RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Head Office :
601, Part B-2, 6th Floor,
Metro Tower, Vijay Nagar,
A.B. Road, Indore - 452 010 (M.P.) India
Tel.: +91-731-4767009/109
E-mail : ruchisoya@ruchisoya.com

CIN : L15140MH1986PLC038536

March 31, 2021

To,
BSE Limited,
Floor No. 25,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
"Exchange Plaza"
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra (E)
Mumbai – 400051

Dear Sirs,

Subject: Outcome of meeting of Board of Directors held on 30th March, 2021

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we may inform you that the Board of Directors of the Company have taken on record the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2020 and the Statement of Profit & Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended and the notes thereto, duly audited by the Statutory Auditors of the Company, at its meeting held on 30th March, 2021. The same are attached herewith as **Annexure I** for your records.

We also refer to our letter dated 16th March, 2021 wherein, due to an oversight, the name of Chief Financial Officer was mentioned as Mr. Sanjay Kumar Aggarwal in place of Mr. Sanjay Kumar. The Board of Directors have approved appointment of Mr. Sanjay Kumar as Chief Financial Officer of the Company who will be a Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in terms of section 203 read with section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013, with effect from 30th March, 2021. The required disclosure in this regard is attached as **Annexure II** for your records.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,
For **Ruchi Soya Industries Limited**

R L Gupta
Company Secretary

Encl: As above.

Annexure – I

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SPECIAL PURPOSE INTERIM STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To,
The Board of Directors
Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements of **RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months period then ended, and notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information thereon (collectively hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements"). The Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company in connection with proposed further public offering (FPO) of equity shares of the Company to meet the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st December, 2020 and its profit including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and its cash flows for the nine months period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Interim Standalone 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CHATURVEDI & SHAH MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the recognition and measurements principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

That Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Interim Standalone 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 Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements.

CHATURVEDI & SHAH MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Continuation sheet...

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 Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

CHATURVEDI & SHAH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 (A) (a) to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements, which describe the purpose and basis of preparation. The Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements has been prepared by the Company's Management solely for the purpose as mentioned in opinion paragraph above and accordingly, the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. It should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and, we do not accept or assume any liability or duty of care to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership Number: 109859
UDIN: 21109859AAAABG2057

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th March, 2021

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

Special Purpose Interim Standalone Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2020

₹ in Lakh

Particulars		Notes	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
I.	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	346,783.90	355,414.95
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	2,316.06	2,520.39
	(c) Intangible assets	4	151,572.65	151,585.40
	(d) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	5(a)	2,343.64	737.63
	(ii) Loans	5(b)	3,426.53	3,554.68
	(iii) Others	5(c)	1,257.05	1,565.87
	(e) Other non-current assets	6	10,765.91	10,511.56
	Total **Non-current assets**		**518,465.74**	**525,890.48**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	7	202,900.26	135,461.49
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	8(a)	1,226.89	1,281.03
	(ii) Trade receivables	8(b)	37,141.51	27,399.28
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	5,489.37	15,379.99
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	8(d)	33,654.52	30,146.21
	(v) Loans	8(e)	137.19	120.15
	(vi) Others	8(f)	736.83	345.83
	(c) Other Current Assets	9	55,759.86	50,369.11
	Assets Classified as held for Sale	10	367.56	367.56
	Total **Current assets**		337,413.99	260,870.65
	Total Assets		**855,879.73**	**786,761.13**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	11	5,915.29	5,915.29
	(b) Other Equity	12	369,114.59	331,174.86
	Total Equity		**375,029.88**	**337,090.15**
	LIABILITIES			
(1)	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13(a)	290,248.63	295,383.32
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	13(b)	31,864.81	31,101.84
	(b) Other non-current liabilities	14	463.03	500.80
	(c) Provision	15	972.57	898.94
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		**323,549.04**	**327,884.90**
(2)	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	16(a)	66,156.40	63,029.93
	(ii) Trade Payables			
	(a) Total Outstanding due to Micro and small enterprises.	16(b)	542.62	403.19
	(b) Total Outstanding due to creditors other than Micro and small enterprises.	16(b)	41,886.72	16,085.30
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	16(c)	38,206.19	31,126.33
	(b) Other current liabilities	17	10,215.36	10,856.15
	(c) Provisions	18	120.52	111.18
	Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	19	173.00	173.00
	Total Current liabilities		157,300.81	121,786.08
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**855,879.73**	**786,761.13**

See accompanying Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 44

As per our report of even date attached
For Chaturvedi and Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership no. 109859
Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 March, 2021

For and On Behalf of Board of Directors

Ram Bharat
Managing Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01651754

Acharya Balkrishna
Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01778007

Sanjay Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Indore

R. L. Gupta
Company Secretary
Place: Indore

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

Statement Of Special Purpose Interim Standalone Profit And Loss for the period ended December 31, 2020

₹ in Lakh

	Particulars	Notes	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from Operations	20	1,148,012.65	1,311,778.81
II	Other Income	21	4,334.91	5,757.75
III	Total Income (I+II)		1,152,347.56	1,317,536.56
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of materials consumed	22	975,869.22	1,125,248.85
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	23	35,079.31	38,683.09
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	24	(18,128.65)	(7,601.19)
	Employee Benefits Expense	25	10,204.68	15,270.81
	Finance Costs	26	28,097.38	11,231.48
	Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	27	10,036.16	13,577.36
	Provision for Doubtful Debts/ Advances, Expected credit loss, Write off (Net)	28	249.90	2,183.31
	Other Expenses	29	74,295.69	95,904.47
	Total Expenses (IV)		1,115,703.69	1,296,498.18
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax expenses (III-IV)**		**36,643.87**	**21,038.38**
VI	**Exceptional Items (Net) [Refer Note No. 30]**		-	744,763.89
VII	**Profit before tax (V+VI)**		**36,643.87**	**765,802.27**
VIII	**Tax expense**			
	Current Tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Income Tax for earlier years written Back		-	(1,400.00)
IX	**Profit for the period/year (VII-VIII)**		**36,643.87**	**767,202.27**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**	31		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		1,295.86	(644.50)
	(ii) Tax relating that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the period/year (IX+X)**		**37,939.73**	**766,557.77**
XII	**Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 2 each**	39		
	Basic and Diluted earnings per share			
	a Basic (in ₹)		12.39	871.28
	b Diluted (in ₹)		12.39	871.28

See accompanying Notes to the financial statements from 1 to 44

As per our report of even date attached
For Chaturvedi and Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership no. 109859
Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 March, 2021

For and On Behalf of Board of Directors

Ram Bharat
Managing Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01651754

Acharya Balkrishna
Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01778007

Sanjay Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Indore

R.L. Gupta
Company Secretary
Place: Indore

RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD MUMBAI

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

Statement Of Special Purpose Interim Standalone Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the period ended on December 31, 2020

a. Equity share capital

	December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ in Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	2,958.41	5,916.82	3,264.71	6,529.41
Less : Share Reduction during the period (Including Treasury Equity Shares)	-	-	3,231.30	6,462.59
Add : Share issued during the period	-	-	2,925.00	5,850.00
	2,958.41	**5,916.82**	**2,958.41**	**5,916.82**
Less : 76,301 (Previous year 76,301 Treasury Equity Shares)	0.76	1.53	0.76	1.53
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**2,957.65**	**5,915.29**	**2,957.65**	**5,915.29**

b. Other Equity

(i) As at December 31, 2020 [Refer Note 12]

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Note Reference	Reserves and Surplus						
		Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium account	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning **of the reporting period**		**8,770.98**	**45,186.45**	**41,815.51**	**15,662.53**	(9,954.07)	229,693.46	**331,174.86**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	36,643.87	36,643.87
Other Comprehensive Income for the period	31	-	-	-	-	1,606.01	(310.15)	1,295.86
Total **comprehensive income for the period**		-	-	-	-	**1,606.01**	**36,333.72**	**37,939.73**
Balance **at the end of the reporting period**		**8,770.98**	**45,186.45**	**41,815.51**	**15,662.53**	**(8,348.06)**	**266,027.18**	**369,114.59**

(ii) **As at** March 31, 2020 [Refer Note 12]

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Note Reference	Reserves and Surplus						
		Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance **at the beginning of the reporting year**		**8,770.98**	**45,186.45**	**41,815.51**	**3,328.75**	**(9,591.30)**	**(543,859.83)**	**(454,349.44)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	767,202.27	767,202.27
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	31	-	-	-	-	(362.77)	(281.73)	(644.50)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(362.77)	766,920.54	766,557.77
Other changes during the year								
(i) Arising pursuant to amalgamation [Refer Note 32(g)]					12,333.78	-	-	12,333.78
(ii) Reduction in equity and preference share capital [Refer Note 32(d)]		-	-	-	-	-	6,632.75	6,632.75
Balance **at the end of the reporting year**		**8,770.98**	**45,186.45**	**41,815.51**	**15,662.53**	**(9,954.07)**	**229,693.46**	**331,174.86**

As per our report of even date attached
For Chaturvedi and Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership no. 109859
Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 March, 2021

For and On Behalf of Board of Directors

SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD MUMBAI

Ram Bharat
Managing Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01651754

Sanjay Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Indore

Acharya Balkrishna
Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01778007

R. L. Gupta
Company Secretary
Place: Indore

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

Statement of Special Purpose Interim Standalone Cash flows for the period ended on December 31, 2020

₹ in Lakh

	Particulars	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(A)	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	**36,643.87**	**765,802.27**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	10,036.16	13,577.36
	Exceptional Items	-	(744,763.89)
	Net Loss on Sale/Discard of Fixed Assets	31.63	443.70
	Impairment on investments and Fair value adjustments (net)	100.37	492.63
	Interest Income	(2,534.76)	(3,200.64)
	Finance costs	28,097.38	11,231.48
	(Gain)/Loss on foreign currency transaction/translation	(25.07)	934.54
	Provision for doubtful debt / advances, expected credit loss, write off (Net)	249.90	2,183.31
	(Gain)/loss on sale of Investment	(99.81)	(6.02)
	Income of investment	(87.30)	(102.68)
	Excess Provision/Liabilities no longer required written back	(135.81)	(687.80)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**72,276.56**	**45,904.26**
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(67,438.77)	(9,376.36)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivables	(14,876.85)	43.11
	Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	20,216.79	(42,318.73)
	Cash generated from operations	**10,177.73**	**(5,747.72)**
	Income Tax	(229.77)	(344.82)
	Net cash flows from operating activities	**9,947.96**	**(6,092.54)**
(B)	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Payment for Purchase and Construction of CWIP, Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,446.57)	(1,930.08)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Balance with Banks	(3,221.13)	(3,005.44)
	Interest income	575.27	2,358.33
	Net cash flows from investing activities	**(4,092.43)**	**(2,577.19)**
(C)	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from equity share capital	-	20,475.00
	Proceeds from preference share capital	-	45,000.00
	Proceeds from debentures	-	45,000.00
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	8,000.00	240,000.00
	Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	3,126.47	63,029.93
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,256.00)	-
	Repayment of long term borrowings pursuant to completion of CIRP	-	(30,314.70)
	Repayment of short term borrowings pursuant to completion of CIRP	-	(367,388.25)
	Finance Cost	(24,582.65)	(7,499.44)
	Payment of lease liability	(33.97)	(55.13)
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**(15,746.15)**	**8,247.41**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,890.62)	(422.33)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	15,379.99	15,802.32
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period /year	**5,489.37**	**15,379.99**
	Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
	Cash and Bank Balances as per Balance Sheet [Note 8c]		
	Cash in hand	33.22	39.64
	In Current Accounts	5,456.15	6,008.78
	In Deposit Accounts with less than or equal to 3 months maturity	-	9,331.57
	Cash and Cash equivalents as restated as at the period /year end	**5,489.37**	**15,379.99**

Notes:

1. For the purpose of above cash flow, money received by special purpose vehicle (Patanjali Consortium Adhigrahan Private Limited) and paid by the company pursuant to resolution plan has been considered during the previous year ended 31st March 2020.
2. Previous year figure have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.
3. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flow".

