



# A MATTER OF ACCESS

What is on the cards for the India-Asean FTA review

SHREYA NANDI  
New Delhi, 15 May

Last year, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal called the free trade agreement (FTA) between India and the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) "ill-conceived" and "unfair" to the Indian industry.

Goyal's remarks, made at a public forum, were a reflection of the inordinate delay in the review of the pact with the Asean, which consists of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The FTA came into force in January 2010. FTAs are generally reviewed within a year or two of their implementation, especially to resolve differences, if any.

India, for more than half a decade, flagged the need for an urgent review of the trade agreement since imports from Asean nations grew at a much faster pace than exports from India. That apart, the Indian industry had sought fair and equal market access across all Asean nations.

Eventually, in August last year, both sides announced the aim to complete the review of the existing agreement in goods between the two regions by 2025, giving

hope to the industry of a possible course correction.

Government officials say India wants to make the deal more modern and upgrade it with the changing times, since the trade deal was signed more than a decade ago. They also want the agreement to be more user friendly and facilitate more trade, considering the utilisation rate of regional trade agreements has been low.

"Greater market access of goods, flexible rules of origin, and addressing the issue of non-tariff barriers are also being discussed during the review meetings," one of the officials told Business Standard.

## Trade imbalance

Biswajit Dhar, distinguished professor at the Council for Social Development, says there is a need for a careful assessment of why India's finished products are not getting adequate market access, and what are the barriers that have resulted to this.

"Tariffs are not major issues (since tariff reduction has been done by the trade bloc). The [FTA] review should focus on what are the non-tariff barriers and if there are any other hindrances not letting Indian exports get adequate market access," Dhar says.

The share of bilateral trade with Asean is almost 10 per cent of India's total trade. India's trade with the Asean more than doubled from \$56 billion in 2009-10 to more than \$131 billion in 2022-23, but mainly on the back of higher imports from the region. For instance, exports to the bloc stood at \$44 billion in 2022-23, up nearly 4 per cent as compared to the same period a year ago. Imports however remained much higher, at \$87.57 billion, rising more than 28 per cent. As a result, the trade deficit widened to \$43.57 billion in 2022-23 from \$25.76 billion the previous year. It was just \$5 billion in 2010-11.

Some of the key products exported to the Asean include petroleum products, electronics, electrical machinery, automobiles, medicines, gold jewellery, and diamonds. Top imported items include laptops, computers, palm oil, petroleum products, machinery, and iron and steel, among others.

In the case of some imports, India is heavily dependent on the Asean nations. Supply of palm oil, coal, and other raw materials and commodities account

for more than 50 per cent of the imports from the Asean, according to a report prepared by Delhi-based think tank Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI).

For instance, during the financial year 2022-23, half of India's imports from Indonesia was coal. Nearly 28 per cent of inbound shipments from Malaysia was palm oil.

Though the trade bloc has 10 countries, the trade is dominated by five of them: Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. These five account for 92.7 per cent of India's exports and 97.4 per cent of imports.

Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EPEC) Chairman Arun Kumar Garodia says the incidence of high duties on raw materials compared to final products makes imports of some finished goods cheaper from Asean into India.

"This inverted duty is a serious concern. Industry is also of the view that trade diversion is happening from China through Asean under preferential routes," Garodia says.

