

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Carlsberg India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Carlsberg India Private Limited** ("the Company" or "the Holding Company") and its Joint Venture, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Consolidated Financial Statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw your attention to Note 59 to the consolidated financial statements which states that the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23 were approved by the Board of Directors by majority of the directors and few directors voted against the same. The consolidated financial statements of the company, for the year ended March 31, 2024, have been approved by the Board of Directors unanimously in their meeting held on December 09, 2024.
5. We draw your attention to Note 55 (a) to the consolidated financial statements regarding complaints by three of the ten directors ('Complaining Directors') to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) requesting the regulators to investigate into certain matters. The previous statutory auditors of the Company reported the matter to the MCA under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Deputy Registrar of Companies, MCA initiated inspection of books of accounts of the company and issued a

show cause notice dated February 02, 2022, under Section 206(5) of the Companies Act, to the Company in respect of certain alleged irregularities/violations concerning not maintaining proper documentation for trade scheme expenses, alleged violation of ASCI norms/Companies Act, vigil mechanism, maintenance of minutes book, amendment of articles etc. The Company has filed a detailed reply dated February 12, 2022 giving comments/explanations in respect of each of the items raised in the said show cause notice. The Company has not received any further communication in this regard from MCA.

As further mentioned in the said note, a letter has been filed in the three Ministries (MCA, MCI and MoF respectively) on December 02, 2024 for withdrawal of their complaint mentioning that the issues raised by them in their complaint have either addressed or concluded as not requiring further action.

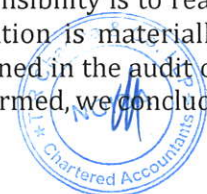
Management and Board, is of the view that the impact of the above, if any, on the consolidated financial statements, is unlikely to be material.

6. We draw your attention to Note 54 to the consolidated financial statements, that few of the minutes of meetings of the Board of the Company are not approved/ signed/ maintained in accordance with the timelines mentioned in the Secretarial Standards read with Section 118 of the Companies Act 2013. As described in the aforesaid note, the Company had been advised to wait for the conclusion of the show cause notice as referred to in Note 55(a) to the consolidated financial statements to take further action. As further mentioned in the said note, the Complaining Directors have withdrawn all the matters contained in their Complaints and in that regard a letter has been submitted in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) and Ministry of Finance (MoF). The Company has decided to await the action of the ministries on the complaint withdrawal request post which, the Company will initiate the compounding procedure for the matters contained in Note 54 to the consolidated financial statements.
7. We draw your attention to Note 50 to the consolidated financial statements which states that certain related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2024 amounting to MINR 70 (FY 2022-23: MINR 45) and total amount payable as on March 31, 2024 amounting to MINR 404 (As on March 31, 2023: MINR 334) which required approval from the Board of Directors under the Articles of Association of the Company. All these transactions have now been duly ratified/ approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on December 02, 2024. These transactions include invoices amounting to MINR 283 which have passed the stipulated time period of 03 years and will therefore, require RBI approval before any payment is made. The management is of the view that there will not be any material impact of the same on the company.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of the matters mentioned in Paras 4 to 7 above.

Other Information

8. The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Directors' Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.
9. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
10. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude



that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

11. The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flow and consolidated changes in equity of the Company and its Joint Venture in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and its Joint Venture 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
12. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective management and Board of Directors of the Company and its Joint Venture are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company and of its Joint Venture 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 and its Joint Venture or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The respective Board of Directors of the Company and its Joint Venture are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

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

13. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expression of our opinion on whether the Company has



adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company and its Joint Venture 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 consolidated 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 and its Joint Venture to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
14. 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.

Others Matters

15. The consolidated financial statements also include the Company's share of total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of MINR 16, in respect of the Joint Venture whose financial statements have not been audited by us. The separate financial statements of Joint Venture have been audited by other auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the Joint Venture and our report in terms of Sub-Section (3) of Section 143 of the Act insofar it relates to the aforesaid Joint Venture is based solely on the report of the other auditor.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure-A**, a statement on the matter specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of CARO 2020.
17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditor on separate financial statements of Joint Venture, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:



- (a) We/ the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the consolidated financial statements.
- (b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 16(h)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and report of the other auditor.
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the records maintained for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, as applicable.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the report of the statutory auditor of its Joint Venture incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Company and its Joint Venture is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls refer to our separate report in **Annexure B**.
- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16):

The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 197 are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company and its Joint Venture have disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in the consolidated financial statements (Refer Note 21 and 39 to the consolidated financial statements).
 - The Company and its Joint Venture have long-term contracts as on March 31, 2024 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company and its Joint Venture did not have any derivative contracts as on March 31, 2024.
 - There was no amount which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its Joint Venture during the year ended March 31, 2024.
 - (a) The respective managements of the company and its joint venture have represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from

borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company or its subsidiary to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The respective managements of the company and its joint venture have represented, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or its subsidiary from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or its subsidiary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- e. The company or its joint venture has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

Based on our examination which included test checks, and review of audit report of the statutory auditors of the joint venture, except for the instances mentioned below, the company and its joint venture have used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

A) In case of the Holding Company, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

B) In case of Joint Venture, the audit trail feature was not enabled throughout the year.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 006711N/N500028

Hitesh Garg

Partner

Membership No: 502955



Place: Gurugram

Date: December 09, 2024

UDIN: 24502955BKEIDU9943

Carlsberg India Private Limited

Annexure A as referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements

As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the CARO 2020, we report that the auditors of the following company have given qualification or adverse remarks in their CARO report on the standalone financial statements of the company included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company:

Name of Company	Relationship	Date of auditor's report	Para number in the CARO report
NCC Crowns Private Limited	Joint Venture	August 30, 2024	(vii)(a)

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 006711N/N500028

Hitesh Garg

Partner

Membership No: 502955



Place: Gurugram

Date: December 09, 2024

UDIN: 24502955BKEIDU9943

"Annexure B" as referred to in paragraph 16(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Carlsberg India Private Limited ("the Holding Company") and its Joint Venture as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective management of the Holding Company and its joint venture is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial control system with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls system with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

- a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company and its joint venture has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system with respect to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024 based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to one joint venture, incorporated in India, is based on the report of the auditors of such joint venture. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 006711N/N500028

Hitesh Garg

Partner

Membership No: 502955



Place: Gurugram

Date: December 09, 2024

UDIN: 24502955BKEIDU9943

Carlsberg India Private Limited
CIN:U15111DL2006PTC148579
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,130	4,419
Right-of-use assets	4	293	232
Capital work-in-progress	5	172	105
Other intangible assets	6	0	1
Equity accounted investee	57	169	153
Financial assets			
i. Investments	7	0	0
ii. Others	8	85	76
Deferred tax assets	42	595	1,052
Income tax assets	9	200	193
Other non-current assets	10	139	43
Total non-current assets		5,783	6,274
Current assets			
Inventories	11	4,683	3,605
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	12	4,615	2,492
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,524	74
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	14	9,641	9,230
iv. Others	15	18	31
Other current assets	16	460	1,063
Total current assets		20,941	16,495
Total assets		26,724	22,769
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	17	576	576
Other equity	18	17,895	14,649
Total Equity		18,471	15,225
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	4	56	29
ii. Others	20	29	29
Provisions	21	352	87
Deferred income	22	1	2
Total Non-current liabilities		438	147
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	245	245
ii. Lease liabilities	4	67	32
iii. Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	23	376	264
(b) total outstanding dues other than (iii)(a) above	23	5,132	4,800
iv. Others	24	279	285
Provisions	25	116	108
Other current liabilities	26	1,599	1,662
Deferred income	22	1	1
Total Current liabilities		7,815	7,397
Total Liabilities		8,253	7,544
Total Equity and liabilities		26,724	22,769

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028


Hitesh Garg
Partner

Membership No. : 502955

Place: Gurugram

Date: December 9, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Carlsberg India Private Limited



Nilesh Patel
Managing Director

DIN: 01805278

Place: Gurugram

Date: December 9, 2024



Pradyumna Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer

PAN: AAYPM5481D

Place: Gurugram

Date: December 9, 2024



Sanjeev Gupta
Wholtime Director

DIN: 03643328

Place: Gurugram

Date: December 9, 2024



Ashwin Kumar Aggarwal
Company Secretary

Membership No. : ACS26499

Place: Gurugram

Date: December 9, 2024



Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	28	79,649	69,370
Other income	29	800	461
Total income (I)		80,449	69,831
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	30	15,847	13,382
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	31	(203)	(123)
Excise duty expense		48,778	43,016
Employee benefits expense	32	2,783	2,641
Finance costs	33	55	6
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	752	777
Other expenses	34	8,271	7,592
Total expenses (II)		76,283	67,291
Profit before tax (I - II = III)		4,166	2,540
Share of profit of equity accounted investee (net of income tax) (IV)		16	15
Profit before tax (III + IV = V)		4,182	2,555
Tax (expense)/credit: (IV)			
Current tax (refer note 42)		(478)	-
Deferred tax (refer note 42)		(457)	(527)
Profit after tax (III + IV = V)		3,247	2,028
Other comprehensive Income/(loss) (VI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		(1)	(11)
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		0	3
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (VII)		(1)	(8)
Total comprehensive income for the year (VI + VII = VIII)		3,246	2,020
Earnings/(Loss) per equity share (refer note 35)			
1. Basic		56.27	35.12
2. Diluted		39.53	24.70

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

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

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028

Hitesh Garg
Partner
Membership No. : 502955
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Carlsberg India Private Limited

Nitesh Patel
Managing Director
DIN: 01805278
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Pradyumna Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AAYPM5481D
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Sanjeev Gupta
Wholetime Director
DIN: 03643328
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Ashwin Kumar Aggarwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. : ACS26499
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	4,182	2,555
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense and impairment loss	752	777
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(14)	1
Interest income	(777)	(410)
Finance costs	55	6
Profit of joint venture	(16)	(15)
Amortisation of government grant	0	0
Operating profit before working capital changes	4,182	2,914
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(1,078)	(488)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(2,123)	714
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	444	1,164
Decrease/(Increase) in financial assets (current and non-current)	4	34
(Increase)/Decrease in other current and non current assets	565	46
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	233	(30)
Increase/(Decrease) in financial and other liabilities (current and non-current)	(65)	35
Cash generated from operations	2,161	4,389
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(485)	(84)
Net cash inflow from operating activities (A)	1,676	4,305
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14	1
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(525)	(288)
Interest received	798	301
Movement in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(432)	(5,135)
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	(145)	(5,121)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal elements of lease payments	(66)	(20)
Finance charges paid	(15)	(6)
Net cash outflow from financing activities (C)	(81)	(26)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,450	(842)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	74	916
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 13)	1,524	74
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with scheduled banks:		
- On current accounts	24	74
- on demand deposits (original maturity upto 3 Months)	1,500	0
	1,524	74
Non-cash investing activities		
- Acquisition of right-to-use assets	140	63

Notes:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in IND AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended].
- Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.
Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.