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD. MUMBAI

Changes in Liabilities arising from financing activities on account of Non-Current (Including Current Maturities and other liabilities of preference shares) and Current Borrowings

Particulars	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
OPENING BALANCE OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**391,339.68**	**785,632.60**
Cash Flows	8,870.47	(4,673.02)
Ind- AS adjustment	(713.99)	(1,690.25)
Exceptional items written back	-	(387,929.65)
CLOSING BALANCE OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**399,496.16**	**391,339.68**

As per our report of even date attached
For Chaturvedi and Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership no. 109859
Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 March, 2021

For and On Behalf of Board of Directors

Ram Bharat
Managing Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01651754

Acharya Balkrishna
Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01778007

Sanjay Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Indore

R. L. Gupta
Company Secretary
Place: Indore

Note 1-2

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited ('the Company') is a Public Limited Company engaged primarily in the business of processing of oil-seeds and refining of crude oil for edible use. The Company also produces oil meal, food products from soya and value added products from downstream and upstream processing. The Company is also engaged in trading in various products and generation of power from wind energy. The Company has manufacturing plants across India and is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). The Company's registered office is at Ruchi House, Royal Palms, Survey No. 169, Aarey Milk Colony, Near Mayur Nagar, Goregaon (E), Mumbai – 400065, Maharashtra.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) BASIS OF PREPARATION

a Statement of Compliance

The special purpose interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") - 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The special purpose interim standalone financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended 31st December 2020 has been prepared in connection with the proposed further public offering of equity shares of the Company ("FPO") to meet the requirements of the Securities and Exchanges Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended, (the SEBI ICDR Regulations") as amended from time to time, The corresponding figures for the year ended 31st March 2020, have been given; hence the same are not comparable.

The special purpose interim financial statements was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 30th March, 2021.

b Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise indicated.

c Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention basis, except for the following:

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

(ii) Assets held for sale- Measured at the lower of (a) carrying amount and (b) fair value less cost to sell.

(iii) Net defined benefit plans- Plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligation.

Determining the Fair Value

While measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

***Level 2*:** inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

***Level 3*:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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.

d CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the period/year presented.

These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.
The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as given below:-

1 Impairment test of non financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent to those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

2 Allowance for bad debts / *expected credit loss*

The Management makes estimates related to the recoverability of receivables, whose book values are adjusted through an allowance for Expected losses/ Provision for Doubtful debts. Management specifically analyses accounts receivable, customers' creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer's collection terms when assessing the adequate allowance for Expected losses/ Provision for Doubtful debts, which are estimated over the lifetime of the debts.

3 Recognition and measurement of Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the year when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

4 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with business developments.

5 Measurements of Defined benefit obligations plan

The Cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

6 Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting year.

7 Income Taxes

There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain and would get finalized on completion of assessment by tax authorities. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax in the year in which such determination is made.

8 Depreciation / Amortisation and useful lives of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) / Intangible Assets: -

PPE / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation /amortisation for future periods are revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

9 Global health pandemic on Covid-19:- The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. In assessing the recoverability of Company's assets such as financial asset and non-financial assets, the Company has considered internal and external information. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations and based on its review and current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial statements and the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of all the assets.

10 Exceptional items :- Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence, should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and / or require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS. The determination as to which items should be disclosed separately requires a degree of judgement. The details of exceptional items are set out in note 30.

e Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

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An asset is classified as current when it is:

(a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
(b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
(c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year, or
(d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

(a) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
(b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
(c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or
(d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

(B) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and equipment are measured at cost (which includes capitalised borrowing costs) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.
c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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 and depreciated accordingly.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of profit or loss.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

Leasehold lands are amortised over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, where the lease period of land is beyond the life of the building. In other cases, buildings constructed on leasehold lands are amortised over the primary lease period of the lands.

(ii) On transition to Ind AS as on April 1, 2015 the Company has elected to measure certain items of Property, Plant and Equipment [Freehold Land, Building and Plant and Equipment's] at Fair Value and for other Property, Plant and Equipment these are measure at cost as per Ind AS. The same are considered as deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iv) Depreciation, Estimated useful life and Estimated residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the Straight Line Method, pro rata to the period of use, taking into account useful lives and residual value of the assets. The useful life of assets & the estimated residual value, which are different from those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, are based on technical advice as under:

Assets	Estimated useful life's	Estimated Residual Value
Building	3 to 60 years	2 to 5 Percent
Plant & Equipment's	5 to 40 years	3 to 25 Percent
Windmills	30 years	19 Percent
Furniture and Fixture	5 to 10 years	As per Schedule II
Motor Vehicles	7 to 8 years	As per Schedule II

Depreciation is computed with reference to cost. Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on pro rata basis with reference to month of addition/installation. Depreciation on assets disposed/discarded is charged up to the date of sale excluding the month in which such assets is sold.

The assets residual value and useful life are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting year. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the statement of Profit and Loss.

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b INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition 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 when the asset is derecognised.

(i) Recognition and measurement

Computer software's have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Acquired brands / Trademarks have indefinite useful life and as on transition date April 1, 2015 have been Fair valued based on reports of expert valuer, which is considered as deemed cost on transition to Ind AS. The same are tested for impairment, if any , at the end of each accounting year.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, when incurred is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Computer software are amortised over their estimated useful life or 5 years, whichever is lower.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if required.

c Impairment of assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet, there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable, the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use).The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit and loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

d FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one Company and a financial liability or equity instrument of another Company. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

In case of investments

In Equity instruments

- For subsidiaries , associates and Joint ventures - Investments are measured at cost and tested for impairment periodically. Impairment (if any) is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- For Other than subsidiaries , associates and Joint venture - Investments are measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income [FVTOCI].

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In Mutual fund

Measured at Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Guarantee Commission

Guarantees extended to subsidiaries, associates and Joint ventures are Fair Valued.

Debt instruments

The Company measures the debt instruments at Amortised Cost. Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest [SPPI] are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of the hedging relationship, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the Effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial asset and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

- For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. Expected Credit Loss Model is used to provide for impairment loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss-[FVTPL]; and
- those measured at amortised cost. [AC]

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts are approximate at their fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL] include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit or loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of borrowings using the effective interest method. Processing/Upfront fee are treated as prepaid asset netted of from borrowings. The same is amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid including any non cash assets transferred or liability assumed, is recognised in Statement of profit or loss as other gains or (losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the same is classified as current unless the lender agreed, after the reporting year and before the approval of financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payable

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities 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.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

e INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolence, if any, except for Stock-in-Trade [which are measured at Fair value] and Realisable by-products [which are measured at net realisable value]. The cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring inventories, production or conversion and other costs incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. The comparison of cost and Net Realisable value is made on an item by item basis.

Net realisable value is estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realisable value of work in progress is determined with reference to selling prices of finished products.

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f CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of the cash flows, cash and cash equivalent includes the cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

g CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incidental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

h Dividends

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in other equity.

i Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders (adjusted for amounts directly charged to Reserves) before/after Exceptional Items (net of tax) by Weighted average number of Equity shares, (excluding treasury shares).

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders (adjusted for amounts directly charged to Reserves) before/after Exceptional Items (net of tax) by Weighted average number of Equity shares (excluding treasury shares) considered for basic earning per shares including dilutive potential Equity shares.

j FOREIGN CURRENCY

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets (other then investments in companies registered outside India) and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Investments in companies registered outside India are converted at rate prevailing at the date of acquisition. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Difference on account of changes in foreign currency are generally charged to the statement of profit & loss except the following:

The Company has availed the exemption available under Para D13AA of Ind AS - 101 of "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". Accordingly, exchange gains and losses on foreign currency borrowings taken prior to April 1, 2016 which are related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are adjusted in the carrying cost of such asset.

k Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services. The Company also derives revenue from power generation through wind energy.

(i) Sale of Goods/ Services

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over the time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

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, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and claims, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(ii) Other Operating Revenue

Income from sale of wind power is recognised on the basis of units wheeled during the period. Incomes from carbon credits are recognised on credit of Carbon Emission Reduction (CER) by the approving authority in the manner in which it is unconditionally available to the generating Company.

(iii) Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain/loss on investments and gain/loss on foreign exchange and on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Claims for export incentives/ duty drawbacks, duty refunds and insurance are accounted when the right to receive payment is established. Incentives on exports and other Government incentives related to operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss after due consideration of certainty of utilization/receipt of such incentives.

l GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(i) Grants from the Government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

(ii) Government grant relating to purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment are included in "Other current/ non-current liabilities" as Government Grant - Deferred Income and are credited to Profit or loss on a straight line basis over the expected life of the related asset and presented within "Other operating Income".

m EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) During Employment benefits

(a) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post Employment benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which a Company pays fixed contribution into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards government administered Provident Fund scheme.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(b) Defined benefit plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have has completed five years of service with the company at the time when employee leaves the Company.

The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the periods during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post employment are charged to Other Comprehensive Income.

(c) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. In case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than twelve months after the end of reporting year are discounted to the present value.

n INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in the other comprehensive income or in equity.

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(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:
a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
Current tax provision is computed for income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. Deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be used.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:
a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable Company.

o BORROWING COSTS

General and specific Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year for which they are incurred.

p LEASES

On 1st April, 2019 The Company adopted IND-AS 116- Leases where The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

q Non- Current assets held for sale:

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when a sale is highly probable from the date of classification, management are committed to the sale and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale from the date these conditions are met and are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statements of Profit and Loss as a separate line item. On classification as held for sale, the assets are no longer depreciated. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the Balance Sheet.

r Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

s Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

t Biological Assets

Biological Assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any changes therein recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

u Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

v Business Combination and Goodwill/Capital Reserve:

The Company uses the pooling of interest method of accounting to account for common control business combination and acquisition method of accounting to account for other business combinations.

The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in other equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in other equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Company to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Company. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Any goodwill that arises on account of such business combination is tested annually for impairment.

In case of Pooling of interest method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities recognises at their carrying amounts. No adjustment is made to reflect the fair value or recognise any new assets and liabilities. The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods restates as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and presented separately from other capital reserves.