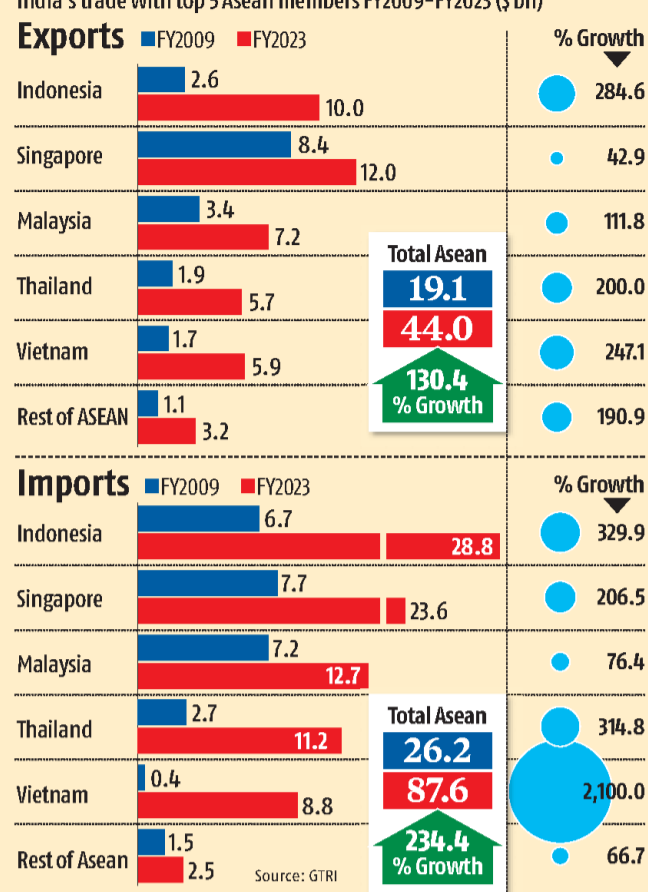
He believes the emergence of the China-backed Asian trade bloc, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which New Delhi is not a part of, has affected India's exports to the Asean region.

"The government needs to consider the implications of RCEP on India's trade dynamics while reviewing the Asean FTA," Garodia adds. According to the GTRI report, the \$23.6 billion worth of imports from Singapore included items such as coal, iron and steel, gold, and smaller amounts of fertiliser, even though the country does not produce these items.

"Firms may be transshipping these from Singapore. But this adds to the cost and is bad business. Such imports must be out of the FTA, but

## TRADE TOPPERS

India's trade with top 5 Asean members FY2009-FY2023 (\$ bn)



In any FTA, duty concessions are given to imported goods produced or originated in the exporting country. This is done to avoid routing of products manufactured in a third country. This is generally determined by factors such as the percentage of value-added that has been done during manufacturing, under the rules of origin norms.

Most of the trade deals signed by India, including the one with the Asean, have a single rule for all goods that are produced. In the case of the India-Asean FTA, the rules of origin norms require a minimum 35 per cent value-addition.

However, in most of the new trade agreements being signed and negotiated by India in recent times, product-specific rules are also being negotiated to claim the origin of the product. Product-specific rules offer flexibility, and value-addition norms can be customised depending on the need of the product. This is perceived to be a practical approach, considering the current era of different countries contributing a small part of the entire value chain.

Dhar says both sides need to set up a mechanism through which implementation of product-specific rules can be monitored.

"The review should look into the non-tariff measures and rules of origin is one of them. Then there are standards. Standards are not imposed in a transparent manner by most countries and have become the new form of market access barrier now," he says. The government, says Dhar, must do a thorough analysis and find out the reasons why India's exports are suffering. "...and then take it up during the review and ask the member nations if they have failed to provide clean market access to Indian products."



# CANTABIL RETAIL INDIA LIMITED

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## STATEMENT OF STANDALONE AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	Standalone				
	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Audited	Un-audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
1 Total Income from Operations	19,568.05	17,716.09	17,498.61	62,116.47	55,720.18
2 Net Profit for the period (before tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary items)	2,031.94	3,094.08	2,195.76	7,530.45	8,927.44
3 Net Profit for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and Extraordinary items)	2,181.48	3,094.08	2,195.76	7,679.99	8,927.44
4 Net Profit for the period (after Tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary items)	1,835.01	2,410.46	1,688.03	6,222.29	6,723.64
5 Total Comprehensive Income for the period (after tax)	1,803.19	2,410.90	1,646.93	6,212.21	6,699.91
6 Equity share capital (Face Value of Rs. 2/- each)	1,672.76	1,632.76	1,632.76	1,672.76	1,632.76
7 Reserves excluding revaluation reserves				30,973.13	20,503.67
8 Earnings Per Share (EPS) in ₹ (Not Annualized)					
(a) Basic (Re-stated)	2.22	2.95	2.07	7.60	8.24
Basic (Previous)			10.34		41.18
(b) Diluted (Re-stated)	2.22	2.95	2.07	7.60	8.24
Diluted (Previous)			10.34		41.18

