104,929**	(542,672)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**-**	-

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Contents of the notes to the financial statements

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General information

Earth Rules Pty Ltd (the "Company") is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Earth Rules Pty Ltd
130 Chestnut Street
Cremorne VIC 3121

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors' report on page 1.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a for-profit, private sector entity which is not publicly accountable. Therefore, the financial statements for the Company are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (AASB - RDRs).

(c) Changes in accounting policies, disclosures, standards and interpretations

The new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that apply for the first time in FY2022 do not materially impact the financial statements of the Company.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised AASB Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

(i) Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of liabilities as current and non-current
(ii) Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies
(iii) Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates
(iv) Amendments to IAS12 – Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

(d) Basis of preparation

The Company was not carrying out business activity during the course of the financial year and the intention is to deregister and liquidate the Company in the next twelve months from the date of signing the financial report.

As a result, the unaudited financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a non-going concern basis of accounting.

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, in the event of the winding up of the business, the assets are stated at their net realisable values and the liabilities are stated at their anticipated settlement amounts. The Directors are of the opinion that no further adjustments are required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities as presented within the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022.

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

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Foreign currency translation

(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 ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Earth Rules Pty Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement on a net basis within cost of sales.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods represents the revenue from distributing coffee and other products to customers. The delivery of the goods is a distinct performance obligation which is satisfied when the inventory sold has been transferred to the customer. The transaction price is determined based on the sale price set for the item purchased, less rebates and/or discounts what the customer may be entitled to take up at the time of the retail to the end customer. The rebate/discount payable to the customer is estimated and recorded at the time the sale is made to the customer by the Company, based the expected value method. Once the goods are delivered to the customer, the Company have the right to invoice the customer. Therefore, the performance obligation is satisfied “at a point in time”.

(ii) Machine Rentals

Revenue from machine rentals represents the revenue from rental fees charged for the coffee machines provided to customers. The rendering of services is a distinct performance obligation and revenue on this is recognised when the service is provided to the customer. The price of the services is based on the agreed contracts. The customer receives and consumes the benefit of the service as it is performed. Therefore, the performance obligation is satisfied “over time”.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is earned.

(g) Income tax

Tata Consumer Products Australia Pty Ltd is the head Company of a tax-consolidated group with Earth Rules Pty Ltd under Australian taxation law. The members of the tax-consolidated group are taxed as a single entity.

Earth Rules Australia Pty Ltd is subject to income tax through its membership of the tax-consolidated group. The consolidated current and deferred tax amounts for the tax-consolidated group are allocated to the members of the tax-consolidated group using the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach, with deferred taxes being allocated by reference to the carrying amounts in the financial statements of each member entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation. Current tax liabilities and assets and deferred assets arising from unused tax losses and relevant tax credits arising from this allocation process are then accounted for as immediately assumed by the head entity as under Australian taxation law the head entity has the legal obligation (or right) to these amounts.

The ‘separate taxpayer within group’ approach provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations or if an entity leaves the tax-consolidated group. The Company's liability for tax payable by the tax-consolidated group is limited to the allocated amount under the ‘separate taxpayer within group’ approach.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Income tax *(continued)*

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(h) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Company applies AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts from Customers to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

(i) Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested 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 to sell and value-in-use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(k) Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company always recognised lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and amounts due from customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and as assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

(l) Inventories

Finished goods

Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

–	Coffee machines	5 years
–	Motor vehicles	5 years
–	Office furniture and equipment	5 years
–	IT equipment	3 years
–	Café equipment	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(i)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is Company policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Intangible Assets

Computer software

Computer software has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of computer software over its estimated useful life of 7 years.

(o) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(p) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(r) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. 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.

(s) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of each reporting period are recognised in other payables and current provisions respectively, in respect of employees' services up to the end of each reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of each reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of each reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Non-going concern

Earth Rules Pty Ltd has reported a net loss of $65,171, net liabilities of $nil and net current liabilities of $nil.