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Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

Note - 3
Property, plant and equipment

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Free Hold Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Windmills	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment's	Right of use of assets		Total
	Own assets							Leasehold Land	Land	
A. Period ended December 31, 2020										
Gross carrying amount										
Opening gross carrying amount as at 1 April, 2020	160,661.55	60,225.45	163,818.85	55,067.75	939.30	1,703.71	2,878.02	1,430.81	85.14	446,810.58
Add : Additions	-	103.69	1,250.03	63.60	1.53	5.39	34.15	-	-	1,458.39
Less : Disposals	-	-	103.20	-	17.89	111.80	63.91	-	-	296.80
Closing gross carrying amount	160,661.55	60,329.14	164,965.68	55,131.35	922.94	1,597.30	2,848.26	1,430.81	85.14	447,972.17
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 1 April, 2020	-	12,258.70	50,861.44	22,790.13	772.11	1,589.35	2,635.30	438.93	49.67	91,395.63
Add : Depreciation charge during the period	-	1,572.95	6,887.05	1,388.10	41.19	24.85	59.52	21.55	28.20	10,023.41
Less : Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	58.52	-	13.76	99.06	59.43	-	-	230.77
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	13,831.65	57,689.97	24,178.23	799.54	1,515.14	2,635.39	460.48	77.87	101,188.27
Net carrying amount	160,661.55	46,497.49	107,275.71	30,953.12	123.40	82.16	212.87	970.33	7.27	346,783.90
B. Year ended March 31, 2020										
Gross carrying amount										
Opening gross carrying amount as at 1 April, 2019	160,661.55	60,065.86	163,610.04	55,067.75	1,643.08	1,711.33	3,606.36	1,430.81	-	447,796.78
Add : Additions	-	162.09	698.11	-	3.07	7.90	125.48	-	85.14	1,081.79
Less : Disposals	-	2.50	489.30	-	706.85	15.52	853.82	-	-	2,067.99
Closing gross carrying amount	160,661.55	60,225.45	163,818.85	55,067.75	939.30	1,703.71	2,878.02	1,430.81	85.14	446,810.58
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 1 April, 2019	-	9,452.50	39,909.11	20,939.59	1,371.78	1,548.47	3,357.02	410.20	-	76,988.67
Add : Depreciation charge during the year	-	2,145.12	9,260.84	1,850.54	72.20	55.76	93.10	28.73	49.67	13,555.96
Add : Impairment	-	661.49	1,807.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,468.68
Less : Disposals/ Adjustments	-	0.41	115.70	-	671.87	14.88	814.82	-	-	1,617.68
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	12,258.70	50,861.44	22,790.13	772.11	1,589.35	2,635.30	438.93	49.67	91,395.63
Net carrying amount	160,661.55	47,966.75	112,957.41	32,277.62	167.19	114.36	242.72	991.88	35.47	355,414.95
Capital work in progress as on 31st December, 2020 (Net of impairment of ₹ 1,068.79 Lakh)										2,316.06
Capital work in progress as on 31st March, 2020 (Net of impairment of ₹ 1,068.79 Lakh)										2,520.39

Movement of Capital work in progress are as below :-

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	2,520.39	2,691.30
Add : Addition during the period/year	1,847.74	1,751.82
Less : Capitalised during the period/year	2,052.07	853.94
Less : Impairment during the period/year	-	1,068.79
Closing balance at the end of period/year	2,316.06	2,520.39

Notes :-

(i) The Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS -36) on "Impairment of Assets" carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired in accordance with the said Ind AS. On the basis of review carried out by the management, the management has provided for impairment amounting to ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ 3,537.47 Lakh) on property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress during the period ended 31st December, 2020.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment are pleged/hypothecated as security [Refer note 13(a) and 16(a)]

(iii) Buildings include ₹ 0.02/- Lakh [Previous Year ₹ 0.02/- Lakh] being cost of Shares in Co-operative Societies. Title deeds in respect of shares amounting to ₹ 0.01/- Lakh are in the process of transfer.

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

Note - 4
Intangible assets

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Trade Marks / Brands (Refer notes below)	Computer Software	Total
A. Period ended December 31, 2020			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount as at 1 April, 2020	151,584.00	1,420.79	153,004.79
Additions	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	151,584.00	1,420.79	153,004.79
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening accumulated amortisation	36.00	1,383.39	1,419.39
Amortisation charge during the period	-	12.75	12.75
Closing accumulated amortisation	36.00	1,396.14	1,432.14
Closing net carrying amount	151,548.00	24.65	151,572.65
B. Year ended March 31, 2020			
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount as at 1 April, 2019	151,584.00	1,403.38	152,987.38
Additions	-	17.41	17.41
Closing gross carrying amount	151,584.00	1,420.79	153,004.79
Accumulated amortisation			
Opening accumulated amortisation	36.00	1,362.08	1,398.08
Amortisation charge during the year	-	21.40	21.40
Less : Disposals/ Adjustments	-	0.09	0.09
Closing accumulated amortisation	36.00	1,383.39	1,419.39
Closing net carrying amount	151,548.00	37.40	151,585.40

Notes:-

(I) All the intellectual property rights, including brands, trademarks, copyrights, registered in the name of Company and/or used by the Company. After the corporate insolvency resolution process all such intellectual property rights continue to be solely and exclusively owned and used by the Company. The Company does not *expects any impacts of application/petition filed in relation to* ownership and/or usage by the Company of the intellectual property rights, including arbitration petition filed.

(II) Intangible assets are pleged/hypothecated as security [Refer note 13(a) and 16(a)].

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RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD. MUMBAI

₹ in Lakh

Note - 5a	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Non-Current Financial Investments		
Investments In Joint Ventures (Measured at cost) [Refer Note 5a - D below]		
A Investment in Equity Instruments: (fully paid up)		
In Joint Venture		
22,060 [Previous Year 22,060] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid in Ruchi J-Oil Private Limited (Refer Note 35)	154.26	154.26
Total	154.26	154.26
B Investment in Equity Instruments - Other than Joint Venture		
(Designated at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) [Refer Note 31 (A) 1 (ii)]		
a) Quoted		
i) 8,83,500 [Previous Year 8,83,500] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in National Steel & Agro Industries Limited	27.83	12.38
ii) 4,00,000 [Previous Year 4,00,000] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Anik Industries Limited	63.60	25.40
iii) 2,73,24,239 [Previous Year 2,73,24,239] Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each fully paid up in Ruchi Infrastructure Limited	2,062.99	508.24
iv) 17,71,700 [Previous Year 17,71,700] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in IMEC Services Limited	28.17	30.12
v) 1,19,300 [Previous Year 1,19,300] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Sarthak Global Limited	5.66	6.19
vi) 1,80,000 [Previous Year 1,80,000] Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each fully paid up in Blue Chip India Limited	0.68	0.59
vii) 35,000 [Previous Year 35,000] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Sharadraj Tradelink Limited	-	-
viii) 21,500 [Previous Year 21,500] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in Hereld Commerce Limited	0.41	0.41
b) Unquoted		
i) 25,000 [Previous Year 25,000] Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in Ruchi Infotech Limited	-	-
ii) 6,00,000 [Previous Year 6,00,000] Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in Ruchi Acroni Industries Limited	-	-
iii) 35,000 [Previous Year 35,000] Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up in E-DP Marketing (P) Limited	-	-
iv) 16,100 [Previous Year 16,100] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in National Board of Trade Private Limited	-	-
Total	2,189.34	583.33
C Investment in Government Securities measured at Amortised cost		
National Saving Certificates/Kisan Vikas Patra (deposited with Government authorities)	0.04	0.04
Total	0.04	0.04
GRAND TOTAL	2,343.64	737.63
Aggregate amount of quoted investments - Cost	10,774.61	10,774.61
Fair Market Value of quoted investments	2,189.34	583.33
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	154.30	154.30
Aggregate amount of Impairment of unquoted investments	(68.66)	(68.66)
Category-wise Non-current Investment		
Financial assets carried at AC	0.04	0.04
Financial assets measured at cost	154.26	154.26
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI	2,189.34	583.33

D Investment in Other than Joint ventures are measured at FVTOCI and is charged/added to "Other Comprehensive Income". Fair Valuation of unlisted securities is determined based on the valuation reports and in case of listed securities the same is determined based on the prevailing market prices.

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RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD. MUMBAI

₹ in Lakh

Note - 5b

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Loans		
Security & Other Deposits-Unsecured		
Considered good	3,426.53	3,554.68
	3,426.53	**3,554.68**

₹ in Lakh

Note - 5c

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Other Financial assets		
Interest Accrued but not due		
On Investments	0.03	0.03
On Fixed Deposits With Bank	88.96	110.60
Other Receivables [Refer Note 34]	515.71	515.71
Fixed Deposit with banks more than 12 months maturity		
- Against Margin Money [Under lien]	652.34	733.75
- Others	0.01	205.78
	1,257.05	**1,565.87**

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Note - 6

₹ in Lakh

Other non-current assets	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	510.49	340.85
Other loans and advances		
-Advance income tax including tax deducted at source (Net of provisions)	5,913.75	5,683.98
-Deposits paid under protest (Refer Note 33 C)	4,292.36	4,291.83
-Prepaid expenses	49.31	194.90
	10,765.91	**10,511.56**

Note - 7

₹ in Lakh

Inventories

(At lower of cost and net realisable value except for stock-in-trade measured at fair value and realisable by-products at net realisable value)

		As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
a)	Raw Materials (including packing material)		
	Goods in transit	23,412.11	8,277.62
	others	91,556.42	57,726.27
b)	Work-in-progress	597.14	550.46
c)	Finished goods		
	Goods in transit	1,028.71	683.79
	others	75,511.12	57,499.28
d)	Stock- in- Trade [Refer Note (i) below]	286.04	53.20
e)	Realisable by-products	2,650.13	3,157.76
f)	Stores and Spares	5,315.30	4,975.19
g)	Consumables	2,543.29	2,537.92
		202,900.26	*135,461.49*

Notes:

(i) The following inventories are measured at Fair Value

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	December, 2020 Fair Value	March, 2020 Fair Value
Stock-in-trade	286.04	53.20

Valuation Techniques : Stock-in-Trade are measured at fair value are based on quotations from Solvent Extractor's Association of India (Non Government Organisation) recognised by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(ii) Inventories are pieged/hypothecated as security [Refer note 13(a) and 16(a)]

Note - 8a

₹ in Lakh

Current investments

		As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
A	**Investments in Mutual Funds measured at fair value through Profit and Loss [FVTPL]**		
	Quoted		
	i) NIL Units [Previous Year 1,00,000 Units] of SBI Magnum Multicap fund- Growth of ₹ 10.00/- each.	-	37.04
	ii) NIL Units [Previous Year 60,681.871 Units] of SBI Magnum Equity Fund -Regular plan- Growth of ₹ 41.20/- each.	-	49.34
	iii) NIL Units [Previous Year 50,000 Units] of SBI Infrastructure Fund-Regular plan Growth of ₹ 10/- each.	-	5.55
	iv) 774.446 Units [Previous Year 774.446 Units] of PNB Principal Emerging Blue Chip Fund - Regular plan Growth of ₹ 10/- each.	1.02	0.63
B	**Investment in Preference Shares measured at Amortised cost** **Unquoted**		
	10,46,435 [Previous Year 10,46,435] 6% Non Cumulative, Non Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each fully paid up in GHI Energy Private Limited	921.22	833.92
C	**Investments in Unquoted share measured at fair value through Profit and Loss [FVTPL]**		
	4,40,050 [Previous Year 4,40,050] Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up in GHI Energy Private Limited	304.65	354.55
	TOTAL	**1,226.89**	**1,281.03**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments -Cost	**0.17**	**41.25**
	Market Value of quoted investment	**1.02**	**92.56**
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**2,352.38**	**2,352.38**
	Fair value adjustments for Investments	**(1,049.56)**	**(1,112.59)**

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RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD. MUMBAI

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

₹ in Lakh

Note - 8b	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables		
Considered good- Unsecured*	40,281.91	30,289.79
Credit impaired	130,111.70	130,111.70
	170,393.61	160,401.49
Less: Allowance for credit impaired/Expected credit loss	133,252.10	133,002.21
	37,141.51	**27,399.28**

*Trade Receivables Considered good include ₹ 15,370.44 Lakh [Previous Year ₹ 13,369.12 Lakh] due to related parties.[Refer Note 38]

₹ in Lakh

Note - 8c	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks		
i) In Current Accounts	5,456.15	6,008.78
ii) In Deposit Accounts with less than or equal to 3 months maturity	-	9,331.57
Cash in hand	33.22	39.64
	5,489.37	**15,379.99**

₹ in Lakh

Note - 8d	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Bank balances Other than cash and cash equivalents above		
Earmarked Unclaimed Dividend Accounts	6.63	12.40
In Current Accounts [Refer Note (i) Below]	16,307.54	21,729.62
In Deposit Accounts		
Original Maturity less than or equal to 3 months		
- Against Margin Money [Under lien]	6,608.31	2,509.17
More than 3 months but less than or equal to 12 months maturity		
- Against Margin Money [Under lien]	10,559.63	5,873.15
- Others	172.41	21.87
	33,654.52	**30,146.21**

Note :
(i) Bank balances in current accounts includes amount payable to financial and operational creditors aggregating to ₹ 16,307.54 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 21,729.62) is kept in separate escrow accounts. As per escrow agreement any amount unpaid in this Account is deemed to be utilised and the Company has no right, title and claim on the same.