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

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

For **T R Chadha & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006711N / N500028

Hitesh Garg
Partner
Membership No. : 502955
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Carlsberg India Private Limited

Nilesh Patel
Managing Director
DIN: 01805278
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Pradyumna Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AAYPM5481D
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Sanjeev Gupta
Wholetime Director
DIN: 03643328
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Ashwin Kumar Aggarwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. : ACS26499
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



Equity Share capital

Particulars	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022		576
Changes in share capital during the year	17	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023		576
Changes in share capital during the year	17	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024		576

Other equity

Particulars	Notes	Reserves and surplus			Total
		Retained earnings	Securities premium	Capital reserve	
Balance as at March 31, 2022		(6,987)	19,481	135	12,629
Profit for the year	18	2,028	-	-	2,028
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)		(8)	-	-	(8)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		2,020	-	-	2,020
Balance as at March 31, 2023		(4,967)	19,481	135	14,649
Profit for the year		3,247	-	-	3,247
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		(1)	-	-	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,246	-	-	3,246
Balance as at March 31, 2024		(1,721)	19,481	135	17,895

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

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

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028

Hitesh Garg
Partner
Membership No. : 502955
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Carlsberg India Private Limited

Nitesh Patel
Managing Director
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Sanjeev Gupta
Wholetime Director
DIN: 03643328
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

Aswini Kumar Aggarwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. : ACS26499
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31

March 2024

(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Carlsberg India Private Limited (the "Company") is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India having CIN U15111DL2006PTC148579. The Company has been incorporated under the provision of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). The address of the Company's registered office address is 4th Floor, Rectangle No. 1, Commercial Complex, D-4, Saket, New Delhi- 110017.

The Company is a subsidiary of South Asian Breweries Pte. Ltd., Singapore.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of alcoholic beer. The Company was incorporated in 2006 and has established breweries, spread across various parts of the country.

The Consolidated Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2024 include the financial results of the Company and its Joint Venture, namely NCC Crowns Private Limited (refer note 57). The consolidation is done as per Equity Method of accounting as prescribed under Ind AS-28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

2. Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. The accounting policies followed in preparation of these financial statements are consistent to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.1. Basis of preparation

a) Compliance with IND AS

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

b) Investment in Joint Venture

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Company's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Company's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31

March 2024

(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

The carrying amount of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in note 2.2 (j) below.

c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

d) New and amended standards adopted by company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023. The Company has applied these amendments for the first-time in these standalone financial statements.

The Company has applied these amendments for the first-time in these standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Disclosure of accounting policies:

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have an impact on the disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 8 - Definition of accounting estimates: The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 - Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction:

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases. As a result of this amendment company now recognizes deferred tax liabilities on right of use assets and deferred tax assets on lease liabilities on gross basis.

The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, as the amounts of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were almost equal at the date of transition. Therefore, the net impact on the deferred tax balances was insignificant.

The Company has applied the amendments prospectively, in line with the transitional provisions of the standard.

e) New standards (including amendments) issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

f) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31****March 2024***(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)*

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Share Based Payments	Fair Value

g) Measurement of fair values

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to/ by the Company.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Corporate Financial Reporting Lead.

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

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

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

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Fair values of financial instruments at each reporting date are disclosed in Note 52.



2.2 Material accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle being a period within 12 months for the purposes of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

b) Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at 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 of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.



Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Exchange difference on restatement/ settlement of all monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Classification

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

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

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

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



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
March 2024

(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

A financial asset being 'debt instrument' is measured as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within the business model, whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

The company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at an instrument level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to the management.

A financial asset being equity instrument is measured at FVTPL.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method and are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

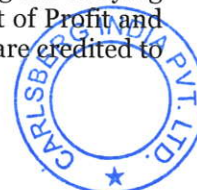
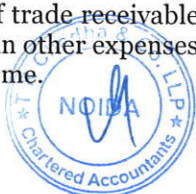
Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those financial assets are measured at lifetime ECL. The changes (incremental or reversal) in loss allowance computed using ECL model, are recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other income.



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
March 2024

(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

The Company on a case to case basis elects to account for financial guarantee contracts as a financial instrument or as an insurance contract, as specified in Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments and Ind AS 104 on Insurance Contracts. The Company has regarded all its financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts. At the end of each reporting period the Company performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends to settle them 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.

d) Equity share capital

Equity shares are classified as equity and proceeds from issuance of equity shares are recognised as equity share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax, from the proceeds.



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31

March 2024

(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

e) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Cost of an item of property plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non – refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Machinery spares parts are classified as property, plant and equipment when they are expected to be utilized over more than one period or when they are expected to be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment. Other spares are carried as inventory.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gains or losses on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight - line method and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given below best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
March 2024

(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimate of useful life
Buildings (other than factory buildings)	60 years
Factory buildings	30 years
Roads	30 years
Plant and machinery (including electrical machinery and laboratory equipment)	2-15 years*
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or estimated useful lives of assets, whichever is lower
Leasehold land (classified as finance lease)	Over the period of lease

* Useful lives of plant and machinery will be further reduced by the depreciation due to extra shift.

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition/ installation.

Depreciation on the disposal/ deduction from the property, plant and equipment is provided upto the disposal/ adjustment, as the case may be.

g) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised in the Statement of profit and loss over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

- Software 3 years
- Brand 10 years

The amortisation method and the useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary.



Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

h) Inventories

Raw materials, packing materials and stores and spares, work-in progress and finished goods are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in-first-out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable 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.

i) Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks, cheques on hand and deposits with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdraft. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



k) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable / available within twelve months of rendering the service such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as current employee obligation in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Provident fund and Employee state insurance are defined contribution plans. The Company expenses its contribution towards provident fund which are deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Gratuity

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employee have earned in current and prior periods, discounting that amount.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Company determines the net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability and fair value of the plan assets for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then- defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain'), the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.



Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The Company provides benefits of compensated absences under which un-availed leaves are allowed to be accumulated and availed in future. The liabilities for compensated absences is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

These long term employee benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees have rendered the related service and are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method, calculation for which is performed annually by a qualified actuary.

Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet as the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to certain grade of employees in the form of class B share in Carlsberg A/S (the Ultimate Holding Company) via the Long-Term Incentive Plan ('Plan'), an equity settled scheme:

Liabilities for the Company's share are recognised as employee benefit expense over the relevant service period. The liabilities are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date and are presented as provisions in the balance sheet.

Employee options

The fair value of options granted under the Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in Share based payment reserve under equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (e.g., the share price)
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time).

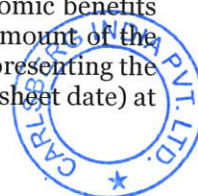
The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Company receives details from Carlsberg A/S, which provides its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

l) Bonus plans

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at



CARLSBERG INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31****March 2024***(Rupees in million, except for share data and if otherwise stated)*

a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financial costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) Revenue recognition**Sale of products:**

Under Ind AS 115, the Revenue from sales of goods are recognised when the control of the promised goods has transferred which generally occurs when goods are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products.

Revenue is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts and incentive schemes. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such variable consideration, and the revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the revenue will not occur.

Financing Components:

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

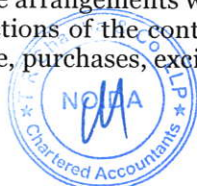
A Contract liability is recognised where payment received from the customers exceeds the goods sold by the Company. The same has been disclosed as 'Contract liability'.

Income from Royalty arrangements:

Royalty income is recognized, on an accrual basis, at agreed rate on sale of branded products by the licensee, in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Revenue from contract manufacturing arrangements:

The Company has entered into arrangements with contract manufacturing arrangements, where-in contract manufacturer, manufactures and sell on behalf of the Company. The Company evaluates its revenue arrangements with Contract Manufacturers to identify agency relationship. Accordingly, the transactions of the contract manufacturers under such arrangements have been recorded as gross revenue, purchases, excise duty and expenses as they were transactions of the Company.



Dividends:

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

p) Trade receivables

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

q) 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. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

r) 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 the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

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.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

s) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

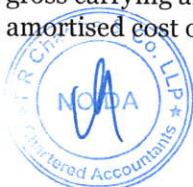
Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

t) Interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.



u) Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in the Statement of profit and loss as other Income on a systematic basis.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

v) Leases

As a lessee:

The entity leases various properties and warehouses. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

At inception of a contract, management assesses whether the contract is or contains a lease. Management considers the substance of any service being rendered to classify the arrangement as either a lease or a service contract. Particular importance is attached to whether fulfilment of the contract depends on the use of specific assets. The assessment involves judgement of whether the entity obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the specified asset and whether it has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used. If these criteria are satisfied at the commencement date, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognised in the statement of financial position.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension or termination options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended, or not terminated. The term is reassessed if a significant change in circumstances occurs. The assessment of purchase options follows the same principles as those applied for extension options.

At the commencement date, the entity recognises a lease liability and a corresponding right-of-use asset with the same amount, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which equals the initial lease liability and initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. The entity has applied the practical expedient option allowed under Ind AS by using a portfolio approach for the recognition of lease contracts related to assets of the same nature and with similar lease terms.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset. The impairment testing of lease assets follows the same principles as those applied for property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are recognised as property, plant and equipment.

The entity has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with a term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments related to such leases are recognised in the income statement as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Lease liability

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the reporting date, discounted using the entity's average incremental borrowing rate. A remeasurement of the lease liability results in a corresponding adjustment of the related right-of-use assets.