- Notes:**
- The above is an extract of the detailed format for the Quarter and Year ended March 31, 2024. Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarter and Year ended are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.bseindia.com & www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website www.cantabilinternational.com and also use the following link  
NSE-[https://www.nseindia.com/live\\_market/dynaContent/live\\_watch/get\\_quote/GetQuote.jsp?symbol=CANTABIL&illiquid=0&smeFlag=0&itpFlag=0](https://www.nseindia.com/live_market/dynaContent/live_watch/get_quote/GetQuote.jsp?symbol=CANTABIL&illiquid=0&smeFlag=0&itpFlag=0)  
BSE-<https://www.bseindia.com/xml-data/corpfiling/AttachLive/ad2c9503-66d0-423b-9f78-77b5166d1a22.pdf>  
Company Website-[http://www.cantabilinternational.com/investor\\_annual&quarterlyresult.html](http://www.cantabilinternational.com/investor_annual&quarterlyresult.html)
  - The above Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended March 31, 2024 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 15, 2024. The Independent Auditor's Report of the Statutory Auditors is being filed with the Stock Exchange.
  - These results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
  - The Company is primarily engaged in the business of "Retail" which constitutes a single reporting segment and the Executive Management Committee does not monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements, thus there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments".
  - The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 12th August, 2023 had considered and approved the Stock Split/ Sub-Division of every 1 equity share of the Nominal/Face value of Rs. 10/- each into 5 equity shares of the Nominal/Face value of Rs. 2/- each and the same has been approved by the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2023. Further the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 21st October, 2023 has approved the Record Date November 02, 2023 for the stock split. Post record date, equity shares increased from 16327608 shares to 81638040 shares. Accordingly, as per Indian Accounting Standard -33 "Earnings per Share", Basic & Diluted earning per share for the quarter and Twelve months ended 31st March 2024 has been calculated and Basic & Diluted earning per share of previous period has been restated.
  - The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 22nd February, 2024 had considered and approved the preferential issue of 20,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 2/- each of the Company to Think India Opportunities Master Fund LP, an exempted limited partnership formed under the laws of Cayman Islands situated at United Kingdom in accordance with Chapter V of the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations"), as amended and other applicable laws, at a price of Rs. 252/- per Equity Share (including security premium of Rs 250/- per Equity Share).
  - The standalone figures of the quarter ended March 31, 2024 are the balancing figure between audited year to date figures up to March 31, 2024 and the unaudited year to date figures up to December 31, 2023, being the date of the end of the third quarter of the financial year which were subjected to limited review.
  - Exceptional Item represents Profit on Sale of Investment Property in Q4 FY 2023-24.
  - The figures of the previous periods (Quarter/year) have been regrouped/ rearranged/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

## 10 STANDALONE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	₹ In Lakhs	
	March 31, 2024 (Audited)	March 31, 2023 (Audited)
<b>A Assets</b>		
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	11,792.73	10,305.35
b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3,521.21	1,201.68
(ii) Trade Payables	94.62	348.17
d) Right of Use Asset	28,198.82	22,032.78
e) Other Intangible Assets	138.75	142.87
f) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	9.16	9.93
(ii) Other Financial Assets	1,616.57	1,249.61
g) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	2,285.60	1,673.91
h) Other Non-Current Assets	447.41	460.19
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>	<b>48,104.87</b>	<b>37,424.49</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
a) Inventories	23,002.96	21,692.29
b) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	-	0.82
(ii) Trade Receivables	1,818.24	1,188.41
(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	3,510.30	142.88
(iv) Bank Balance other than (iii) above	2.46	1.47
(v) Other Financial Assets	168.40	154.36
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	85.03	95.91
d) Other Current Assets	745.34	596.49
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>29,332.73</b>	<b>23,872.63</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>77,437.60</b>	<b>61,297.12</b>
<b>B Equity And Liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
a) Equity Share Capital	1,672.76	1,632.76
b) Other Equity	30,973.13	20,503.67
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>32,645.89</b>	<b>22,136.43</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		
a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Lease Liability	27,956.43	22,392.01
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	1,348.33	1,272.92
b) Provisions	763.56	591.81
c) Other Non Current Liabilities	736.09	738.47
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>	<b>30,804.41</b>	<b>24,995.21</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	975.02	2,336.68
(ia) Lease Liability	4,662.15	3,884.39
(ii) Trade Payables		
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	1,924.74	1,818.50
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	3,395.75	3,836.69
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	1,579.54	1,215.13
b) Other Current Liabilities	905.10	631.53
c) Provisions	545.00	442.56
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>13,987.30</b>	<b>14,165.48</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b>77,437.60</b>	<b>61,297.12</b>