₹ in Lakh

Note - 8e	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Loans		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security and Other Deposits	92.47	27.77
Loans to Related parties [Refer Note (i) below and 38]	-	5.00
Loan to employees	44.72	87.38
	137.19	**120.15**

Note :
(i) Loan to related party includes ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ 5 Lakh) due by officer of the Company.

₹ in Lakh

Note - 8f	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Other Financial assets		
Unsecured considered good		
Interest Accrued but not due		
On Fixed Deposits with Banks	365.32	275.43
On Other deposits	-	54.59
Derivative Assets		
- Forward contract	23.57	-
- Commodity Contracts	0.86	-
Unbilled Revenue	347.08	15.81
	736.83	**345.83**

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LTD. MUMBAI

₹ in Lakh

Note - 9	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Other Current Assets		
a) Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received		
Unsecured- Considered good [Refer Note (i) below]	33,320.56	23,444.74
Unsecured- Credit Impaired	203.57	203.57
	33,524.13	23,648.31
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	203.57	203.57
	33,320.56	23,444.74
b) Gratuity excess of Planned assets over obligations [Refer Note 18]	26.94	304.63
c) Balances with government authorities	10,396.94	12,563.94
d) Indirect Tax Refund Receivable (Refer Note 33 C)		
Considered Good	5,834.35	5,217.91
Considered Doubtful	4,259.12	4,259.12
	10,093.47	9,477.03
Less: Allowance for credit impaired (Refer Note 30)	4,259.12	4,259.12
	5,834.35	5,217.91
e) Other Receivables (includes licence in hand, export incentive receivable and subsidy receivable)	5,304.09	8,154.14
f) Prepaid expenses	876.98	683.75
	55,759.86	**50,369.11**

Note :

(i) The above advances includes advance of ₹ 2,305.12 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 2,872.09 Lakh) are with Related Party and this also represents due by private companies in which director of the Company are director. [Refer Note 38]

₹ in Lakh

Note - 10	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Assets Classified as held for Sale		
Property, Plant & Equipment	357.56	357.56
Other Advances	10.00	10.00
	367.56	**367.56**

Note:

The Company has entered into an agreement on December 5, 2016 to sale 18.1890 acres land situated at Taluka Alibag, District Raigad for consideration of ₹ 345.77 Lakh. As per the terms of the agreement, the Company is required to bear the conversion expenses upto ₹ 3.75 Lakh per acre and also carry out certain improvements over the said land which shall be reimbursed by the purchaser. The Company has received part of the consideration by way of advance payment. The Company has also entered into contract for the purpose of undertaking the improvements agreed upon and paid an advance to the contractor. The Collector of Alibagh has sent notices to the Company regarding the condition of not putting the land for industrial use in 15 years period. The company has filed a case with the Mumbai bench of Hon'ble National Company Law Board Tribunal to quash the notices. The Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ['CIRP'] was initiated in respect of Company under the provisions of the IBC by an order of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai dated 8th December 2017 delivered on 15th December 2017 and a moratorium as per Section 14 of the Code was declared. The Resolution Plan was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal , Mumbai and a moratorium was in effect till 6th September 2019. The matter is pending at Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai. Therefore, the Company continues to disclose the land and the advances paid for improvement of land and classify it as assets held for sale [Refer Note 10] and the amount of advance received form the buyer has been classified as Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale [Refer Note 19], till the final outcome of the said matter.

₹ in Lakh

Note - 11	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Equity share capital		
(a) **Authorised**		
i) Equity Shares		
2,11,20,50,000 (Previous Year 2,11,20,50,000) of face value of ₹ 2/- each	42,241.00	42,241.00
ii) Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share		
5,30,64,000 (Previous Year 5,30,64,000) of face value ₹ 100/- each	53,064.00	53,064.00
	95,305.00	**95,305.00**
(b) **Issued, Subscribed and paid-up [Refer Note 32 (d)]**		
Equity Shares		
29,58,41,007 (Previous Year 29,58,41,007) of face value of ₹ 2/- each fully paid-up [Refer Note (a) of SOCIE]	5,916.82	5,916.82
Less: 76,301 Treasury Equity Shares [Previous year 76,301]	1.53	1.53
	5,915.29	**5,915.29**

(c) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company.**

Particulars	December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
EQUITY SHARES				
Patanjali Ayurved Limited	142,500,000	48.17%	142,500,000	48.17%
Divya Yog Mandir Trust	60,000,000	20.28%	60,000,000	20.28%
Patanjali Parivahan Private Limited	50,000,000	16.90%	50,000,000	16.90%
Patanjali Gramudhyog Nyas	40,000,000	13.52%	40,000,000	13.52%

(d) **Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to shares**

Equity Shares: The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(e) For reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period - [Refer Note (a) of SOCIE.]

(f) As per the resolution plan approved by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench vide its orders dated 24th July, 2019 and 4th September, 2019 under section 31 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the paid up equity share capital of the company was reduced and consolidated. Every shareholder holding 100 equity shares of ₹ 2/- each got 1 equity share of ₹ 2/-. The fractional shares were allotted in favour of SBICAP Trustee Company Limited, acting as Trustee for Ruchi Soya Fractional Shares Settlement Trust. Ruchi Soya Industries Limited Beneficiary Trust ("the Trust") was holding 76,30,115 Shares of ₹ 2/- each (pre reduction and consolidation) and the same were held in the name of Mr. Dinesh Shahra, Trustee of Trust at that time. Out of 76,30,115 shares, 199 Shares were freeze by NSE as per SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2016/116 dated 26th October, 2016. Remaining 76,29,916 shares were shifted in the new demat account of the Trust opened with the PAN of Trust. As per the Scheme of reduction and consolidation, 76,299 Shares (new) were allotted in favour of Mr. Dinesh Shahra (in the capacity of Trustee of the Trust) and 0.16 share being fraction was allotted to SBICAP Trustee Company Limited. Against 199 Shares, 1 share was allotted to Mr. Dinesh Shahra (in the capacity of Trustee of Trust) and 0.99 share, being fraction was allotted to SBICAP Trustee Company Limited. Mr. Kumar Rajesh has been appointed Trustee of the Trust in place of Mr. Dinesh Shahra. Pursuant to Schemes u/s. 391-394 of the Companies Act, 1956 then applicable approved by the Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Mumbai and Delhi in an earlier year 76,301 Equity shares of the Company are held by a Trust for the benefit of the Company and its successor. The investment Cost of acquition of these treasury shares have been netted of from the Equity Share Capital and Securities premium account as per the provisions of Ind AS. The Dividend of earlier period received by the Trust in respect of these shares is included under the head 'Dividend' under 'Other Income'.

(g) In respect of authorised share capital Refer Note 32 (c)

(h) Pursuant to amalgamation, the company has issued equity share capital. (Refer note no. 32 g)

₹ in Lakh

Note - 12		As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Other Equity			
A	Capital Redemption Reserve	8,770.98	8,770.98
B	Securities Premium Account	45,186.45	45,186.45
C	General Reserve	41,815.51	41,815.51
D	Capital Reserve	15,662.53	15,662.53
E	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income [Refer Note 31 (A) I (ii)]	(8,348.06)	(9,954.07)
F	Retained Earnings	266,027.18	229,693.46
	TOTAL	**369,114.59**	**331,174.86**
A	**Capital Redemption Reserve**		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	8,770.98	8,770.98
	Add/Less: Movement during the period	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the period	8,770.98	8,770.98
B	**Securities Premium Account**		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	45,186.45	45,186.45
	Add/Less: Movement during the period	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the period	45,186.45	45,186.45
C	**General Reserve**		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	41,815.51	41,815.51
	Add/Less: Movement during the period	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the period	41,815.51	41,815.51
D	**Capital Reserve**		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	15,662.53	3,328.75
	Add: Arising pursuant to amalgamation of Patanjali Consortium Adhigrahan Private Limited [Refer Note 32 (g)]	-	12,333.78
	Balance as at the end of the period	15,662.53	15,662.53
E	**Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income** [Refer Note 31 (A) I (ii)]		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	(9,954.07)	(9,591.30)
	Add/Less: Movement during the period	1,606.01	(362.77)
	Balance as at the end of the period	(8,348.06)	(9,954.07)
F	**Retained Earnings**		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	229,693.46	(543,859.83)
	Add: Net Profit for the period	36,643.87	767,202.27
	Add: Reduction in value of Equity and Preference Shares [Refer Note 32 (d)]	-	6,632.75
	Less: Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 31 (A) I (i)]	310.15	281.73
	Balance as at the end of the period	266,027.18	229,693.46
		369,114.59	**331,174.86**

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G NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

Capital Redemption Reserve was created out of profits of the Company for the purpose of redemption of shares.

(ii) Securities Premium Account

Securities Premium account is created on recording of premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) General Reserve

The same is Created out of Surplus profits transferred as per the provisions of the Act, it is utilised as per provisions of the Act.

(iv) Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve amounting to ₹ 15,662.53 Lakh was created on :

a) amalgamation with Palm tech India Ltd by ₹ 1,087.07 Lakh, and

b) On 3,53,25,000 share warrants issued in an earlier year on preferential basis by ₹ 2,241.69 Lakh. Holders of 64,00,000 warrants exercised the option and were allotted equity shares. Holders of balance 2,89,25,000 warrants did not exercise their option which was lapsed, on expiry on 18 months from the date of issue of warrants. Consequently, the amount of ₹ 2,241.69 Lakh paid by these warrant holders were forfeited and transferred to capital reserve.

c) ₹ 12,333.78 Lakh *arising pursuant to amalgamation of* Patanjali *Consortium Adhigrahan Private Limited, a special* purpose vehicle with and into the Company. [Refer Note 32(g)]

(v) Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income

The company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of certain class of investments in other comprehensive income. These fair value changes are accumulated within this reserve and shall be adjusted on derecognition of investment.