Extension or termination options are included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended, or not terminated. Consequently, all cash outflows that are reasonably certain to impact the future cash balances are recognised as lease liabilities at the initial recognition of lease contracts. On an ongoing basis, the entity reassesses the circumstances leading to it for not recognising extension or termination options.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature

w) Income tax

The Income tax expenses or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by change in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.



x) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's "chief operating decision maker" or "CODM" within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

y) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policy.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax credits - Note 42
- Provisions and contingencies - Note 21 and 39
- Matters referred to in Note 55
- Estimation of defined benefit obligations - Note 48
- Estimation of current tax expense and payable – Note 42
- Impairment of trade and other receivables – Note 8, 10, 12, 15, 16 and 46
- Impairment of property, plant and equipment – Note 3 and 46

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



3. Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Freehold Land (refer note i)	Building	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Plant and equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount (deemed cost)								
As at March 31, 2022	224	3,145	30	94	107	116	11,536	15,252
Add: Additions made during the year	-	34	-	4	8	17	250	313
Less: Disposals during the year	-	2	-	2	2	1	262	269
As at March 31, 2023	224	3,177	30	96	113	132	11,524	15,296
Add: Additions made during the year	-	39	41	12	9	18	275	394
Less: Disposals during the year	-	-	26	3	9	33	219	290
As at March 31, 2024	224	3,216	45	105	113	117	11,580	15,400
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
As at March 31, 2022	18	1,330	30	85	82	103	8,749	10,397
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	95	-	4	7	9	634	749
Less: On disposals during the year	-	2	-	2	2	1	262	269
As at March 31, 2023	18	1,423	30	87	87	111	9,121	10,877
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	-	82	3	3	8	18	569	683
Less: On disposals during the year	-	-	26	3	9	33	219	290
As at March 31, 2024	18	1,505	7	87	86	96	9,471	11,270
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2024	206	1,712	37	18	27	20	2,110	4,130
As at March 31, 2023	206	1,754	-	9	26	21	2,403	4,419

Notes:

i. Freehold land :

a) Certain parcels of freehold land amounting to net carrying amount of MINR 2 (31 March 2023- MINR 25) are in the name of Parag Breweries Limited and Kool Breweries Private Limited (erstwhile wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company which were amalgamated with the Company w.e.f. from April 1, 2015 and April 1, 2013 respectively) and amount to MINR 27 (31 March 2023- MINR 27) are in the name of Himneel Breweries Private Limited (The entity from which the Company acquired freehold land in May 2007 under Transfer deed). During the current year 9.3 acres out of the total 10.09 acres of land have been transferred in name of Carlsberg India Private Limited from Parag Breweries Limited . The remaining freehold lands are pending the update of the Company's name in the revenue records.

b) In relation to Freehold land situated in Bihar having net carrying amount of MINR 64 (31 March 2023 -MINR 64), a Petition has been filed by certain individuals with Deputy Collector Land Reforms (DCLR) in 2013 against the Company, claiming that land has been previously donated to Bhudan Yagna Committee earlier and the Company had no right to purchase this land or hold title of it. The hearings in this matter have already been completed before the DCLR and the final order has already been passed whereby the DCLR dismissed the appeal filed by the Appellant and directed them to approach the appropriate authority. In previous year, one of the original petitioner had filed an appeal against the final order passed by DCLR before the Commissioner, Patna Division, the Company is in process of filing reply for the said appeal.

c) In relation to certain parcel of Freehold land situated in Kolkata having net carrying amount of MINR 0.17 (31 March 2023-MINR 0.17). The Company is yet to receive possession of the stated land for which the Company is taking necessary steps and there is no ongoing litigation in relation to this matter.

ii. Contractual obligations :

Refer note 38 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



4. Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Land (refer note i and ii)	Building	Total
Cost			
Cost at March 31, 2022	193	140	333
Add: Additions made during the year	-	63	63
Less: Disposals during the year	-	97	97
Cost at March 31, 2023	193	106	299
Add: Additions made during the year	-	140	140
Less: Disposals during the year	-	39	39
Cost at March 31, 2024	193	207	400
Impairment/amortisation			
Depreciation and impairment losses at March 31, 2022	20	93	113
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	2	24	26
Less: On disposals during the year	-	72	72
Depreciation and impairment losses at March 31, 2023	22	45	67
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	2	65	67
Less: On disposals during the year	-	27	27
Depreciation and impairment losses at March 31, 2024	24	83	107
Carrying amount at March 31, 2024	169	124	293
Carrying amount at March 31, 2023	171	61	232

Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current	56	29
Current	67	32
Total	123	61

i. Leasehold land :

In relation to certain parcel of Leasehold land situated in Mysore, Karnataka having net carrying amount of MINR 14.53 (31 March 2023 MINR 14.69), a Petition has been filed by certain individuals against some other individuals in Karnataka High Court. The Company has received the possession letter from Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board "KIADB", however, it is yet to receive the physical possession of the land on account of the stated dispute. During the previous year, the Company has filed an impleading application to be included as a party to the ongoing litigation, which has been allowed.

ii. Leased assets :

Leasehold land represents assets where Company is a lessee for a lease term which generally expire within ninety nine/ninety five years



5. Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Capital work-in-progress	226	159
Less: Impairment of capital work-in-progress	54	54
Net capital work-in-progress	172	105

The capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the years ended March 31, 2024 is as follows :

Ageing Schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	167	4	1	0	172
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	54	54
Total	167	4	1	54	226

CWIP	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress				
Completion is overdue:				
Zhongde Labeller with Optical orientation Labeller	39	-	-	-
Rain Water Harvesting	9	-	-	-
Brewing & Process Digitalization using IoT	5	-	-	-
UT Area Water Proofing	4	-	-	-
Pedestrian pathway Reception to warehouse	3	-	-	-
Road from main gate-1 to Diesel yard and Admin Gate	2	-	-	-
Total	62	-	-	-

Projects temporarily suspended

CWIP	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Completion is overdue:				
Draught master	-	-	-	44
Bio-gas project	-	-	-	7
Others	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	54

The capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the years ended March 31, 2023 is as follows :

Ageing Schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	103	2	-	-	105
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	43	11	54
Total	103	2	43	11	159

CWIP	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Projects in Progress				
Completion is overdue:				
Bottle washer	55	-	-	-
Network Devices	9	-	-	-
Total	64	-	-	-

Projects temporarily suspended

CWIP	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years
Completion is overdue:				
Draught master	-	-	-	44
Bio-gas project	-	-	-	7
Others	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	54



6 Other intangible assets**Reconciliation of carrying amount**

A. Gross carrying amount (deemed cost)	Software	Total
As at March 31, 2022	87	87
Add: Additions during the year	-	0
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	0	0
As at March 31, 2023	87	87
Add: Additions during the year	1	1
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	1	1
As at March 31, 2024	87	87
B. Accumulated amortisation		
As at March 31, 2022	84	84
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	2	2
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	0	0
As at March 31, 2023	86	86
Add: Amortisation charge for the year	2	2
Less: On disposals / adjustments during the year	1	1
As at March 31, 2024	87	87
C. Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2024	0	0
As at March 31, 2023	1	1



7 Financial assets (non-current)- Investments

Investment in government securities at amortised cost

National Saving Certificate*

Total Investment in government securities at amortised cost

Investment in preference shares

Preference shares (carrying amount at cost)

Kaama Breweries Private Limited

266 (March 31, 2023 - 266) compulsorily convertible preference shares having face value of Rs. 10 each - Fully paid-up

Less: Impairment in value of investments

Total Investment in preference shares

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments

Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments

* Pledged as security with sales tax authorities

8 Financial assets (non-current) - Others

Security deposits

Less : allowance for doubtful balances

Deposits with banks with maturity period of more than twelve months*

* These comprises of fixed deposit under lien with value added tax/sales tax authorities of the respective state governments.

9 Income tax assets

Advance income tax [net of provision for income tax - MINR 489 (March 31, 2023 - MINR Nil)]

Movement of income tax assets

Opening balance

Less: Current tax expense for the year

Add: Taxes paid (net of refund)

Closing balance

10 Other non-current assets

Unsecured, considered good

Capital advances

Advances other than capital advances

Prepayments

Balances with government authorities - state excise and sales tax authorities #

Unsecured, considered doubtful

Capital advances

Advances other than capital advances

Balances with government authorities - state excise and sales tax authorities #

Less : allowance for doubtful balances

As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
0	0
0	0
4	4
(4)	(4)
-	-
0	0
4	4
96	86
(11)	(13)
85	76
200	193
200	193
194	110
(479)	-
485	84
200	194
69	11
15	12
55	20
139	43
0	0
94	93
(94)	(93)
139	43

Includes amount paid under protest against various tax demands under appeal.

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



11 Inventories

(at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Raw materials *1
Packing material *2#
Work-in-progress
Finished goods *3 : Beer ##
Stores and spares *4

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	572	703
	904	489
	186	206
	2,746	1,886
	275	321
	<u>4,683</u>	<u>3,605</u>

*1 Net of provision for obsolete raw material inventory amounting to MINR 4 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 2). The amount recognised as an expense amounted to MINR 3 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 5) in the statement of profit and loss. The amount of inventory written off against provision amounted to MINR 1 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 3).

*2 Net of provision for obsolete packing material inventory amounting to MINR 21 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 37). The amount recognised as an expense amounting to MINR 0 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 27) in the statement of profit and loss is net of reversal. The amount of inventory written off against provision amounted to MINR 16 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 5).

*3 Net of provision for obsolete finished goods inventory amounting to MINR 99 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 98). The amount recognised as an expense amounted to MINR 3 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 2) in the statement of profit and loss. The amount of inventory written off against provision amounted to MINR 2 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 20).

*4 Net of provision for obsolete spares inventory amounting to MINR 141 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 62). The amount recognised as an expense amounted to MINR 79 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 14) in the statement of profit and loss is net of reversal. The amount of inventory written off against provision amounted to MINR 0 (March 31, 2023 - MINR NIL).

Includes goods in transit amounting to MINR 109 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 124)

Includes goods in transit amounting to MINR 289 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 477)

During the year an amount of MINR 8 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 13) was recognised as an expense for finished goods inventories carried at net realisable value.