For Cantabil Retail India Limited  
Sd/-  
(Vijay Bansal)  
Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 01110877

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2024

# 'बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास में झोंकी पूंजी'

संप्रग कार्यकाल के मुकाबले राजग कार्यकाल में पिछले 10 वर्षों में पूरी हुई कई विकास परियोजनाएं: निर्मला

धुवाक्ष साहा

केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने कहा है कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व वाली केंद्र सरकार ने ढांचागत विकास में कांग्रेस नीत संप्रग सरकार से बेहतर कार्य किया है। वित्त मंत्री ने सोशल मीडिया पर पोस्ट लिखकर कहा, 'संप्रग के कार्यकाल के दौरान कुल व्यय में पूंजीगत व्यय की हिस्सेदारी बहुत तेजी से गिरी थी। वर्ष 2003-04 में यह 23 प्रतिशत थी, लेकिन 2005 से 2014 के बीच यह गिरकर औसतन 12 प्रतिशत पर आ गई। कल्पना कीजिए कि कांग्रेस के कारण भारत ने पूंजीगत व्यय में पर्याप्त निवेश नहीं करके कितना बड़ा मौका गंवा दिया।' उन्होंने कहा, 'हमारी सरकार ने पूंजीगत व्यय में अच्छी-खासी बढ़ोतरी की है। वर्ष 2023-24 में कुल पूंजीगत व्यय की हिस्सेदारी 21 प्रतिशत तक हो गई है, जबकि वर्ष 2013-14 में यह मात्र 12 प्रतिशत ही थी।' सीतारमण ने एनआईपीएफपी रिपोर्ट का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि भाजपा सरकार ने ढांचागत विकास पर पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के मुकाबले 3.7 गुना पैसा खर्च किया है।

सीतारमण ने अपनी बात को पुख्ता करने के लिए तत्कालीन कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी का हवाला दिया, जिन्होंने वर्ष 2013 में कहा था कि सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में विशेषकर ढांचागत और विनिर्माण की कई बड़ी परियोजनाएं निवेश नहीं मिलने के कारण अटक गई हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें विभिन्न प्रकार की मंजूरीयां अथवा क्लियरेंस मिलने में देर हो रही है। हालांकि सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन



मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) की ताजा तिमाही रिपोर्ट कहती है कि मौजूदा समय में चल रही 150 करोड़ रुपये या इससे अधिक की 779 परियोजनाएं देर से चल रही हैं और 449 परियोजनाओं की औसतन लागत 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ानी पड़ी है।

सीतारमण के अनुसार देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का नेटवर्क 60 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है। पहले यानी 2014 में 91,287 किलोमीटर हाइवे थे, वर्ष 2023 में यह बढ़कर 1,46,145 किलोमीटर हो गए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि 2004 से 2014 के संप्रग सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान इसमें केवल 39 प्रतिशत की ही बढ़ोतरी हुई थी, जो 65,569 किलोमीटर से बढ़कर 91,287 किलोमीटर तक पहुंचे थे। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा, 'सड़क संपर्क बढ़ने से न केवल निवेश की गति बढ़ती है, बल्कि स्थानीय

कारोबार भी तेजी से तरक्की करता है, क्योंकि बाजारों तक पहुंच आसान होती है और दुलाई लागत कम हो जाती है। बेहतर सड़कों के कारण देश में वार्षिक स्तर पर दुलाई लागत में 2.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 4.8 लाख करोड़ रुपये बचने की संभावना है।' विश्व बैंक की लॉजिस्टिक परफॉर्मंस इंडेक्स में भारत की रैंकिंग इस समय 38वीं है और यह बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने कहा कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद से देश में मेट्रो नेटवर्क लगभग चार गुना बढ़ गया है। उस समय देश के बड़े पांच शहरों में मेट्रो नेटवर्क की लंबाई केवल 248 किलोमीटर थी, लेकिन अब 20 शहरों तक मेट्रो पहुंच चुकी है और मेट्रो रेल नेटवर्क बढ़कर 939 किलोमीटर हो चुका है। इसके अलावा, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के तहत गांवों में 3.74 लाख किलोमीटर ग्रामीण सड़कें बनाई गई हैं। इस क्षेत्र में