(vi) Retained Earnings

The same is created out of profits over the years and shall be utilised as per the provisions of the Act.

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 13(a)		As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Borrowings			
	At Amortised Cost		
A	**Term Loans from Banks [Refer Note E and G below]**		
	Secured		
	- Rupee Loans #	226,300.34	235,642.79
B	**Working Capital Loans from Banks [Refer Note F and G below]**		
	Secured		
	- Rupee Loans	3,111.11	-
C	**0.0001% Non-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Share**		
	Unsecured		
	4,50,00,000 of face value of ₹ 100/- each fully paid-up	15,837.18	14,740.53
D	**9% Unsecured Non-Convertible Cumulative Debentures**		
	4,500 of face value of ₹ 10,00,000/- each fully paid-up	45,000.00	45,000.00
		290,248.63	**295,383.32**

Net off of upfront fees amounting to ₹ 1,243.66 Lakh (Previous year March, 2020 ₹ 1,357.21 Lakh).

E Term loans referred to in (a) above and current maturities of long term borrowings referred in Note 16 (c)

₹ 2,37,744.00/- Lakh (including current maturities of ₹ 10,200.00/- Lakh) are secured by way of first pari passu charge on all immovable and movable non current assets, present and future, of the Company. First pari passu charge over all the rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demand whatsoever, present or future. First pari passu charge on intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future. Second pari passu charge over all current assets (both present & future). Pledge of 100% of fully paid up equity shares of the Company held by the promoters, on a pari passu basis, to lenders. Assignment of all rights of RSIL in and under the Take or Pay Agreement between Patanjali Ayurved Limited and RSIL. Letter of comfort backed by board resolution issued by Patanjali Ayurved Limited, Patanjali Parivahan Pvt Ltd, Divya Yog Mandir Trust and Patanjali Gramodyog Nyas, and Personal Guarantees of the Directors of Patanjali Ayurved Limited.

Maturity Profile of Term Loans from banks is as under

₹ in Lakh

Financial Year	Amount	Financial Year	Amount
2020-21	744.00		
2021-22	10,800.00	2025-26	33,600.00
2022-23	17,424.00	2026-27	36,048.00
2023-24	23,424.00	2027-28	42,000.00
2024-25	30,000.00	2028-29	43,704.00

The term loans agreement, inter-alia, include an option to convert the outstanding amounts into equity shares of the Company in the event of default under the Facility Agreements or any other finance documents.

F Working capital loans referred to in (b) above and current maturities of Working capital loans referred in Note 16 (c)

(i) Working Capital Loans are secured by first pari passu charge over all current assets (both present & future) of the Company. Second pari passu charge on all immovable and movable non current assets, present and future. Second pari passu charge over all the rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demand whatsoever, present or future. First pari passu charge on intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future. Pledge of 100% of fully paid up equity shares of the Company held by the promoters, on a pari passu basis, to lenders. Assignment of all rights of RSIL in and under the Take or Pay Agreement between Patanjali Ayurved Limited and RSIL. Letter of comfort backed by board resolution issued by Patanjali Ayurved Limited, Patanjali Parivahan Pvt Ltd, Divya Yog Mandir Trust and Patanjali Gramodyog Nyas, and Personal Guarantee of the Directors of Patanjali Ayurved Limited.

(ii) Working Capital Loans are repayable in 24 months from loan disbursement. In case, repayable is not completed within 24 months, the promoter has infuse additional resources to liquidate the working capital loans.

(iii) The above working capital loan, inter-alia, include an option to convert the outstanding amounts into equity shares of the Company in the event of default under the Facility Agreements or any other finance documents.

Maturity Profile of Working capital loans from banks is as under

₹ in Lakh

Financial Year	Amount
2020-21	888.89
2021-22	5,333.33
2022-23	1,777.78

G Interest rates on above term loans and working capital loan from 6.95% to 10.60% p.a.

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H (i) Preference Share: 4,50,00,000 0.0001% Non-Convertible Redeemable Cumulative Preference Share of ₹ 100/- each were issued to the Patanjali Ayurved Limited in accordance with the Resolution Plan as approved by the Hon'ble NCLT Mumbai. The same are repayable on 16th December 2031.

(ii) Reconciliation of number of shares:-

Particulars	**As at December 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Preference Shares		
Balance at the beginning of the period	45,000,000	200,000
Less: Shares reduction during the period	-	200,000
Add: Shares issued during the period	-	45,000,000
Balance at the end of the period	**45,000,000**	**45,000,000**

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% Preference share in the Company:-

Particulars	December 31, 2020	%	March 31, 2020	%
PREFERENCE SHARES				
Patanjali Ayurved Limited	45,000,000	100	45,000,000.00	100

I Debentures: 4,500 Nos. 9% Unsecured Non-Convertible Cumulative Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000/- each were issued to the Patanjali Ayurved Limited in accordance with the Resolution Plan as approved by the Hon'ble NCLT Mumbai. The same are repayable on 15th December 2029.

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Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

Note - 13(b)
Other financial liabilities

₹ in Lakh

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note (i) below)	1.69	2.07
Other Liability *	28,002.24	29,926.43
Interest accrued	3,860.88	1,173.34
	31,864.81	**31,101.84**

* represents difference between issue price and fair value of preference shares to be amortised over the tenure.

Note : (i) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the period/year :

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	**40.12**	-
Add: Addition during the period/year	-	85.14
Add: Finance cost accrued during the period/year	2.45	10.11
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	33.97	55.13
Closing Balance	**8.60**	**40.12**

The following is the contractual maturity profile of lease liabilities:

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	6.91	38.05
One year to five years	1.69	2.07
Total	**8.60**	**40.12**

Note - 14

Other non current liabilities

₹ in Lakh

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Government Grants - Deferred Income [Refer Note (i) below]	461.55	499.22
(b) Other Liabilities	1.48	1.58
	463.03	**500.80**
Note:		
(i) Government Grants - Deferred Income		
Opening Balance	549.36	600.63
Less: Released to profit and loss [Refer Note 20(C) (ii)]	37.63	51.27
Closing balance	**511.73**	**549.36**
Classified under Non-Current Liabilities [Refer Note 14 (a)]	461.55	499.22
Classified under Current Liabilities [Refer Note 17 (c)]	50.18	50.14

Note - 15

Provisions

₹ in Lakh

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
i) Provision for Compensated absences [Refer Note 18]	972.57	898.94
	972.57	**898.94**

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 16(a)	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Borrowings		
At Amortised Cost		
A Loans repayable on demand		
Secured		
From Banks		
Working Capital Loans	66,156.40	53,504.93
Short term Loans	-	9,525.00
	66,156.40	**63,029.93**

B (i) Working Capital Loans and Short term loan are secured by first pari passu charge over all current assets (both present & future) of the Company. Second pari passu charge on all immovable and movable non current assets, present and future. Second pari passu charge over all the rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demand whatsoever, present or future. First pari passu charge on intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future. Pledge of 100% of fully paid up equity shares of the Company held by the promoters, on a pari passu basis, to lenders. Assignment of all rights of RSIL in and under the Take or Pay Agreement between Patanjali Ayurved Limited and RSIL. Letter of comfort backed by board resolution issued by Patanjali Ayurved Limited, Patanjali Parivahan Pvt Ltd, Divya Yog Mandir Trust and Patanjali Gramodyog Nyas, and Personal Guarantee of the Directors of Patanjali Ayurved Limited.

(ii) Working Capital Loans are repayable on demand and Short term loan To be repayable in 12 months. In case, repayable is not completed within 12 months, the promoter has infuse additional resources to liquidate the short term loan.

(iii) The above short term loans and working capital loan, inter-alia, include an option to convert the outstanding amounts into equity shares of the Company in the event of default under the Facility Agreements or any other finance documents.

₹ in Lakh

Note - 16(b)	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payables due to		
Micro and Small Enterprises	542.62	403.19
Related parties [Refer Note 38]	1,096.93	404.66
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	40,789.79	15,681.64
	42,429.34	**16,489.49**

Note:

(i) The Company has identified (based on information available) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as those registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act').

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	As at	
	December 31,2020	March 31,2020
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	957.87	615.46
Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	192.55	161.28
Interest paid	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the period	7,204.02	8,343.28
Amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment excluding interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	192.55	161.28
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Note - 16(c)
Other Financial liabilities

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
		₹ in Lakh
Current maturities		
Rupees loans		
- Term loans	10,200.00	3,000.00
- Working capital loans	4,888.89	-
Liability against CIRP Payables [Refer note (ii) & (iii) below]	16,307.54	21,729.62
Interest accrued	1,264.09	2,129.08
Unclaimed Dividends [Refer note (i) below]	6.63	12.40
Agency & Other Deposits	1,456.85	1,202.53
Derivative Liability - Commodity Contracts	-	156.15
Provision for Sales Scheme	2,546.26	711.04
Creditors for capital expenditure	49.79	107.06
Other financial liabilities [Refer note (iv) below]	1,479.23	2,040.40
Lease Liabilities [Refer note 13(b) (i)]	6.91	38.05
	38,206.19	**31,126.33**

Note:

(i) There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

(ii) Includes ₹ 10,064.58 Lakh payable to DBS Bank Limited and ₹ 2,918.47 Lakh payable to ICICI Bank Limited pursuant to on-going case at Hon'ble Supreme Court which are mentioned below.
DBS Bank: DBS Bank. had filed an application before Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai ("NCLT") seeking a prayer to set-aside the decision of Committee of Creditors of the Company to the extent of the distribution of proceeds of the Resolution Plan and to restrain the Resolution Applicant from distributing the proceeds of the Resolution Plan. NCLT ordered against DBS Bank by dismissing the application. NCLT order was challenged before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") and NCLAT dismissed the appeal. NCLAT order has now been challenged before Supreme Court by DBS Bank. Since, there was no stay or order against the distribution of proceeds of Resolution Plan, the proceeds have been distributed in terms of Escrow Agreement and the Resolution Plan has been successfully implemented. There is no further liability of the Company or the Resolution Applicant towards DBS Bank.
ICICI Bank: The erstwhile Resolution Professional, Mr. Shailendra Ajmera, had filed an application before Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai ("NCLT") seeking a prayer to reverse the preferential transactions undertaken by ICICI Bank Limited. NCLT vide its order dated 12.03.2019 directed ICICI Bank Limited to reverse the said transactions and deposit in the bank account of the Company, the amount withdrawn in such preferential transactions. ICICI Bank Limited had subsequently challenged the order of NCLT before National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"). NCLAT passed the order in favour of ICICI Bank Limited by setting aside the order of NCLT. NCLAT order has now been challenged by the erstwhile Resolution Professional before Supreme Court which is still pending. The Company had filed an application before the Supreme Court seeking substitution of Resolution Professional of the Company with Ruchi Soya Industries Limited since the corporate insolvency resolution process has been completed. The said application has been allowed by the Supreme Court and RSIL is now the Appellant.
Liability against CIRP Payables is amount payable to financial and operational creditors is kept in separate escrow accounts. As per escrow agreement any amount unpaid in this Account is deemed *to be utilised and the Company has no right, title and claim on the* same.

(iii) Pursuant to the Resolution Plan, liabilities related to foreign financial and operational creditors are partially/fully extinguished. Accordingly approval application for the same is filed in RBI.