12 Financial assets (current) - Trade receivables

Trade receivables

Trade receivables
Receivables from related parties (refer note 50)
Less: Loss allowance

Total receivables

	4,854	2,803
	10	22
	(249)	(333)
	<u>4,615</u>	<u>2,492</u>



The trade receivables ageing schedule for the years ended as on March 31, 2024 is as follows :

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	4,439	176	-	0	-	-	4,615
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	13	0	-	0	0	16	29
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired*	-	4	38	8	-	169	220
Gross trade receivables	4,452	180	38	8	0	185	4,864
Less: Loss allowance	13	4	38	8	0	185	249
Trade receivables	4,439	176	0	-0	0	0	4,615

The trade receivables ageing schedule for the years ended as on March 31, 2023 is as follows :

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,421	71	-	-	-	-	2,492
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	9	0	0	4	7	139	159
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	173	173
Gross trade receivables	2,430	71	0	4	7	312	2,825
Less: Loss allowance	9	0	0	4	7	312	333
Trade receivables	2,420	71	-	0	0	0	2,492

There are no transactions and balances pertaining to struck off companies during the period ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.



	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
13 Financial assets (current) - Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- on current account *	24	74
- on demand deposits (original maturity upto 3 Months)	1,500	-
Cheques on hand	-	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet	1,524	74
* There are no restriction where there are restrictions on withdrawal of the amount with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at end of the reporting period and prior periods.		
14 Financial assets (current) - Other bank balances		
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than three month but upto twelve months*	9,536	9,104
Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	105	126
	9,641	9,230
* These comprises of fixed deposit under lien with value added tax/sales tax authorities of the respective state governments amounting to MINR 70 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 69)		
The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in Note 52.		
15 Financial assets (current) - Others		
Security deposits	21	26
Less : allowance for doubtful balances	(6)	(6)
Insurance claims receivable	0	4
Other receivables	3	7
Government grant receivable#	58	58
Less : allowance for doubtful balances *	(58)	(58)
	18	31
The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks are disclosed in Note 52.		
* Loss allowance for grant receivable for making capital investment in bihar.		
# The Company has been awarded certain government grants for making capital investments in the state of Bihar . The company is entitled to reimbursements of value added tax on sales and other costs under investment promotion subsidy.		
16 Other current assets		
<i>Unsecured considered good</i>		
Prepayments	351	288
Balances with government authorities - excise, goods and services tax and sales tax authorities	66	691
Advances to suppliers	41	17
Indirect taxes and state excise duties paid in advance	2	67
	460	1,063
<i>Unsecured, considered doubtful</i>		
Advances to suppliers	82	83
Balances with government authorities - excise, goods & services tax and sales tax authorities	-	0
Less : allowance for doubtful balances	(82)	(83)
	460	1,063

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



17. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised :		
154,580,000 (March 31, 2023 : 154,580,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up.	1,546	1,546
25,000,000 (March 31, 2023 : 25,000,000) 2% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each.	250	250
	1,796	1,796
Issued, subscribed and paid up: *		
57,612,591 (March 31, 2023 : 57,612,591) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up.	576	576
	576	576

*24,511,333 number of 2% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 10 each (total face value of Rs 245,113,330) are classified as financial liability (refer note 19).

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period :

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	57,612,591	57,612,591
Equity shares allotted during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	57,612,591	57,612,591
Preference Share:		
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	24,511,333	24,511,333
Preference shares allotted during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	24,511,333	24,511,333

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has single class of equity shares, having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such amount will be in the proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares

The Company has issued optionally convertible cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10 each at par in the financial year 2006-07. These preference shares were issued to South Asian Breweries Pte. Ltd., Singapore (Holding Company). These preference shares are fully convertible into equity shares of equal face value or, at such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Board from time to time. The preference shares are redeemable at the option of the Shareholder. The preference Shares shall be redeemed at par by the Company at any time from the date of issue i.e. March 15, 2007, however not later than 20 years from March 15, 2007. The holders of these shares are entitled to a minimum cumulative dividend of 2% and maximum equal to State Bank of India's PLR plus 300 basis points. Considering the fact that the preference shares may be converted into equity shares of equal face value or, at such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Board, and that the holder of the shares has an option to redeem preference shares at any point in time, the preference shares have been classified as current financial liability. In the event of liquidation, preference shareholder has a preferential right over equity shareholders to be repaid to the extent of paid-up capital and dividend in arrears on such shares.

(c) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount in MINR	No. of Shares	Amount in MINR
Equity share				
South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore (Holding Company) including its nominee	57,612,591	576	57,612,591	576
2% cumulative redeemable preference shares				
South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore (Holding Company)	24,511,333	245	24,511,333	245

(d) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company is set out below:

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Equity share				
South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore (Holding Company) including its nominee	57,612,591	100	57,612,591	100
2% cumulative redeemable preference shares				
South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore (Holding Company)	24,511,333	100	24,511,333	100

(e) Shareholding of promoters:

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	
Equity share					
South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore (Holding Company) including its nominee	57,612,591	100	57,612,591	100	-
2% cumulative redeemable preference shares					
South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore (Holding Company)	24,511,333	100	24,511,333	100	-

(f) Carlsberg A/S Denmark is the ultimate holding company and does not hold any shares in the Company directly.



	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
18 Other equity		
Reserve and Surplus		
Securities premium	19,481	19,481
Capital reserve	135	135
Retained earnings	(1,721)	(4,967)
	17,895	14,649
a) Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	19,481	19,481
b) Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	135	135
c) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(4,967)	(6,987)
Add: Profit for the year	3,247	2,028
Other Comprehensive (loss)/income- Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	(1)	(8)
Balance at the end of the year	(1,721)	(4,967)

Nature and purpose of reserves

i. Capital Reserves:

Capital reserves were recognised in earlier years on account of business combination in past, for which the Company had elected not to apply IND AS 103 retrospectively by availing exemption in respect of Business Combination under IND AS 101 as at April 1, 2015.

19 Financial liabilities- Borrowings

Current borrowings - Unsecured

2% optionally convertible/ cumulative redeemable preference shares (Refer note 17 and note (a) below)

245	245
245	245

- (a) The Company has issued optionally convertible cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10 each at par in the financial year 2006-07. These preference shares were issued to South Asian Breweries Pte. Ltd., Singapore (Holding Company). These preference shares are fully convertible into equity shares of equal face value or, at such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Board from time to time. The preference shares are redeemable at the option of the Shareholder. The preference Shares shall be redeemed at par by the Company at any time from the date of issue i.e. March 15, 2007, however not later than 20 years from March 15, 2007. The holders of these shares are entitled to a minimum cumulative dividend of 2% and maximum equal to State Bank of India's PLR plus 300 basis points. Considering the fact that the preference shares may be converted into equity shares of equal face value or, at such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Board, and that the holder of the shares has an option to redeem preference shares at any point in time, the preference shares have been classified as current financial liability.

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS 7 - Cash flows

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars

Net debt as at March 31, 2022*

Cash flows

Net Acquisition of lease

Interest expense

Interest paid

Net debt as at March 31, 2023*

Cash flows

Net Acquisition of lease

Interest expense

Interest paid

Net debt as at March 31, 2024*

Lease liabilities	Borrowings
46	245
(24)	0
39	-
4	0
(4)	0
61	245
(67)	-
128	-
10	-
(10)	-
123	245



	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
20 Financial liabilities (non-current) - Others		
Deposits from customers	29	29
	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>
21 Provisions - Non-current		
Provision for employee benefit obligations		
Provision for litigations *	352	87
	<u>352</u>	<u>87</u>
* Future cash outflow in respect of above litigations are determinable only on receipt of judgement/decisions pending with various forums/authorities. Provision for litigations pertains to excise and sales tax litigations. These provision have not been discounted as it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of the provisions utilisations and cash flow, if any, pending resolutions.		
Movements in provision for litigation		
Movements in provision for litigation during the financial year, are set out below:		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	87	106
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	265	-
Adjustment made during the year		(19)
Closing balance	<u>352</u>	<u>87</u>
Information about provisions and critical judgements		
Provision for tax litigations/disputes: Includes provisions made mainly for probable claims arising out of certain tax matters under various statutes. These estimates take into account the specific circumstances of each matter and relevant external advice, are inherently judgmental and could change substantially over time as each matter progresses. The ultimate liability for claims may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of the relevant proceedings, change in circumstances and there can be no assurance that the ultimate result will not differ from the provisions reported in the Company's financial statements by a material amount. The timing and probability of the outflow and expected reimbursements if any with regard to these matters, depends on the ultimate settlement / conclusion of these matters.		
22 Deferred income		
Government grant	2	3
Revenue where significant uncertainty of receipt of payment exists #	0	3
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Non-current portion	1	2
Current portion	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
# This amount includes revenue from contracts where it is not probable that the customer will be able to pay the transaction price, the same is included in credit impaired trade receivable refer note no. 12.		
23 Financial liabilities (current) - Trade payables		
Micro and small enterprises (refer note 37)		
Others	376	264
Related parties (Refer note 50)#	4,539	4,244
	<u>593</u>	<u>556</u>
	<u>5,508</u>	<u>5,064</u>
#Includes MINR 89 (31 March 2023 - MINR 83) pertaining to payable on account of share based payment transaction. The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payable is disclosed in note 52.		
24 Financial liabilities (current) - Others		
Deposits from customers	33	37
Employee related payables	204	199
Security deposits from vendors	3	5
Capital creditors	39	44
	<u>279</u>	<u>285</u>
The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 52.		
25 Provisions - Current		
Provision for employee benefit obligations		
Gratuity (refer note 48)	27	28
Compensated absences (refer note 48)	89	80
	<u>116</u>	<u>108</u>
26 Other current liabilities		
Contract liabilities		
Statutory dues	129	322
- VAT/CST/GST		
- Withholding taxes	1,209	1,114
- Provident fund	239	208
- Other statutory dues	14	18
	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,340</u>
	<u>1,599</u>	<u>1,662</u>
27 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	683	749
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	67	26
Amortisation of intangible assets	2	2
	<u>752</u>	<u>777</u>



Trade Payable ageing schedule:

As on 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME		349	17	5	2	3	376
(ii) Others	2,306	1,609	594	572	-	51	5,132
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME							-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others							-
Total	2,306	1,958	611	577	2	54	5,508

As on 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	235	26	2	1	0	264
(ii) Others	1,837	2,296	372	51	130	114	4,800
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,837	2,531	398	53	131	114	5,064

Relationship with struck off companies

Name of Struck off company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year March 31, 2024	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Relationship with the struck off company
Dhanwal Tradelink & Global India Private Limited	Payables	-	-	Vendor
Veracious Infra Private Limited	Payables	-	-	Vendor

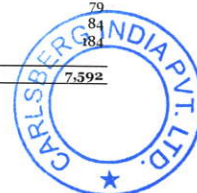
Name of Struck off company	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year March 31, 2023	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck off company
Dhanwal Tradelink & Global India Private Limited	Payables	-	0	Vendor
Veracious Infra Private Limited	Payables	-	2	Vendor



	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
28 Revenue from operations		
Sales of products (including excise duty)		
Finished goods :		
Beer	79,020	68,774
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	528	399
Royalty income	101	197
	79,649	69,370
Reconciliation of revenue recognition with contract price:		
Contract price (Gross)	83,223	72,372
Adjustment for:		
Discounts as per contract/schemes	(3,574)	(3,002)
Revenue from operations	79,649	69,370
29 Other income		
Interest income under the effective interest method :		
- From banks/deposits	769	410
- From others	8	0
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14	1
Government grants	1	0
Miscellaneous income	8	50
	800	461
30 Cost of materials consumed		
Raw materials consumption		
Opening stock	703	457
Add : Purchases during the year	3,960	3,254
Less : Closing stock	572	703
	4,091	3,008
Packing materials consumption		
Opening stock	489	452
Add : Purchases during the year	12,172	10,411
Less : Closing stock	905	489
	11,756	10,374
	15,847	13,382
31 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade		
Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods (Beer)	2,746	1,886
- Work-in-progress (Beer)	186	206
	2,932	2,092
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods (Beer)	1,886	1,759
- Work-in-progress (Beer)	206	159
	2,092	1,918
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(840)	(174)
Increase/(decrease) of excise duty on finished goods	637	51
Total	(203)	(123)
Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.		
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
32 Employee benefits expense		
Salary, wages, gratuity and bonus (refer note 48)	2,557	2,433
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (refer note 48)	89	80
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	137	128
	2,783	2,641
33 Finance costs		
Interest and finance charge on lease liabilities	10	4
Other finance cost	45	2
	55	6
34 Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spares	330	182
Contract manufacturing expenses	1,709	1,377
Power and fuel	646	526
Advertisement and promotion	472	477
Provision for litigation	265	-
Selling and distribution expenses	1,716	1,772
Rent	23	50
Rates and taxes	1,263	1,254
Insurance	76	94
Repairs and maintenance:		
- plant and machinery	98	99
- buildings	33	21
- others	75	65
Recruitment expenses	20	29
Sales promotion expenses	493	334
Royalty	642	768
Bank charges	1	1
Auditors' remuneration:*		
- for statutory audit	4	4
- for tax audit	1	1
- for other services	1	0
- for reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0	0
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	13	28
Security expenses	51	48
Travelling and conveyance expenses	110	115
Legal and professional expenses	102	79
Net impairment loss on financial and contract assets	(84)	84
Miscellaneous expenses	211	784
	8,271	7,592

* including goods and services tax, as applicable.

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



35 The computation of basic/diluted earnings per share is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss (MINR)	1,247	2,028
Less: Dividend on cumulative redeemable preference shares (MINR)	(5)	(5)
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (MINR)	1,242	2,023
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	57,612,591	57,612,591
Nominal value per share (INR)	10	10
Basic earnings per share (INR)	56.27	35.12
Weighted average number of preference shares outstanding during the year (refer note 17)	24,511,333	24,511,333
Number of Potential Equity shares	24,511,333	24,511,333
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	39.53	24.70

36 Operating Segments

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is its Board of Directors and the Company has only one reportable business segment i.e. Beer, which is reviewed by its board of directors. As the company has single reportable segment, the segment wise disclosure requirement of IND AS 108 on operation segment is not applicable. The Company's revenue from external customer is from sales within India. There are two customers having revenue amounting to 10% or more of Company's total revenue.

Customer 1 - MINR 13,647 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 10,377)

Customer 2 - MINR 10,170 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 10,309)

37 Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act). The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follow:

Dues to micro and small suppliers	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Amount due to suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end		
- Principal amount	376	264
- Interest thereon *	4	2
Principal and interest amounts paid to suppliers registered under MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
Interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	2	1
Interest due and payable at the end of accounting year, towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act *	17	11
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years *	11	8

* The Company has not provided for interest on the balance outstanding as the Company does not envisage any material impact on the financial statements in this regard. The information given above is to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company on the basis of information disclosed by the suppliers.

38 Capital and other commitments

Capital commitments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The Company has commitments for open contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	467	71
	467	71

39 Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dividend on 2% cumulative preference shares (from March 15, 2007)	84	70
Claims not acknowledged as debts (to the extent quantified)	10	10
Service tax demands (including interest and penalty)	321	306
Central excise matters (including interest and penalty)	16	15
Sales tax matters (including interest and penalty)	470	451
State excise matters	577	603
Income tax matters	101	186
Goods and Service Tax	11	200
Others (refer note (a) below)	6	6
Other matters (refer notes (b) below)		
Also refer note 3(i)		

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.

- (a) The Company acquired the assets of Himel Breweries Limited (HBL) from Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) in May 2007. At the time of acquisition, recovery proceedings were pending against HBL for Provident Fund (PF) dues prior to 2007 by the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Himachal Pradesh. HBL had, against the said recovery proceedings, obtained a stay order from the Provident Fund Tribunal. The Company had received a notice from the EPFO on November 19, 2007 for the recovery of Provident Fund dues against the brewery which was acquired and being operated by the Company. In 2008, the EPFO got the Provident Fund Tribunal stay order vacated from the High Court of Himachal Pradesh and issued notice to the Company on September 11, 2008 for the recovery of old dues amounting to MINR 4.6 pertaining to liability of HBL. Subsequently, the EPFO on January 6, 2009 attached one bank account of the Company against which the Company filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh stating that the Company is not liable to pay these dues as this liability accrues to HBL and HBL is contesting the matter before the Provident Fund Tribunal. The High Court of Himachal Pradesh admitted the Writ Petition of the Company and granted stay order on January 9, 2009 subject to submission of bank guarantee of MINR 3 by the Company, which has been done. The Company's bank account has been released. However, pending the final outcome of the case, the amount has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

An Appeal filed by entity HBL was dismissed by learned CHT-cum-Labour Court-II, Chandigarh vide Order No. MA No. 1 of 2019 dated March 11, 2021. CIPL received a Notice dated April 26, 2021, and subsequent letters dated June 3, 2021 and June 18, 2021 for deposit of the dues for an amount of MINR 1.7 on account of the appeal of Himel had been disposed off and holding CIPL liable to make such payment. Accordingly, CIPL had filed a writ petition before the Shimla High Court seeking stay and quashing of such Notices. The Hon'ble Shimla High Court had agreed to grant stay in the implementation of the orders, subject to CIPL depositing the amount of MINR 1.7 with the Court, which has been done. However, pending the final outcome of the case, the amount has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

- (b) During the year in July 2020, GST intelligence conducted a search proceedings at three breweries of the Company in relation to taxability of spent grain/cattle feed under Goods and Service Tax (GST) Act. The Company has not received any demand notice in respect of the search proceedings. In September 2020, the Company has also filed a representation before GST council requesting to clarify taxability of the spent grain, as the spent grain was exempt under VAT regime. During Sep 2021 in GST council meeting it has been clarified that Spent Grain generated during manufacturing of Beer attract GST @ 5%. GST of MINR 35 was paid (under protest) for all CIPL locations during Oct 2021 (only tax amount) for the period from July 2017 to Sep 2021. Subsequently, writ petition was filed before Hyderabad High Court on 3rd Jan 2022 to challenge the applicability of GST as Spent was exempt under old VAT regime. The Hon'ble High Court passed the order and directed to the Department to not take any coercive steps against the Petitioner.
- (c) In December 2018, the Company made a representation to Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to seek clarification on treatment and valuation of inter office services under the Goods and Service Tax (GST) Act. Pending revert from CBIC, the Company, based on legal opinion, believes that there is no supply by HIO to other units of the company, insofar as the centralised functions carried out by employees of head office are concerned; and no GST is required to be paid thereon.

It has been clarified through CBIC circular 199/11/2023-GST dated 17th July 2023 that in respect of internally generated services the cost of salary of the employees of HIO, involved in providing the said services is not mandatorily required to be included. Further, CIPL will continue the distribution of input GST on services to other locations through ISD registration and raising invoices for the common supplies other than services at HIO.

- 40 (a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

41 Leases

The entity leases various properties and warehouses. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

During the year, additions amounted to MINR 140 (31 March 2023- MINR 63) and depreciation to MINR 67 (31 March 2023- MINR 26).

The lease expenses recognised in the income statement related to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets recognised in the income statement in the year was and amounted to MINR 23 (31 March 2023- MINR 50). For disclosures of the lease liabilities, please refer to note no 4.

Operating leases - Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements on its leasehold land. Some of the significant terms and conditions for the arrangements are:

- the lease arrangements are generally renewable on the expiry of lease year subject to mutual agreement.
- no subletting of the premises or any part thereof is permissible without the prior written consent of lessor.
- Operating lease arrangement is non-cancellable in nature with a lock-in period of 15 years.

The minimum amount receivable in future towards non - cancellable lease agreements is as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Receivable within one year	0	0
Receivable between one and five years	0	1
Receivable above five years	1	1
Total	1	2
The lease rentals recognized as income and value of assets given on lease included in property, plant and equipment	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Lease rentals recognized as income during the year	0	0
Value of assets given on lease included in property, plant and equipment		
- Gross carrying amount	3	3
- Net carrying amount	3	3

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



42 Income taxes

A. Amount of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax on the profit for the year	478	-
Deferred tax		
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Decrease in deferred tax assets	457	527
Total income tax expense	935	527

B. Significant estimates

With increased size of operations, improved efficiencies and wider footprint, the Company has consistently earned tax profits from Financial Year 2016-17. Further, the Company has prepared an estimate of the probable future taxable profits. The Company is confident that with the consistent growth pattern over the years and in future, it will be able to generate the future taxable profits as estimated in the reasonable period of time. Considering the aforementioned facts, the Company has recognized deferred tax asset on temporary differences in its books of account.