भी मोदी सरकार का रिकॉर्ड पिछली सरकार के मुकाबले दोगुने से अधिक का है। इस समय लगभग 99 प्रतिशत गांव सड़कों से जुड़ चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, पिछली सरकार के दस वर्षों में 14,985 किलोमीटर रेल ट्रेक नेटवर्क बिछाया गया था, जबकि मौजूदा सरकार के पिछले नौ वर्षों में यानी वर्ष 2014 से 2023 के बीच 25,871 किलोमीटर रेल ट्रेक नेटवर्क बिछाया जा चुका है। दस साल पहले जहां एक दिन में केवल 4 किलोमीटर रेल ट्रेक ही बिछाया जाता था, इस सरकार में रेल मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान प्रति दिन 14.5 किलोमीटर रेल ट्रेक (कुल 5,300 किमी) बिछाया।

उन्होंने कहा कि संप्रग सरकार ने बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण पर ध्यान न देकर भारत को न केवल बहुत जरूरी सड़कों, रेलवे, बिजली से वंचित कर दिया, बल्कि इसने भारत की दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक क्षमता को भी नजरअंदाज किया। हालांकि, उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की सक्रिय भूमिका ने बुनियादी ढांचे में बदलाव को संभव बना दिया है। उन्होंने कहा, 'प्रधानमंत्री ने प्रगति मंच के जरिये इन परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की व्यक्तिगत तौर पर निगरानी की है। इससे लंबे समय से लटकी परियोजनाएं सफलतापूर्वक पूरी हुईं।' इसके साथ ही सीतारमण ने मोदी सरकार के समय सार्वजनिक पूंजीगत व्यय में हुई बढ़ोतरी का भी उल्लेख करते हुए कहा कि इससे न केवल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) वृद्धि को बढ़ावा मिलाता है बल्कि यह अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घकालिक सक्षमता को भी सुधारती है।

# आईटी में महिलाओं की संख्या बढ़े : ईशा अंबानी

रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड की निदेशक ईशा अंबानी ने देश के प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यबल में महिलाओं की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने की वकालत की है। उन्होंने महिलाओं के साथ समानता के व्यवहार पर जोर देते हुए बुधवार को कहा कि उन्हें शिक्षक या 'सॉफ्ट स्किल' आधारित नौकरियों के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त मानने के पीछे सदियों पुरानी सामाजिक रूढ़िवादिता जिम्मेदार है। उन्होंने कहा कि नैसर्गिक के मुताबिक भारत के प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यबल में केवल 36 फीसदी महिलाएं हैं। वहीं विश्व बैंक के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित (एसटीईएम) स्नातकों में महिलाओं का अनुपात 43 फीसदी है लेकिन वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों और प्रौद्योगिकीविदों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी केवल 14 फीसदी है। रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज के चेयरमैन मुकेश अंबानी की पुत्री ईशा ने यहां 'सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आईसीटी) में बालिका दिवस' पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए कहा, 'लैंगिक भेद न केवल लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रह का प्रतीक है बल्कि यह नवाचार की राह में भी बाधा है। अगर हमें अपनी जनसांख्यिकी स्थिति का लाभ उठाना है, तो पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों को ही अपनी पूरी क्षमता से प्रदर्शन करना होगा।' ईशा ने कहा, 'एसटीईएम क्षेत्र में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व कम है और यह भारत से बड़ा अवसर छीन लेगा। अफसोस की बात है कि आज भी भारत के प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यबल में महिला-पुरुष विभेद है। ईशा ने कहा, 'सॉफ्टवेयर कंपनियों के निकाय नैसर्गिक के मुताबिक, भारत के प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यबल में सिर्फ 36 फीसदी महिलाएं हैं। इसके लिए सदियों पुरानी सामाजिक रूढ़िवादिता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाता है, जैसे कि महिलाएं शिक्षक और सॉफ्ट स्किल वाली नौकरियों के लिए ही सबसे उपयुक्त हैं।' उन्होंने कहा कि प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग के लगातार विकसित हो रहे परिदृश्य में कार्यबल में महिलाओं का कम प्रतिनिधित्व एक वास्तविकता है। इस विभाजन को पाटना एक रणनीतिक अनिवार्यता है, जो उद्योग के साथ समाज के समग्र विकास के लिए भी जरूरी है।