(iv) Other financial liabilities include ₹ 32.04 Lakh [Previous Year ₹ 11.34 Lakh] due to Related parties. [Refer Note 38]

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 17

Other current liabilities

		As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	Customers' Advances	5,011.56	6,273.84
(b)	Other liabilities (Including Statutory Dues Payable) [Refer Note (i) below]	5,153.62	4,532.17
(c)	Government Grant - Deferred Income [Refer Note 14 (a)]	50.18	50.14
		10,215.36	**10,856.15**

Note:

(i) Other current liabilities include ₹ 61.37 Lakh [Previous Year ₹ 45.29 Lakh] due to related parties.[Refer Note 38]

Note - 18
Provisions

₹ in Lakh

	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
i) Provision for Compensated absences	120.52	111.18
	120.52	**111.18**

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

A. Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the specified rate as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the Government of India. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it Company has no further contractual, or any constructive obligation. The Company has recognised ₹ 551.94 Lakh [Previous Year ₹ 768.84 Lakh] towards contribution to Provident Fund and ₹ 42.43 Lakh [Previous Year ₹ 85.25 Lakh] towards Employee State Insurance in Profit and Loss account.

B. Defined Benefit Plan:

a) Gratuity

Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination/resignation is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number completed years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and Company makes annual contributions to the Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Schemes administered by the LIC of India, a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at December 31, 2020. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

b) Leave Obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for casual, sick & earned leave. The amount of the provision 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 take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

₹ in Lakh

	December 31, 2020 Gratuity	December 31, 2020 Leave Encashment	March 31, 2020 Gratuity	March 31, 2020 Leave Encashment
Defined benefit obligation	2,866.24	1,093.09	2,775.38	1,010.12
Fair value of plan assets	2,893.18	-	3,080.01	-
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	**26.94**	**(1,093.09)**	**304.63**	**(1,010.12)**
Non-current [Refer Note 15]	-	(972.57)	-	(898.94)
Current	26.94	(120.52)	304.63	(111.18)

Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components

₹ in Lakh

	December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Defined benefit obligations				
Opening balance	2,775.37	1,010.12	2,389.67	857.46
Current service cost	165.15	108.24	189.15	149.71
Interest cost (income)	141.18	51.72	191.83	71.18
	3,081.70	1,170.08	2,770.65	1,078.35
Included in OCI				
Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Financial assumptions	119.08	45.12	496.07	185.33
Experience adjustment	43.91	12.96	(227.10)	(9.15)
	3,244.69	1,228.16	3,039.62	1,254.53

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Other				
Contributions paid by the employer	-	(135.07)	-	(244.41)
Benefits paid	(378.45)	-	(264.25)	-
Closing balance	**2,866.24**	**1,093.09**	**2,775.37**	**1,010.12**
Fair value of plan asset				
Opening balance	3,080.01	-	3,084.94	-
Interest income	147.16	-	219.02	-
	3,227.17	-	3,303.96	-
Included in OCI				
Experience adjustment	(147.16)	-	(12.75)	-
	3,080.01	-	3,291.21	-
Other				
Contributions paid by the employer	191.62	-	53.05	-
Benefits paid	(378.45)	-	(264.25)	-
Closing balance	**2,893.18**	-	**3,080.01**	-
Represented by				
Net defined benefit asset	26.94	-	304.63	-
Net defined benefit liability	-	1,093.09	-	1,010.12
	26.94	**1,093.09**	**304.63**	**1,010.12**
Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss				
Current service cost	165.15	108.24	189.15	149.71
Net Interest cost	(5.98)	51.71	(27.19)	71.18
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation for the period	-	58.08	-	176.19
Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**159.17**	**218.03**	**161.96**	**397.08**
Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation for the period	162.99	-	268.97	-
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	147.16	-	12.75	-
Net (Income)/ Expense for the period recognized in OCI [Refer Note 31 A (I) (i)]	**310.15**	-	**281.72**	-

C. Plan assets

₹ in Lakh

Plan assets comprise the following	Gratuity December 31, 2020	Leave Encashment December 31, 2020	Gratuity March 31, 2020	Leave Encashment March 31, 2020
Investment in LIC India				
Insurer managed fund (100%)	2,893.18	-	3,080.01	-
	2,893.18	-	**3,080.01**	-

D. Defined benefit obligations

i. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

Particulars	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.41%	6.87%
Salary escalation rate	7.50%	7.50%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.41%	6.87%
Retirement Age	58 Years & 60 Years	58 Years & 60 Years
Attrition Rate	For service 4 years & below 10.31% p.a. & For service 5 years and above 2% p.a.	For service 4 years & below 10.31% p.a. & For service 5 years and above 2% p.a.
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

ii. 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.

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(238.77)	(237.60)	(237.60)	(162.83)
Future salary growth (1% movement)	261.11	260.33	260.33	177.87
Employee Turnover (1% movement)	21.26	12.20	12.20	(25.73)
Average Expected Life	12 Years	12 Years	12 Years	12 Years

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

iii) Expected Contributions in next year

Particulars	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Provident Fund	514.62	815.54

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 19	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		
Other Current Liabilities (Refer Note 10)	173.00	173.00
	173.00	173.00

Note - 20

Revenue from operations

₹ in Lakh

	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A Sales of products	1,133,416.92	1,302,583.46
B Sale of Services		
Processing charges received	509.12	1,685.58
C Other Operating revenue		
(i) Income from Plant usage	11,251.05	3,125.86
(ii) Government grants [Refer Note 14 (a)]	37.63	51.27
(iii) Income from Power generation	2,797.93	4,332.64
	1,148,012.65	**1,311,778.81**

Note - 21

Other Income

₹ in Lakh

	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A Interest Income (under the effective interest method)		
- On Fixed Deposits	550.69	2,231.87
- Others	59.88	241.08
- Redeemable Preference Shares	1,924.19	727.69
B Net Gain on sale of Investment	99.81	5.02
C Lease Rental income	149.01	62.45
D Other Non-Operating Income		
- Excess Provision/Liabilities no longer required written back	135.81	687.80
- Net (Gain) on Sale/Loss on foreign currency transaction/translation	25.07	-
- Income of investment	87.30	102.68
- Other Receipts	556.27	550.33
E Fair value adjustments for Investments (net)	0.39	-
F Export Incentive	746.49	1,147.83
	4,334.91	**5,757.75**

Note - 22

Cost of Materials Consumed

₹ in Lakh

	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
a) Raw Material	942,136.95	1,081,189.95
b) Packing Material	33,732.27	45,058.90
	975,869.22	**1,126,248.85**

Note - 23

₹ in Lakh

	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	**35,079.31**	**38,683.09**

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Note - 24

Changes in inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock in Trade

	For the period ended December 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)
Finished goods		
Opening Stock	61,340.83	53,798.72
Closing Stock	79,189.96	61,340.83
	(17,849.13)	**(7,542.11)**
Work-in-progress		
Opening Stock	550.46	487.15
Closing Stock	597.14	550.46
	(46.68)	**(63.31)**
Traded goods		
Opening Stock	53.20	57.43
Closing Stock	286.04	53.20
	(232.84)	**4.23**
	(18,128.65)	**(7,601.19)**

Note - 25

Employee benefits expense

	For the period ended December 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)
Salary, Wages and Bonus	9,017.23	13,433.69
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	597.52	859.35
Gratuity [Refer Note 18]	159.18	161.96
Leave Compensation Absences [Refer Note 18]	218.03	397.08
Staff Welfare expenses	212.72	418.73
	10,204.68	**15,270.81**

Note - 26

Finance costs

	For the period ended December 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)
Interest Expense	26,754.32	10,599.49
Other borrowing costs	246.40	237.34
Redeemable Preference Shares	1,096.66	394.65
	28,097.38	**11,231.48**

Note - 27

Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

	For the period ended December 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)
Depreciation on Plant, property and Equipment	10,023.41	13,555.96
Amortisation on Intangible assets	12.75	21.40
	10,036.16	**13,577.36**

Note - 28

Provision for Doubtful Debts/ Advances, Expected credit loss, Write off (Net)

	For the period ended December 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakh)
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	249.90	1,598.07
Provision for Doubtful Debts/Advances	-	585.24
Bad debts & advances Written off	-	573,369.88
(Less): Provision for Trade Receivables/Advances Written back	-	(573,369.88)
	249.90	**2,183.31**

Note:

(a) As per Ind AS -109 on Financial Instruments the Company has applied Expected credit loss model for determining the provision for trade receivable based on the weighted average of credit losses with respective risks of defaults occurring as weights.

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 29

Other Expenses

	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Manufacturing Expenses		
Manufacturing expenses	6,477.42	8,736.83
Consumables	5,315.13	7,717.34
Consumption of Stores & Spares parts	3,343.08	4,683.63
Power & Fuel (net of recoveries)	13,258.36	19,543.66
Lease Rental expenses	1,929.07	2,449.03
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Plant & Machinery	1,840.33	2,262.98
- Buildings	139.13	253.47
- Others	435.59	595.27
	32,738.11	**46,242.21**
Selling and distribution expenses		
Freight & forwarding (net of recoveries)	22,182.65	28,684.23
Export expenses	736.33	707.27
Advertisement & sales promotion	1,409.74	5,757.48
	24,328.72	**35,148.98**
Establishment and Other expenses		
Rates & Taxes	458.92	678.01
Insurance	1,012.03	1,051.99
Payment to Auditors [Refer Note I below]	47.60	100.30
Legal & Professional	405.85	2,639.09
Directors Sitting Fee	15.50	4.00
Net Loss on Sale/Discard of Fixed Assets	31.63	443.69
Net (Gain) on Sale/Loss on foreign currency transaction/translation	-	934.53
Impairment in value of Investment	49.90	464.69
Net Loss arising on financials assets designated at fair value through profit loss	50.86	27.94
Travelling & conveyance	320.51	979.34
Bank Commission & charges	134.50	33.63
Net Loss of Commodity Hedging	6,861.58	-
Other expenses (Net of recoveries)	7,839.98	8,156.07
	17,228.86	**15,513.28**
	74,295.69	**96,904.47**

Note:

(I) Payment to Auditors :-

(i) Remuneration to the Statutory auditors		
(a) As Auditors		
-For Statutory Audit	-	53.00
-For Tax Audit	-	11.00
-For Limited Review, Interim audit & Certification Charges	47.60	31.90
(ii) Remuneration to Cost Auditors	-	4.40

₹ in Lakh

Note - 30

Exceptional Items

	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Exceptional Items	-	**744,763.89**

Exceptional items (net) for the year ended 31st March 2020 comprises of:-

a) De-recognition of liabilities amounting to ₹ 7,52,560.48 Lakh as described in note no. 32(e).

b) Impairment of Capital Work in Progress and Property, Plant and Equipment of ₹ 3,537.47 Lakh.

c) Impairment of refund receivable against Commercial Tax / VAT and Central Sales Tax amounting to ₹ 4,259.12 Lakh.

These adjustments, having one- time, non-routine material impact on the financial statements hence, the same has been disclosed as "Exceptional Items" in the Financial Statements.