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	4,182	2,555
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate - March 31, 2024 : 25.168% (March 2023 : 25.168%)	25.17% 1,052	25.17% 643
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	3	1
True up impact on account of filing of last year income tax return	(123)	(111)
Other items	3	(6)
Income tax expense	935	527

D. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (asset)	(1) 0 (0)	(11) 3 (8)
	(1) 0 (0)	(11) 3 (8)

E. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Net deferred tax asset/(liabilities)
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	65	69	65
Right of use assets	-	-	(31)
Lease liability	31	-	31
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	58	78	58
Provisions for Obsolete inventory and allowances for doubtful balances	193	224	193
Provision for litigations and others provisions	279	104	279
Tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	0	577	-
Deferred tax assets/ liabilities	626	1,052	595
Net deferred tax assets	626	1,052	595

Movement in temporary differences

	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Recognised in profit or loss during year March 31, 2024	Recognised in equity during year March 31, 2024	Recognised in OCI during year ended March 31, 2024	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	69	(4)	-	-	65
Right of use assets	-	(31)	-	-	(31)
Lease liability	-	31	-	-	31
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	78	(21)	-	0	58
Provisions for Obsolete inventory and allowances for doubtful balances	224	(30)	-	-	193
Provision for litigations and others provisions	104	175	-	-	279
Tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	577	(577)	-	-	0
	1,052	(457)	-	0	595

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



43 Transfer Pricing

The Company has appointed independent consultant for conducting a transfer pricing study to determine whether the transactions with the associate enterprises were undertaken at "arm's length prices". The management confirms that all transactions with associate enterprises are undertaken under arms-length. The transfer pricing study for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been completed which did not result into any adjustment.

44 The Company has entered into Advance Pricing Agreement with Central Board of Direct Taxes on November 09, 2022 for the Financial Years 2018-19 to 2023-24 for the most appropriate transfer pricing method for the following transactions:

- i) Brand marketing expenses
- ii) Payment of royalty for using technical know-how and trade marks.
- iii) Payment of royalty for using technical know-how and trade marks for the sublicensed states.

45 The Company has entered into agreement with a contract manufacturing units for manufacturing of its beer brands. As per the terms of the contracts, the

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Sales of products (gross)	27,916	24,810
Excise duty	(18,446)	(16,200)
Sales of product (net)	9,470	8,610
Cost of raw materials and packing materials consumed	4,502	3,810
Rates and taxes	162	163
Other manufacturing expenses	1,709	1,377

46 The Bihar State Government vide its notification dated April 5, 2016 imposed ban on trade and consumption of foreign liquor in the State of Bihar with immediate effect. Pursuant to such notification, writ petitions were filed with the Hon'ble High Court at Patna requesting to set aside the said notification or to defer its implementation or to direct the authorities to make payment for beer supplied till the date of aforesaid notification, refund all advance duties and taxes paid by the Company and compensate for losses incurred on account of such abrupt notification. Vide notification dated April 9, 2016, the Bihar State Government allowed production of beer in the state of Bihar for export to outside states.

With respect to supplies made to the Bihar State Beverage Corporation (BSBCL), including those in transit for delivery and also those already been placed in the bonded warehouse, the Hon'ble High Court at Patna vide an interim order dated April 13, 2016, expressed its prima facie view (subject to final order) that sale having been completed, transfer of property in specific goods having taken place, the goods of BSBCL and what BSBCL does with those goods would be Corporation's look out, subject to full payment being made to the manufacturers in respect thereof.

The Hon'ble High Court at Patna vide its order dated September 30, 2016 set aside the notification dated April 5, 2016 and section 19(4) of the Bihar Excise Act, 1915 as ultra vires the Constitution of India. The Bihar State Government has preferred a special leave petition ("SLP") before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Patna pursuant to which. As an interim measure, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that there shall be stay of operation of the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court at Patna.

All India Brewers Association has also filed a counter affidavit to the petition on behalf of the Company and other breweries with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is sub-judice.

Subsequently, the Bihar Government enacted the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016 imposing complete prohibition of liquor and intoxicants in the territory of the State of Bihar effective October 2, 2016.

On January 24, 2017, the Bihar State Government has decided not to renew existing brewery licenses from the financial year 2017-18. The said Notification also mentions that, upon application, permission shall be granted for manufacture of non-alcoholic drinks / beverages.

However, considering the fact that the Company is not carrying out any production in the state and is still to recover the advance duties / taxes paid, the management as a matter of abundant caution had provided for impairment loss / doubtful receivables in relation to the aforesaid plant in previous financial years. Impairment loss of MINR 1,709 was recognised in previous financial years.

47 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

There is no amount which is required to be spent on CSR activities in the current financial year as per Section 135 read together with Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 in view of past accumulated losses.



48 Employee benefits obligations

A Defined contribution plan

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The Company also contributes towards Employee's State Insurance. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is MINR 89 (March 31, 2023: MINR 86) including amount for ESIC of MINR Nil (March 31, 2022 - MINR 0.02).

B Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 which entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service (Company consider one year of continuous service), to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. The liability with regards to Gratuity is accrued based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date, carried out by independent actuary. For details about the related employee benefits plan, See Note 2.2 (f) of accounting policies and Note 32 of employee benefit expenses.

Net defined benefit liability- Defined benefit plans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net defined benefit liability- gratuity plan	27	28
Total employee benefit liabilities	27	28
Non current	-	-
Current	27	28

(i) a. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability- Defined benefit plans

The following table set out the status of the defined benefits plans:

Change in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	218	181
Benefits paid	(18)	(18)
Current service cost	38	33
Interest cost	16	13
Past service cost	4	-
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in other comprehensive income	4	7
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- changes in financial assumptions	4	(4)
- experience adjustments	(1)	11
Balance at the end of the year	262	218

b. Reconciliation of the Plan assets

The following table set out the status of the Change in plan assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	190	150
Employer contribution	27	33
Expected interest income	14	11
Benefits paid	-	-
Actual gain/(loss) on plan assets	4	(3)
Balance at the end of the year	235	190
Net defined benefit obligation (a-b)	27	28

(ii) a. Expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current service cost	38	33
Net interest cost	2	2
Past service cost	4	-
	44	35

b. Remeasurement recognized directly in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Actuarial losses/(gains) on defined benefit obligation	1	11
	1	11

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.

(iii) a. Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.23%	7.38%
Future salary growth	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate (% movement)		
- Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
- From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
- Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%
Mortality rate inclusive of provision of provision for disability	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

The discount rate assumed is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds. The estimate of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

b. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Change in assumptions	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Increase)/ Decrease	For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Increase)/ Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(14)	13
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	16	(13)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumption may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method in the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compare to the prior period.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15.35 years (March 31, 2023 - 15.63 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Maturity profile	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Year 1	8	5
Year 2	12	6
Year 3	8	10
Year 4	12	9
Year 5	10	9
Year 6	14	8
6 years onwards	198	170
Total	262	217

(iv) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Changes in discount rate - Changes in discount rate can result into increase/(decrease) in defined benefit plan liability.

Life expectancy - Increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans liabilities. This is particular significant where inflationary increases result in higher sensitivity to changes in life expectancy.

C Major category of plan assets

	Gratuity As at March 31, 2024		Gratuity As at March 31, 2023	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Scheme of Insurance-conventional Products	99.9%	215	99.9%	190
Bank balance	0.1%	0	0.1%	0
Total	100%	215	100%	190

D Other long term employee benefits

Leave obligations:

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave. The entire amount of the provision of MINR 89 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 86) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	83	75
Total leave obligation	83	75

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



49 Ratios

The ratios for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio for the year ended		% of variance	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%
				March 31, 2024	31-Mar-23		
1	Current ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.68	2.23	20%	-
2	Debt-equity ratio (times)	Total debt*	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	-1%	-
3	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earnings available for debt service**	Debt service***	52.30	118.41	-56%	During the year, there is an increase in lease liability amounting to 66 million. This has resulted decrease in debt service ratio.
4	Return on equity ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	19.3%	14.3%	35%	Current year profit is high as compare to previous year as the company's business is increased significantly .
5	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	3.78	3.95	-4%	-
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net credit sales	Average trade receivables	17.16	17.70	-4%	-
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	4.62	4.74	-3%	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Net sales	Working capital	6.07	7.63	-20%	During the year, there was an increase in net current assets, leading to a better ratio. The rise in net current assets was primarily due to a higher inventory buildup in anticipation of increased demand, an increase in trade receivables driven by higher sales, and an increase in bank balances resulting from higher profits.
9	Net profit ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Total sales****	10.52%	7.70%	37%	Current year profit is high as compare to previous year as the company's business is increased significantly .
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed *****	22.41%	16.40%	36%	-
11	Return on investment (%)	Time weighted rate of return	Average investment including deposits with banks	7.59%	5.77%	32%	Increase in interest rate of fixed deposit as compared to previous year.

* Debt represents borrowings and lease liabilities

** Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

*** Lease payments for the current year

**** Total sales less excise duty

***** Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability



50. Related party transactions

A.