संबोधित करते हुए कहा, 'लैंगिक भेद न केवल लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रह का प्रतीक है बल्कि यह नवाचार की राह में भी बाधा है। अगर हमें अपनी जनसांख्यिकी स्थिति का लाभ उठाना है, तो पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों को ही अपनी पूरी क्षमता से प्रदर्शन करना होगा।' ईशा ने कहा, 'एसटीईएम क्षेत्र में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व कम है और यह भारत से बड़ा अवसर छीन लेगा। अफसोस की बात है कि आज भी भारत के प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यबल में महिला-पुरुष विभेद है। ईशा ने कहा, 'सॉफ्टवेयर कंपनियों के निकाय नैसर्गिक के मुताबिक, भारत के प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यबल में सिर्फ 36 फीसदी महिलाएं हैं। इसके लिए सदियों पुरानी सामाजिक रूढ़िवादिता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाता है, जैसे कि महिलाएं शिक्षक और सॉफ्ट स्किल वाली नौकरियों के लिए ही सबसे उपयुक्त हैं।' उन्होंने कहा कि प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग के लगातार विकसित हो रहे परिदृश्य में कार्यबल में महिलाओं का कम प्रतिनिधित्व एक वास्तविकता है। इस विभाजन को पाटना एक रणनीतिक अनिवार्यता है, जो उद्योग के साथ समाज के समग्र विकास के लिए भी जरूरी है।

■ यदि हमें अपनी आबादी का लाभ उठाना है, तो पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों को ही अपनी पूरी क्षमता से प्रदर्शन करना होगा



भाषा



## CANTABIL RETAIL INDIA LIMITED

Regd. Office: B-16, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi - 110035

CIN: L74899DL1989PLC034995 Web-site: www.cantabilinternational.com

Tel : 91-11-41414188, Email: info@cantabilinternational.com

### STATEMENT OF STANDALONE AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	Standalone				
	Quarter Ended		Year Ended		
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Audited	Un-audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
1 Total Income from Operations	19,568.05	17,716.09	17,498.61	62,116.47	55,720.18
2 Net Profit for the period (before tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary items)	2,031.94	3,094.08	2,195.76	7,530.45	8,927.44
3 Net Profit for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and Extraordinary items)	2,181.48	3,094.08	2,195.76	7,679.99	8,927.44
4 Net Profit for the period (after Tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary items)	1,835.01	2,410.46	1,688.03	6,222.29	6,723.64
5 Total Comprehensive Income for the period (after tax)	1,803.19	2,410.90	1,646.93	6,212.21	6,699.91
6 Equity share capital (Face Value of Rs. 2/- each)	1,672.76	1,632.76	1,632.76	1,672.76	1,632.76
7 Reserves excluding revaluation reserves				30,973.13	20,503.67
8 Earnings Per Share (EPS) in ₹ (Not Annualized)					
(a) Basic (Re-stated)	2.22	2.95	2.07	7.60	8.24
Basic (Previous)			10.34		41.18
(b) Diluted (Re-stated)	2.22	2.95	2.07	7.60	8.24
Diluted (Previous)			10.34		41.18