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 31	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(A) Other Comprehensive Income		
I Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(i) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans [Refer Note 12 F]	(310.15)	(281.73)
(ii) Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income [Refer Note 12 E]	1,606.01	(362.77)
	1,295.86	**(644.50)**

Note - 32

Pursuant to the Resolution Plan submitted by the Consortium of Patanjali Ayurved Limited, Divya Yog Mandir Trust (through its business undertaking, Divya Pharmacy), Patanjali Parivahan Private Limited and Patanjali Gramudhyog Nyas (Collectively referred to as the "Resolution Applicant") and its approval by the Hon'able National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench, vide their orders dated July 24, 2019 and September 4, 2019 for the corporate insolvency of the Company, which is implemented from December 18, 2019 (i.e. closing date as defined under the resolution plan) otherwise as stated in below notes, the following consequential impacts have been given in accordance with approved resolution plan / Accounting Standards during the previous year ended 31st March 2020:-

a) The existing directors of the Company as on the date of order have stand replaced by the new Board of Directors from their office with effect from December 18, 2019. As on closing date Board consist of Acharya Balkrishna (Chairman and Managing Director), Swami Ramdev (Non-Executive Director), Ram Bharat (Whole Time Director), Rajat Sharma (Independent Director), Girish Ahuja (Independent Director), Bhavna Shah (Independent Director).

b) The erstwhile promoter group has been reclassified as public shareholders under regulation 31A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

c) The authorised share capital of the Patanjali Consortium Adhigrahan Private Limited as on closing date i.e. December 18, 2019 is merged with the authorised share capital of the Company. As a result, authorised share capital of the Company is increased from 25,305.00 Lakh consisting of 1,01,02,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each and 51,00,000 preference shares of ₹ 100 each to ₹ 95,305.00 Lakh consisting of 2,11,20,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each and 5,30,64,000 preference shares of ₹ 100 each.

d) With effect from December 17, 2019, the existing issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital of the Company has been reduced from ₹ 6,682.01 Lakh divided into 33,41,00,722 equity shares of ₹ 2 each to ₹ 66.82 Lakh divided into 33,41,007 equity share of ₹ 2 each thereby reducing the value of issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital of the Company by ₹ 6,615.19 Lakh. Further, with effect from December 17, 2019, the existing issued, subscribed, paid up 2,00,000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each stand fully cancelled and extinguished. As prescribed in the Resolution Plan, the reduction in the share capital of the Company amounting to ₹ 6,632.75 Lakh is adjusted against the debit balance as appearing in its profit and loss account (i.e. retained earnings).

e) In respect of de-recognition of operational and financial creditors, difference amounting to ₹ 7,52,560.48 Lakh between the carrying amount of financial liabilities extinguished and consideration paid, is recognised in statement of profit or loss account in accordance with "Ind AS - 109" on "Financial Instruments" prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accounting policies consistently followed by the Company and disclosed as an "Exceptional items". Further, these write back includes foreign parties of creditors, advances and lenders for which intimations / obtaining approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are under process.

f) Out of funds received amounting to ₹ 4,35,000 Lakh, ₹ 4,23,500 Lakh was to be utilised towards settlement of claims of creditors and ₹ 11,500 Lakh for improving the operations of the Company. Out of above, as on 31st December 2020, amount of ₹ 4,07,192.46 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 4,01,770.38 Lakh) has been used to settle existing secured financial creditors, unsecured financial creditors (other than related parties), statutory dues, operational creditors (other than a related party) CIRP costs and pending utilisation ₹ 16,307.54 Lakh (Previous year ₹ 21,729.62 Lakh) is kept in separate escrow accounts. As per escrow agreement any amount unpaid in this account is deemed to be utilised and the Company has no right, title and claim on the same.

g) Amalgamation of the Patanjali Consortium Adhigrahan Private Limited, a special purpose vehicle with and into the Company: -

i. On and from the closing date i.e. December 18, 2019 , all assets amounting to ₹ 4,40,416.97 Lakh, liabilities amounting to ₹ 3,32,233.19 Lakh stand transferred and vested in the Company with effect from the closing date.

ii. In consideration for the amalgamation, the Company has issued: -

1 (one) equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 for every 1 (one) equity share of face value of ₹ 7 of SPV, aggregating 29,25,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 5,850.00 Lakh are issued.

1 (one) 0.0001% cumulative redeemable preference share of face value of ₹ 100 each for every 1 (one) 0.0001% cumulative redeemable preference share of face value of ₹ 100 each of the SPV, aggregating 4,50,00,000 preference share of ₹ 45,000.00 Lakh are issued.

1 (one) 9% cumulative non-convertible debenture of face value of ₹ 10,00,000 for every 1 (one) 9% cumulative non-convertible debenture of face value of ₹ 10,00,000 each of SPV, aggregating 4,500 debentures of ₹ 45,000.00 Lakh are issued.

Consequent to the foregoing, the paid-up equity share capital and preference share capital of the Company is increased to ₹ 5,916.82 Lakh and ₹ 45,000 Lakh, respectively.

The details of assets and liabilities transferred from SPV Company are as under:

	₹ in Lakh
ASSETS	
Non-Current Assets	
Financial Assets (Loan Given)	435,000.00
	435,000.00
Current Assets	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5,038.37
Other Financial Assets	378.60
	5,416.97
Total Assets (A)	**440,416.97**
LIABILITIES	
Non-Current Liabilities	
Borrowings	238,599.44
	238,599.44
Current Liabilities	
Borrowings	89,525.00
Trade Payables	7.74
Other Financial Liabilities	4,101.01
	93,633.75
Total Liabilities (B)	**332,233.19**
Net Assets transferred from SPV Company	**108,183.78**
Less: Equity Shares issued to shareholders of SPV Company	5,850.00
Less: Preference Shares issued to shareholders of SPV Company	45,000.00
Less: Debentures issued to shareholders of SPV Company	45,000.00
Net amount transferred to Capital Reserve	**12,333.78**
Total Reserves arising pursuant to Amalgamation	**12,333.78**

h) Transfer of subsidiaries - As a part of the Resolution Plan, the Company has transferred identified entities to the identified buyer its entire equity investment/ownership interest held in the those identified entities, at a fair market value on "as is where is" and "as is whatever is" basis.

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₹ in Lakh

Note - 33	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent liabilities and commitments		
A Contingent liabilities		
Guarantees		
Outstanding bank Guarantees	5,789.67	3,468.70
B Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)	282.26	124.70

C As per approved resolution plan, the contingent liabilities and commitments, claims and obligations, stand extinguished and accordingly no outflow of economic benefits is expected in respect thereof. The Resolution plan, among other matters provide that upon the approval of this Resolution Plan by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and settlement and receipt of the payment towards the IRP Costs and by the creditors in terms of this plan, all the liabilities demands, damages, penalties, loss, claims of any nature whatsoever (whether admitted/verified/submitted/rejected or not, due or contingent, asserted or unasserted, crystallised or uncrystallised, known or unknown, disputed or undisputed, present or future) including any liabilities, losses, penalties or damages arising out of non-compliances, to which the Company is or may be subject to and which pertains to the period on or before the Effective Date (i.e. September 06, 2019) and are remaining as on that date shall stand extinguished, abated and settled in perpetuity without any further act or deed. The Resolution plan further provides that implementation of resolution plan will not affect the rights of the Company to recover any amount due to the Company and there shall be no set off of any such amount recoverable by the Company against any liability discharged or extinguished.

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Note - 34

On divestment of shares of Gemini Edibles and Oil Pvt. Ltd. in an earlier year, pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement, the Company paid an amount of ₹ 2,836.52 Lakh to the said Company by way of deposit which is refundable on receipt of various incentives by the said Company from Government authorities. Of the total amount paid, the Company has received refund of ₹ 2,320.81 Lakh till December 31, 2020. The Company expects to recover the balance amount of ₹ 515.71 Lakh fully. Accordingly, no provision for impairment is considered necessary in this regards.

Note - 35

Ruchi J-Oil Private Limited ("Ruchi J-Oil") is under liquidation, financial statements for the period ended 31st December 2020 are not available of "Ruchi J-Oil" and management of the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of investment, therefore in view of the management no consolidated financial statements are required to be prepared and presented.

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Note - 36
Segment Reporting

A. General Information

(a) Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation

Based on the criterion as mentioned in Ind-As-108-"Operating Segment", the Company has identified its reportable segments, as follows:
- Segment-1 Seed Extractions
- Segment-2, Vanaspati
- Segment-3, Oils
- Segment-4, Food Products
- Segment-5, Wind Power Generation
- Segment-6, Others

Unallocable - All the segments other than segments identified above are collectively included in this segment.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by operating segments. The CODM reviews revenue and gross profit as the performance indicator for all of the operating segments.

The assets and liabilities that can not be allocated between segments are shown as unallocable assets and liabilities, respectively.

(b) Following are reportable segments

Reportable segment	Description
Extractions	Various types of seed extractions
Vanaspati	Vanaspati, Bakery fats and Table spread
Oils	Crude oils, Refined oils
Food Products	Textured Soya protein and Soya flour
Wind Power Generation	Electricity Generation from Wind Mills

(c) Other Segment

Others	Seeds, Coffee, Soap, Fresh Fruit Bunch, Seedling, Plant and Equipment , Toiletry preparations, Castor seed and Honey.

By products related to each segment have been included under the respective segment.

Extraction is considered as the primary product resulting from the solvent extraction process and crude oil as the secondary product. While computing segment results, all costs related to solvent extraction process are charged to the extraction segment and recovery on account of crude oil is credited to the said segment. Credit for recovery of crude oil is taken on the basis of average monthly market price.

B.1. Information about reportable segments- Financial Period 2020-21 (upto December-2020)

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Seed Extractions	Vanaspati	Oils	Food Products	Wind Turbine Power Generation	Others	Unallocated	Total
SEGMENT REVENUE								
External Revenue	199,766.44	60,323.68	1,025,378.41	40,867.70	3,791.44	10,222.85	-	1,340,350.52
Less Intersegment Sales	140,784.06	-	50,560.30	-	993.51	-	-	192,337.87
Total Segment Revenue	58,982.38	60,323.68	974,818.11	40,867.70	2,797.93	10,222.85	-	1,148,012.65
Segment Profit/ (Loss) before interest and taxes	**8,932.77**	1,069.62	47,744.42	**3,362.71**	**1,033.85**	**313.58**	-	62,456.95
Add: Unallocable Income net of Unallocable Expenses							2,534.20	2,534.20
Less: Finance cost							28,097.38	28,097.38
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts/ Advances, Expected credit loss, Write off (Net)							249.90	249.90
Profit before exceptional items and tax expenses								36,643.87
Exceptional Items (Net) [Refer Note 30]							-	-
Profit before tax								36,643.87
Tax Expenses - Income Tax for earlier years written Back							-	-
Profit after tax								36,643.87

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Other Information								
SEGMENT ASSETS	83,885.72	13,194.25	234,198.90	12,561.56	34,928.96	50,848.98	426,261.38	**855,879.75**
SEGMENT LIABILITIES	8,679.99	20.14	17,342.20	164.71	-	6,323.14	448,319.68	**480,849.86**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	403.03	34.55	656.65	117.98	63.60	182.58	-	**1,458.39**
DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION	2,553.84	1,176.55	3,799.57	372.09	1,398.46	453.42	277.26	**10,036.19**
NON CASH EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-	-	249.90	**249.90**