(i) Enterprises where control exist

(a) Ultimate holding company

Carlsberg A/S, Denmark

(b) Intermediate holding Company

Carlsberg Breweries A/S, Denmark
Carlsberg South Asia Pte Limited, Singapore

(c) Holding Company

South Asian Breweries Pte. Limited, Singapore

(ii) Enterprises where common control exist

(a) Fellow subsidiaries

Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong Limited, China
Carlsberg Supply Company AG, Switzerland
Cambrew Limited, Cambodia
Carlsberg Supply Company Asia Limited, Hong Kong

(b) Joint venture company

NCC Crowns Private Limited, India

(iii) Other related parties

Key managerial personnel

Nilesh Patel	Managing Director
Sanjeev Kumar Gupta	Whole Time Director (w.e.f. 14 February 2023)
Gavin Stuart Brockett	Director (w.e.f. September 08, 2022)
Libak Stollberg Troels	Director
Prabhat Singh	Director
Jan Thiemme Rasmussen	Director
Peter Steenberg	Director
Soren Frederik Flensborg	Director
Manish Damodardas Gang (w.e.f. September 08, 2022)	Director (resigned on 14 February 2023)
Muthuraman Ramanathan	Whole Time Director (resigned on September 08, 2022)
Pawan Jagetia	Director (removed on August 17, 2022)
Kalpataru Tripathy	Director (resigned on August 17, 2022)
Pradyumna Maheshwari	Chief Financial Officer

B. Transactions with related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Ultimate holding company		
Carlsberg A/S		
Employee benefits expense reimbursement #	-	-
B. Intermediate holding Company		
Carlsberg Breweries A/S, Denmark		
Employee benefits expenses reimbursement #	64	45
Training expenses reimbursement	2	1
Legal and professional expenses reimbursement	1	1
Salary and travel recharges	(11)	(0)
Marketing spent recharge	(3)	2
Reimbursement of Withholding tax	-	-
Carlsberg South Asia Pte Limited, Singapore		
Royalty expense (excluding goods and services tax)	550	607
C. Fellow subsidiaries		
Carlsberg Supply Company AG, Switzerland		
Salary and travel recharges	(1)	(48)
Education and training expense reimbursement	1	0
Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong Limited, China		
Salary and travel recharges	(7)	(7)
Marketing expenses reimbursement	(6)	(4)
Cambrew Limited, Cambodia		
Salary and travel recharges	(0)	(7)
Carlsberg Supply Company Asia Limited, Hong Kong		
Salary and travel recharges	(21)	(2)
D. Joint venture company		
NCC Crowns Private Limited, India		
Purchases of goods	419	450
Rent income	(0)	(0)
Miscellaneous income	(0)	(0)

(i) Brackets represents income/reimbursement from related parties.

(ii) Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the Company.

C. Transactions with key management personnel

As per Annexure 1

D. Year end balances:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A. Ultimate holding company		
Carlsberg A/S		
Accounts payable #	89	87
B. Intermediate holding Company		
Carlsberg Breweries A/S Denmark		
Accounts payable #	288	220
Trade receivables	6	0
Carlsberg South Asia Pte Limited, Singapore		
Accounts payable	124	152
C. Fellow subsidiaries		
Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong Limited, China		
Accounts payable #	23	23
Trade receivables	4	3
Carlsberg Supply Company AG, Switzerland		
Accounts payable	-0	0
Trade receivables	0	10
Carlsberg Supply Company Asia Limited, Hong Kong		
Amount recoverable	0	2
D. Joint Venture		
NCC Crowns Private Limited, India		
Investment outstanding	123	123
Accounts payable	69	45

Includes transactions for the year amounting to MINR 70 (March 31, 2023 MINR 45) and total amount payable as on March 31, 2024 amounting to MINR 404 (March 31, 2023 - MINR 334) which required approval from the Board of Directors under the Articles of Association of the Company. All these transactions have now been duly ratified/ approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on December 2, 2024. These transactions include invoices amounting to MINR 283 which have passed the stipulated time period of three years and will therefore, require RBI approval before any payment is made. The management is of the view that there will not be any material impact of the same on the company.

Key terms and conditions of related party transactions

(i) The sales to and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash within six months.

(ii) There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(iii) Carlsberg Breweries A/S, Denmark (a fellow subsidiary) has given letter of Comfort to BNP Paribas, JP Morgan and ANZ bank for credit facilities taken by the Company.

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



Annexure 1

Transactions with key management personnel and relatives of key management personnel

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Compensation of key management personnel		
(i) Short term employment benefits		
(a) Salary, wages and bonus		
Nilesh Patel	113	88
Muthuraman Ramanathan	0	6
Sanjeev Gupta	32	8
Manish Damodardas Garg	0	4
Pradyumna Maheshwari	30	29
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds		
Nilesh Patel	6	6
Muthuraman Ramanathan	0	0
Sanjeev Gupta	1	0
Manish Damodardas Garg	0	0
Pradyumna Maheshwari	1	1
(ii) Post-employment plan		
Defined benefit plan - Gratuity		
Muthuraman Ramanathan	0	0
Sanjeev Gupta	0	0
Manish Damodardas Garg	0	0
Pradyumna Maheshwari	0	0
(iii) Other long term employee benefit plan		
Compensated absences		
Muthuraman Ramanathan	0	0
Sanjeev Gupta	0	0
Manish Damodardas Garg	0	0
Pradyumna Maheshwari	0	0
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	183	144

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



51 a. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains information on other financial assets and trade payables and other payables subject to offsetting:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial Assets:		
Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	16,177	12,276
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other liabilities set off in the balance sheet	(403)	(371)
Net amounts of recognised other financial assets presented in the balance sheet	15,884	11,903
Financial liabilities:		
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables	6,184	5,685
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other liabilities set off in the balance sheet	-	-
Net amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables presented in the balance sheet	6,184	5,685

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis and hence are not offset.

52 Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a. Financial instruments – by category

(i) As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Investments	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Security deposits	-	-	85	85	-	-	85
Fixed deposits	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	4,615	4,615	-	-	4,615
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,524	1,524	-	-	1,524
Other bank balances	-	-	0,641	0,641	-	-	0,641
Security deposits	-	-	15	15	-	-	15
Insurance claims receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Government grant receivable	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Other receivables	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
TOTAL	-	-	15,884	15,884	-	-	15,884
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Lease liabilities	-	-	56	56	-	-	56
Deposits from customers	-	-	29	29	-	-	29
Current							
Current Borrowings	-	-	245	245	-	-	245
Lease liabilities	-	-	67	67	-	-	67
Trade payables	-	-	5,508	5,508	-	-	5,508
Deposits from customers	-	-	33	33	-	-	33
Employee related payables	-	-	204	204	-	-	204
Security deposits	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
Capital creditors	-	-	30	30	-	-	30
TOTAL	-	-	6,184	6,184	-	-	6,184

(ii) As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Investments	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Security deposits	-	-	73	73	-	-	73
Fixed deposits	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	2,492	2,492	-	-	2,492
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	74	74	-	-	74
Other bank balances	-	-	0,230	0,230	-	-	0,230
Security deposits	-	-	20	20	-	-	20
Insurance claims receivable	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Government grant receivable	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
Other receivables	-	-	7	7	-	-	7
TOTAL	-	-	11,903	11,903	-	-	11,903
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Lease liabilities	-	-	29	29	-	-	29
Deposits from customers	-	-	29	29	-	-	29
Current							
Current Borrowings	-	-	245	245	-	-	245
Lease liabilities	-	-	32	32	-	-	32
Trade payables	-	-	5,064	5,064	-	-	5,064
Deposits from customers	-	-	37	37	-	-	37
Employee related payables	-	-	199	199	-	-	199
Security deposits	-	-	5	5	-	-	5
Capital creditors	-	-	44	44	-	-	44
TOTAL	-	-	5,684	5,684	-	-	5,684

Investments in Joint Venture are held at cost and therefore has not been included in above table

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.

b. Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices, for example, listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, other receivables, trade payables and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

c. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has authorised respective business Managers to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed by the business managers periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their responsibilities and obligations.



b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Investments (refer note 7)	0	0
Security deposit (refer note 8)	85	73
Fixed deposits (refer note 8)	0	3
Current		
Trade receivables (refer note 12)	4,615	2,492
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	1,524	74
Other bank balances (refer note 14)	9,641	9,230
Security deposit (refer note 15)	15	20
Insurance claims receivable (refer note 15)	0	4
Government grant receivable (refer note 15)	0	0
Other receivables (refer note 15)	3	7

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in deposits at a bank for a specified time period. The loan represents security deposits given to suppliers and others. The credit risk associated with such deposits is relatively low.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry.

The Company Management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes market check, industry feedback, past financials and external ratings, if they are available, and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and any sales exceeding those limits require necessary approval. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis at various levels. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company closely monitor the acceptable financial counterparty credit ratings and credit limits and revise where required in line with the market circumstances.

Majority of the Company's customers have been transacting with the Company from many years. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are reviewed according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, their geographic location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are companied into homogenous companies and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on credit losses historical data. The Company has evaluated that the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables to be low.

On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses a simplified approach (lifetime expected credit loss model) for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables.

Significant Estimates: The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments", which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is MINR 4,864 (March 31, 2023 – MINR 2,825).

The ageing analysis for trade receivables (Gross carrying amount) is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Not due	4,452	2,430
Less than 6 months	180	71
6 months - 1 year	38	0
More than 1 year	193	324
	4,864	2,825

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and security deposits

Particulars	Trade Receivables		Security Deposits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning	333	312	19	22
Impairment loss recognised	(84)	21	-	-
Other provisions/adjustments	-	-	(4)	(3)
Balance at the end	249	333	15	19

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under credit facilities.

Liquidity risk results from the Company's potential inability to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities, for example settlement of financial debt and paying suppliers. The Company's liquidity is managed by Company Treasury. The aim is to ensure effective liquidity management, which primarily involves obtaining sufficient committed credit facilities to ensure adequate financial resources and, to some extent, tapping a range of funding sources.

Net financial debt is used internally by Company Treasury to monitor the Company's credit resources available. Net financial debt is the Company's net interest-bearing debt, excluding interest-bearing assets, as these assets are not actively managed in relation to liquidity risk.

At March 31, 2024, net financial debt was MINR Nil (March 31, 2023: MINR Nil).

At March 31, 2024, the Company had total unutilised credit facilities of MINR 4,270 (March 31, 2023: MINR 4,277).