#### Notes:

- The above is an extract of the detailed format for the Quarter and Year ended March 31, 2024. Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarter and Year ended are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.bseindia.com & www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website www.cantabilinternational.com and also use the following link  
NSE-[https://www.nseindia.com/live\\_market/dynaContent/live\\_watch/get\\_quote/GetQuote.jsp?symbol=CANTABIL&illiquid=0&smeFlag=0&itpFlag=0](https://www.nseindia.com/live_market/dynaContent/live_watch/get_quote/GetQuote.jsp?symbol=CANTABIL&illiquid=0&smeFlag=0&itpFlag=0)  
BSE-<https://www.bseindia.com/xml-data/corpfiling/AttachLive/ad2c9503-66d0-423b-9f78-77b5166d1a22.pdf>  
Company Website-[http://www.cantabilinternational.com/investor\\_annual&quarterlyresult.html](http://www.cantabilinternational.com/investor_annual&quarterlyresult.html)
- The above Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended March 31, 2024 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 15, 2024. The Independent Auditor's Report of the Statutory Auditors is being filed with the Stock Exchange.
- These results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
- The Company is primarily engaged in the business of "Retail" which constitutes a single reporting segment and the Executive Management Committee does not monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements, thus there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments".
- The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 12th August, 2023 had considered and approved the Stock Split/ Sub-Division of every 1 equity share of the Nominal/Face value of Rs. 10/- each into 5 equity shares of the Nominal/Face value of Rs. 2/- each and the same has been approved by the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2023. Further the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 21st October, 2023 has approved the Record Date November 02, 2023, for the stock split. Post record date, equity shares increased from 16327608 shares to 81638040 shares. Accordingly, as per Indian Accounting Standard -33 "Earnings per Share", Basic & Diluted earning per share for the quarter and Twelve months ended 31st March 2024 has been calculated and Basic & Diluted earning per share of previous period has been restated.
- The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 22nd February, 2024 had considered and approved the preferential issue of 20,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 2/- each of the Company to Think India Opportunities Master Fund LP, an exempted limited partnership formed under the laws of Cayman Islands situated at United Kingdom in accordance with Chapter V of the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations"), as amended and other applicable laws, at a price of Rs. 252/- per Equity Share (including security premium of Rs 250/- per Equity Share).
- The standalone figures of the quarter ended March 31, 2024 are the balancing figure between audited year to date figures up to March 31, 2024 and the unaudited year to date figures up to December 31, 2023, being the date of the end of the third quarter of the financial year which were subjected to limited review.
- Exceptional Item represents Profit on Sale of Investment Property in Q4 FY 2023-24.
- The figures of the previous periods (Quarter/year) have been regrouped/ rearranged/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

### 10 STANDALONE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	(₹ In Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2024 (Audited)	March 31, 2023 (Audited)
<b>A Assets</b>		
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	11,792.73	10,305.35
b) Capital Work-in-Progress	3,521.21	1,201.68
(ii) Trade Payables	94.62	348.17
d) Right of Use Asset	28,198.82	22,032.78
e) Other Intangible Assets	138.75	142.87
f) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	9.16	9.93
(ii) Other Financial Assets	1,616.57	1,249.61
g) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	2,285.60	1,673.91
h) Other Non-Current Assets	447.41	460.19
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>	<b>48,104.87</b>	<b>37,424.49</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
a) Inventories	23,002.96	21,692.29
b) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	-	0.82
(ii) Trade Receivables	1,818.24	1,188.41
(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	3,510.30	142.88
(iv) Bank Balance other than (iii) above	2.46	1.47
(v) Other Financial Assets	168.40	154.36
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	85.03	95.91
d) Other Current Assets	745.34	596.49
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>29,332.73</b>	<b>23,872.63</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>77,437.60</b>	<b>61,297.12</b>
<b>B Equity And Liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
a) Equity Share Capital	1,672.76	1,632.76
b) Other Equity	30,973.13	20,503.67
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>32,645.89</b>	<b>22,136.43</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Non- Current Liabilities</b>		
a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Lease Liability	27,956.43	22,392.01
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	1,348.33	1,272.92
b) Provisions	763.56	591.81
c) Other Non Current Liabilities	736.09	738.47
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>	<b>30,804.41</b>	<b>24,995.21</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	975.02	2,336.68
(ia) Lease Liability	4,662.15	3,884.39
(ii) Trade Payables		
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	1,924.74	1,818.50
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	3,395.75	3,836.69
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	1,579.54	1,215.13
b) Other Current Liabilities	905.10	631.53
c) Provisions	545.00	442.56
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>13,987.30</b>	<b>14,165.48</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b>77,437.60</b>	<b>61,297.12</b>

For Cantabil Retail India Limited  
Sd/-

(Vijay Bansal)

Chairman & Managing Director  
DIN 01110877

Place: New Delhi  
Date: May 15, 2024