Subject to the non-going concern basis used to prepare this financial report as expressed in note 1(d), the Directors are satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

3 Revenue

	2022	2021
	$	$
Sale of goods	**-**	2,273,013
Services revenue - machine rental	**-**	526,808
	-	2,799,821

4 Other income

	2022	2021
	$	$
Interest from third parties	**122**	-
	122	-

5 Expenses

	2022	2021
	$	$
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits expenses		
Termination benefits	**-**	142,041
Other employee benefits	**-**	569,770
Total employee benefits expenses	**-**	711,811
Depreciation and amortisation		
-included in administration expenses	**-**	67,699
-included in cost of sales	**-**	331,325
Finance costs		
Interest on bank overdrafts	**15,548**	296,383
Interest on lease liabilities	**-**	1,095
Total finance costs	**15,548**	297,478
Other costs		
Loss on sale of inventory and plant and equipment	**-**	501,819
Other costs associated with sale of business and assets	**-**	297,894
Total other costs	**-**	799,713

6 Income tax

6.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2022	2021
	$	$
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	**-**	-
In respect of prior year	**-**	-
	-	-

6.2 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

The Company joined a multiple entry consolidated (MEC) group on 29 November 2019. Upon joining the MEC group, management has concluded that only part of the unused tax losses as at 29 November 2019 could be transferred to the MEC group.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the followings:		
- tax losses (revenue in nature)	**-**	-
- deductible temporary differences from provisions	**-**	-
	-	-

7 Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	$	$
Trade receivables	**-**	27,802
Other receivables	**-**	22,464
	-	50,266

8 Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	$	$
Trade payables	**-**	14,007
Related party payables – Tata Consumer Products Australia	**-**	28,522
Related party payables – Tata Consultancy Services Ltd	**-**	3,857
Accrued expenses	**-**	36,589
Other payables	**-**	7,049
	-	90,024

9 Current borrowings

	2022	2021
	$	$
Unsecured		
Bank Overdraft	**-**	1,295,071

10 Contributed equity

(a) Share capital

	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	Shares	Shares	**$**	$
Ordinary shares				
Fully paid	**51**	50	**28,237,579**	26,837,579

(b) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

11 Accumulated losses

Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

	2022	2021
	$	$
Balance 1 April	**(28,172,408)**	(26,756,329)
Effect of change in accounting policy	**-**	-
Net loss for the year	**(65,171)**	(1,416,079)
Balance 31 March	**(28,237,579)**	(28,172,408)

12 Dividends

(a) Ordinary shares

No dividends have been paid during the financial year. The Director does not recommend that a dividend be paid in respect of the financial year (2021: $nil).

(b) Franked dividends

The franked portions of the final dividends recommended after 31 March 2022 will be franked out of existing franking credits or out of franking credits arising from the payment of income tax in the year ended 31 March 2022.

	2022 **$**	2021 $
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30.0% (2021 - 30.0%)	-	-

The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for:
(a) franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax
(b) franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date, and
(c) franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

13 Contingencies

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2022 (2021: nil).

14 Events occurring after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the entity, the results of those operations or the state affairs of the entity in subsequent financial years.

15 Parent Entities

The immediate parent entity is Tata Consumer Products Overseas Holdings Limited (incorporated in the United Kingdom), which is wholly owned by Tata Global Beverages Services Limited (incorporated in United Kingdom). The ultimate parent entity is Tata Consumer Products Limited (incorporated in India).

16 Related party transactions

16.1 Trading transactions

During the year, group entities entered into the following trading transactions with related parties that are not members of the Group:

	Purchases of goods	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Tata Coffee Ltd	**-**	59,414
Tata Consumer Products Australia Pty Ltd	**-**	72,437

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	Amounts owed to related parties	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd	**-**	3,857
Tata Consumer Products Australia Pty Ltd	**-**	28,522

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

16.2 Other related party transactions

In addition to the above, during the year the Company received certain administrative services from related parties, amounts being charged were as follows:

	Administrative services charged by related parties	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd	**-**	49,657
Tata Consumer Products Australia Pty Ltd	**-**	133,777
Tata Global Beverages Services Ltd	**-**	10,000

In the Directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 8 to 19 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
ii. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and its performance, as represented by the results of its operations, changes in equity and its cash flows, for the financial year on that date; and

(b) subject to the non-going concern basis used to prepare this financial report as expressed in note 1(d), there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

S. Eyre

Stephen Eyre
Director

Melbourne
20th May 2022