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

As at March 31, 2024	Contractual maturities	Contractual cash flows				
		Less than six months	Between six months and one year	Between one and five years	More than 5 years	Total
Non current financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	56	-	-	56	0	56
Deposits from customers	29	-	-	29	-	29
Current financial liabilities						
Current borrowings	245	245	-	-	-	245
Lease liabilities	67	36	30	-	-	67
Trade payables	5,508	5,508	-	0	-	5,508
Deposits from customers	33	33	-	-	-	33
Employee related payables	204	68	136	-	-	204
Security deposits	3	-	3	-	-	3
Capital creditors	39	39	-	-	-	39
Total	6,183	5,929	169	84	0	6,185
As at March 31, 2023	Contractual maturities	Contractual cash flows				
		Less than six months	Between six months and one year	Between one and five years	More than 5 years	Total
Non current financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	30	-	-	29	1	30
Deposits from customers	29	-	-	29	-	29
Current financial liabilities						
Current borrowings	245	245	-	-	-	245
Lease liabilities	34	17	16	-	-	33
Trade payables	5,064	5,064	-	-	-	5,064
Deposits from customers	37	37	-	-	-	37
Employee related payables	199	73	127	-	-	199
Security deposits	5	-	5	-	-	5
Capital creditors	44	44	-	-	-	44
Total	5,687	5,480	148	58	1	5,687



b. Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Currently the Company's borrowings are within acceptable risk levels, as determined by the management, hence the Company has not taken any swaps to hedge the interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

Financial instruments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	245	245
Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments	245	245

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
For the year ended March 31, 2024				
Variable-rate instruments	(2)	2	(2)	2
Cash flow sensitivity	(2)	2	(2)	2
For the year ended March 31, 2023				
Variable-rate instruments	(2)	2	(2)	2
Cash flow sensitivity	(2)	2	(2)	2



b. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as below:

Particulars	(In INR Million)			
	As at March 31, 2024			
	USD	EURO	DKK	GBP
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	5	0		
	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	417	301	26	2
	<u>417</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets and liabilities	(412)	(301)	(26)	(2)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			
	USD	EURO	DKK	GBP
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	22	0	-	-
	<u>22</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	457	242	25	2
	<u>457</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets and liabilities	(435)	(242)	(25)	(2)

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening/ (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against below currencies at March 31, 2024 (previous year ending as on March 31, 2023) would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in functional currency and affected Statement of Profit and Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is performed on foreign currency denominated monetary financial assets and financial liabilities outstanding as at the year end. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax and equity March 31, 2024		Impact on profit after tax and equity March 31, 2023	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
USD*	3	(3)	3	(3)
EURO*	2	(2)	2	(2)
DKK*	0	(0)	0	(0)
GBP*	0	0	0	(0)
	<u>5</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(5)</u>

USD: United States Dollar, EUR: Euro, DKK: Danish Krone, GBP: Great British Pound

Note: Zero represents amount below rounding-off norms adopted by the company.



53 Events occurring after the reporting period:

Approval of financial statements - The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 9, 2024.

54 "Few of the minutes of meetings of the Board of the Company are not approved/signed/maintained in accordance with the timelines mentioned in the secretarial standard read with section 118 of the Companies Act 2013. The Company had been advised to wait for the conclusion of the show cause notice as referred to in note no. 55(a) herein below to take further action. As referred in Note 55(a) hereinbelow, the Complaining Directors have agreed to withdraw withdrawn all the matters contained in their Complaints and in that regard, a letter has been submitted in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) and Ministry of Finance (MoF). The Company has decided to await the action of the ministries on complaint withdrawal request post which, the Company will initiate the compounding procedure for the matters contained herein."

55 a) The differences in viewpoints amongst the shareholders of the intermediate holding company of CIPL led to certain complaints by three of the ten directors ('Complaining Directors') to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) with a copy to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) requesting the regulators to take cognizance and investigate into certain matters including trade discounts and sales promotional schemes, Advertising and Promotion and Vigil Mechanism. These complaints were closed by the MCA through Deputy Registrar of Companies, NCT of Delhi and Haryana, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India (the 'Deputy RoC'), which was communicated to the Company via an email on 23 October 2020. On 24th September 2020, owing inter-alia to the aforesaid differences of opinion, the previous statutory auditor of the Company Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants, LLP ("PW") made a reporting to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. Pursuant to the said reporting made by PW, the Deputy Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs initiated inspection of books of accounts under Section 206(5) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company submitted all the information and documents to the Deputy Registrar, as required by them vide its letters dated 16th & 20th December 2020, 1st April 2021 and 21st July 2021, respectively.

Based on its inspection, the inspector appointed by the Central Government had issued a show cause notice dated February 02, 2022 under Section 206(5) of the Companies Act to the Company in respect of certain alleged irregularities/violations concerning not maintaining proper documentation for trade scheme expenses, alleged violation of ASCI norms/Companies Act, vigil mechanism, maintenance of minutes book, amendment of articles etc. The Company filed a detailed reply dated February 12, 2022 in good faith giving comments/explanations in respect of each of the items raised in the said show cause notice without prejudice to any and all rights and remedies, which it has under law, equity or otherwise. The Company has not received any further communication in this regard from MCA.

Following the acquisition by the majority shareholder, Carlsberg Breweries A/S, of the remaining shares of the intermediate holding company, Carlsberg South Asia Pte Limited, Singapore, a letter has been filed in the three Ministries (MCA, MCI and MoF respectively) on December 02, 2024 for withdrawal of their complaint mentioning that the issues raised by them in their complaint have either addressed or concluded as not requiring further action and therefore, they are not desirous of pursuing any of those matters further, and the complaint may deem to be treated as withdrawn.

Management and Board by majority, is of the view that the impact of the above, if any, on the financial statements, is unlikely to be material.

b) Trade Discounts and sales promotional schemes:

In line with the general practice in alco-bev industry, the Company provides trade schemes. Total trade scheme related expenditure aggregated to MINR 3,574 (2022-23: MINR 3,002) for year ended 31st March 2024 which is deducted from 'Revenue from Operations' in Note 28 to the financial statements. The Company's management is of the view that the extension of trade schemes is an industry wide practice and CIPL management has not come across any precedent or related enforcement in respect of the trade schemes till date. Therefore, the impact, if any, on the financial statements is not expected to be material.

c) Advertising and Promotion:

The Company has incurred advertisement and sales promotional expenditure aggregated to MINR 965 (2022-23: MINR 811) during the year ended 31st March 2024 which is included in Note 34 to these financial statements. During previous years, the Company has obtained legal opinions with respect to the legality of its advertisement and promotional activities including brand extension promotion. The management is of the view that its advertisement and promotional activities are in line with industry wide practices and the Company has not come across any enforcement with respect to the same until to date.

56 The Form DIR-12 filed on August 18, 2022, by the Company with Registrar of Companies (ROC) for removal of two directors has been approved by the Regional Director (Northern Region) vide the order dated 2nd November 2023 and the Company has filed all necessary forms with the ROC, including those related to appointment of new directors, annual filling for the FY 2021-22 and 2022-23 and the resignation of other directors. These filings, which were pending as of the prior year, have now been completed, ensuring the Company's compliance with regulatory requirements.



57 Equity accounted investee

Investment in equity instruments

Unquoted equity shares of joint venture company

Interest in Joint venture

NCC Crowns Private Limited

169

153

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company had entered into a joint venture agreement with Nippon Closure Co. Ltd (Japan) for manufacturing and selling of bottle caps. As part of the agreement, the Company has 33.33% shareholding in the joint venture (NCC Crowns Private Limited incorporated in India) hereinafter referred to as "NCC") and accordingly, had invested INR 123,000,000.

The following table summarises the financial information of NCC and the carrying amount of the Company's Interest in NCC.

Summarised Balance Sheet

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current assets		
- Cash and cash equivalents	122	51
- Other current assets	377	352
Total current assets (A)	499	403
Total non-current assets (B)	235	264
Current liabilities		
- Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	18	61
- Other liabilities	180	127
Total current liabilities (C)	198	188
Non-current liabilities		
- Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	1	1
- Other liabilities	28	19
Total non-current liabilities (D)	29	20
Net assets (A+B-C-D)	508	459

Summarised statement of profit and loss

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Revenue	673	780
Other income	10	1
Total income	683	781
Depreciation and amortisation	32	32
Finance costs	0	1
Other expenses	584	686
Tax expense	18	18
Total expense	635	737
Profit from continuing operations	48	44
Profit from discontinued continuing operations	0	0
Profit for the year	48	44
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-0	-0
Total comprehensive income	48	44

Percentage ownership interest

Non-current assets	33.33%	33.33%
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	235	264
- March 31, 2024 : MINR 122, (March 31, 2023 : MINR 51)	499	403
Non-current liabilities	(29)	(20)
Current liabilities	(198)	(188)
Net assets	508	459
Group's share of net assets (33.33%)	169	153
Carrying amount of interest in joint venture	169	153
Company share of :		
Profit or loss from continuing operations	16	15
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(0)	(0)
Total comprehensive income	16	15
Adjustment of previous year losses	-	-
Total comprehensive income	16	15



58 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the management of the Company's capital structure is to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity in order to achieve a low cost of capital, while taking into account the desirability of retaining financial flexibility to pursue business opportunities and adequate access to liquidity to mitigate the effect of unforeseen events on cash flows. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

	MINR	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	123	61
Borrowings	245	245
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	1,524	74
Adjusted net debt (A)	-1,156	232
Total equity(B)	18,471	15,225
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	-6%	2%

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the bank overdraft facility, the Company is not required to comply with any financial covenants

Dividends

The Company has not declared dividend during current and previous year

59 Approval of financial statements

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23 were approved by the Board of Directors by majority of the directors and few directors voted against the same. The standalone financial statements of the company, for the year ended 31st March 2024, have been approved by the Board of Directors unanimously in their meeting held on December 09 2024

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 006711N / N500028



Hitesh Garg
Partner

Membership No. : 502955

Place: Gurugram

Date: December 9, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Carlsberg India Private Limited



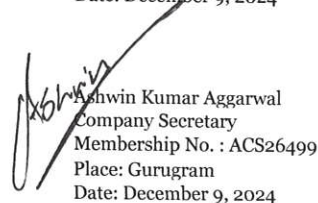
Nilesh Patel
Managing Director
DIN: 01805278
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



Pradyumna Maheshwari
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: AAYPM5481D
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



Sanjeev Gupta
Wholtime Director
DIN: 03643328
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024



Ashwin Kumar Aggarwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. : ACS26499
Place: Gurugram
Date: December 9, 2024