B.2. Information about reportable segments-Financial Year 2019-2020

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Seed Extractions	Vanaspati	Oils	Food Products	Wind Turbine Power Generation	Others	Unallocated	Total
SEGMENT REVENUE								
External Revenue	267,182.62	69,366.51	1,119,168.53	54,418.45	5,789.59	15,784.37	-	**1,531,710.07**
Less Intersegment Sales	162,217.43	-	56,256.88	-	1,456.95	-	-	**219,931.26**
Total Segment Revenue	104,965.19	69,366.51	1,062,911.65	54,418.45	4,332.64	15,784.37	-	**1,311,778.81**
Segment Profit / (Loss) before interest and taxes	**6,741.65**	**597.32**	**20,070.13**	**1,961.72**	**3,785.17**	**(1,416.85)**	-	31,739.14
Add: Unallocable Income net of Unallocable Expenses							2,714.03	**2,714.03**
Less: Finance cost							11,231.48	**11,231.48**
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts/ Advances, Expected credit loss, Write off (Net)							2,183.31	**2,183.31**
Profit before exceptional items and tax expenses								**21,038.38**
Exceptional Items (Net) [Refer Note 38]							744,763.89	**744,763.89**
Profit before tax								**765,802.27**
Tax Expenses - Income Tax for earlier periods/ years written Back							(1,400.00)	**(1,400.00)**
Profit after tax								**767,202.27**
Other Information								
SEGMENT ASSETS	75,105.77	13,517.07	194,050.54	11,853.29	36,249.43	20,024.90	435,960.13	**786,761.13**
SEGMENT LIABILITIES	3,119.42	37.45	10,235.53	123.96	53.53	5,905.20	430,195.89	**449,670.98**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	329.88	31.37	421.68	3.09	-	313.18	-	**1,099.20**
DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION/ IMPAIRMENT	3,473.71	1,200.57	5,372.21	616.63	1,866.81	609.73	437.70	**13,577.36**
NON CASH EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-	4,259.12	2,183.31	**6,442.43**

Particulars	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I Revenue		
Domestic	1,123,715.89	1,287,641.97
Foreign	24,296.76	24,136.84
Total Revenue	**1,148,012.65**	**1,311,778.81**

Particulars	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
II Non-Current Assets*		
Within India	505,524.77	514,348.32
Outside India	-	-

*Non-current assets other than financial assets and income tax

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Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
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Note - 37
Deferred Tax

The income tax expenses for the period /year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows: ₹ in Lakh

Particulars	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	**36,643.87**	**765,802.27**
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Tax Expense	**9,222.53**	**192,737.12**
Tax effect of :		
Expenses disallowed	**3,354.20**	**6,428.94**
Depreciation	2,525.90	3,417.15
Provision for Doubtful Debts & advances	62.89	549.50
Others	765.40	2,462.29
Additional allowances	**12,576.72**	**199,166.06**
Depreciation as per Income Tax	1,406.42	1,993.67
Term loan principal & interest payable written back	-	26,198.27
Write off of Bad debts and advances	-	144,305.74
Others	78.19	15.92
Business losses setoff	11,092.12	26,652.46
Current Tax	**(0.00)**	**0.00**
Current Tax Provision (A)	-	-
Deferred tax Provision (B)	-	-
Tax Expenses Charge/(Credit) in Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B)	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising on account of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses:-

Particulars	For the period ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(33,195.63)**	**(35,112.59)**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(32,882.62)	(34,771.01)
Other timing differences	(313.00)	(341.58)
Deferred Tax Assets	**54,051.07**	**61,062.39**
Provision for doubtful debts & advances	34,660.06	34,597.17
Brought forward losses	11,882.90	18,675.33
Unabsorbed Depreciation	7,159.18	7,378.12
Other timing differences	348.93	411.77
Net Deferred tax Asset	**20,855.44**	**25,949.80**

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised:

Assessment Year	Business Loss	Unabsorbed Depreciation	Business Loss Available for utilization till
2014-2015	-	1,222.02	
2015-2016	-	13,079.01	
2016-2017	-	13,670.61	
2017-2018	26,293.77	473.90	A.Y. 2025-2026
2018-2019	20,920.56	-	A.Y. 2026-2027
Total	**47,214.34**	**28,445.55**	

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Note - 38
Related party relationships, transactions and balances
As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions with related parties are given below :

(a) List of related parties and relationship:

(i) Enterprises exercising control #
Patanjali Ayurved Limited
Divya Yog Mandir Trust
Patanjali Parivahan Private Limited
Patanjali Gramudhyog Nyas

(ii) Subsidiaries including Stepdown subsidiaries # #
Ruchi Worldwide Limited
Mrig Trading Pvt. Limited
RSIL Holdings Private Limited
Ruchi Industries Pte. Limited, Singapore
Ruchi Ethiopia Holdings Limited, Dubai
Ruchi Agri Plantation (Combodia) Pte. Limited
Ruchi Agri Trading Pte. Limited, Singapore
Ruchi Agri SARLU (Madagascar)
Ruchi Agra Private Limited Company
Palmolein Industries Pte. Ltd. Cambodia
Ruchi Middle East DMCC (Dubai)

(iii) Associates
GHI Energy Private Limited (Upto-12-May-2019)
Ruchi Hi-rich Seeds Pvt.Ltd. # #

(iv) Joint Venture
Ruchi J-Oil Private Limited [under liquidation w.e.f. 21.08.2018]

(v) Key managerial persons
Shri Acharya Balkrishna #
Shri Ram Bharat #
Shri Rajat Sharma # (Upto 2nd July 2020)
Ms. Bhavna Samir Shah # (Upto 13th July 2020)
Shri Girish Ahuja #
Dr. Tejendra Mohan Bhasin ####
Ms. Gyan Sudha Misra ####
Shri Sanjeev Asthana (with effect from 19th August 2020)
Shri Anil Singhal (Upto 10th November 2020)
Shri R L Gupta
Shri V.K.Jain ###
Shri Dinesh Shahra # # # (Erstwhile promoter director)

(vi) Relative of key managerial persons
Shri Kailash Shahra # # #
Shri Sarvesh Shahra # # #

(vii) Relative of key managerial persons & a Director
Shri Swami Ramdev #

(viii) Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel *and* their relatives are able to exercise significant influence
Patanjali Natural Biscuits Private Limited #
Patanjali Agro India Private Limited #
Parakram Security India Private Limited #
Atri Papers Private Limited #
Sanskar Info Private Limited #
Vedic Broadcasting Limited #
Patanjali Peya Private Limited
Swasth Ahar Private Limited
Mohan Fabtech Pvt.Ltd.
Bharuwa Solution Private Limited
Shahra Brothers Private Limited # # #

Disha Foundation Trust # # #
Suresh Shahra HUF # # #
Santosh Shahra HUF # # #
High Tech Realties Private Limited # # #
Mahakosh Family Trust # # #
Mahadeo Shahra & Sons # # #
Mahakosh Holding Private Limited # # #

(ix) Other

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited Beneficiary Trust
Indian Oil Ruchi Biofuels LLP (upto 25.01.2019)

With effect from 18th December 2019
Upto 28th March 2020
Upto 17th December 2019
with effect from 13th August 2020

As per Ind AS-24, the disclosure of transactions and Balances with related parties are given below : ₹ in Lakh

S.No	Particulars	2020-21 (Upto December-2020)	2019-20
1	**Revenue from Operations**		
	(a) Sales of Product & Services		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**49,819.56**	5,739.04
	Patanjali Natural Biscuits Private Limited	**2,213.03**	74.05
	Patanjali Agro India Private Limited	**239.19**	-
	(b) Other Operating Revenue		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**8,755.10**	3,125.00
2	**Service Charges Received/Receivable**		
	Ruchi J-Oil Private Limited	-	1.80
3	**Payment to Key Managerial Personnel /Remuneration**		
	Shri Anil Singhal	**53.09**	97.94
	Shri R L Gupta	**53.65**	59.54
	Shri V.K.Jain	-	32.04
	Shri Sanjeev Asthana	**102.92**	-
4	**Sitting Fees Expenses**		
	Shri Rajat Sharma	-	0.50
	Ms. Bhavna Samir Shah	**3.50**	3.50
	Shri Girish Ahuja	**4.00**	-
	Ms.Gyan Sudha Misra	**3.00**	-
	Dr.Tejendra Mohan Bhasin	**5.00**	-
5	**Purchase of Goods/Services**		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**4,808.21**	127.41
	Patanjali Agro India Private Limited	**56,535.82**	288.77
	Patanjali Parivahan Private Limited	**5,032.99**	296.35
	Vedic Broadcasting Limited	**160.60**	40.09
	Sanskar Info Tv Private Limited	**119.97**	30.00
	Parakram Security India Private Limited	**2,630.14**	869.67
	Atri Papers Private Limited	**623.69**	-
	Swasth Ahar Private Limited	**142.60**	-
	Patanjali Peya Private Limited	**1.98**	-
	Bharuwa Solution Private Limited	**39.10**	-
6	**Interest Expenses**		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited (Debenture)	**3,032.00**	1,173.34
7	**Rent Paid/ Storage Charges Expenses**		
	Shahra Brothers Private Limited	-	2.77
	Suresh Shahra HUF	-	5.40
	Santosh Shahra HUF	-	2.43
	Mahakosh Family Trust	-	7.97
	Vedic Broadcasting Limited	**22.77**	-

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Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

8	**Reimbursement of Expenses**		
	Shri Anil Singhal	**3.00**	15.34
	Shri R L Gupta	**0.58**	4.12
	Shri V.K.Jain	**-**	21.16
9	**Purchase of Fixed Assets**		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**94.51**	317.70
10	**Royalty Paid**		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**799.24**	-
11	**Trade Receivables**		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**15,370.44**	13,369.12
12	**Loans and Advances Receivable**		
	Shri R L Gupta	**-**	5.00
	Patanjali Agro India Private Limited	**2,279.73**	2,806.32
	Parakram Security India Private Limited	**-**	65.77
	Patanjali Peya Private Limited	**0.97**	-
	Mohan Fabtech Pvt.Ltd.	**24.42**	-
13	**Investment in Joint Venture**		
	Ruchi J-Oil Private Limited	**154.26**	154.26
14	**Loans from Related Party**		
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited (Preference share)	**15,837.18**	14,740.53
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited (Debenture)	**45,000.00**	45,000.00
15	**Trade Payables & Services**		
	Patanjali Parivahan Private Limited	**158.24**	362.29
	Vedic Broadcasting Limited	**-**	23.19
	Atri Paper Private Limited	**104.85**	19.18
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited	**733.86**	-
	Parakram Security India Private Limited	**54.54**	-
	Swasth Ahar Private Limited (₹ 395/-)	**0.00**	-
	Bharuwa Solution Private Limited	**45.43**	-
16	**Other Financial Liabilities**		
	Shri Anil Singhal	**32.04**	11.34
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited (Preference share)	**28,002.24**	29,926.43
	Patanjali Ayurved Limited (Debenture)	**3,860.88**	1,173.34
17	**Customer Advance:**		
	Patanjali Natural Biscuits Private Limited	**61.37**	45.29

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Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

Note - 39
Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	December 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Net Profit after tax (₹ in Lakh)	36,643.87	767,202.27
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings (₹ in Lakh)	**36,643.87**	**767,202.27**
Weighted average number of shares for Basic EPS and Diluted EPS (Nos)	295,764,706	88,054,122
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	12.39	871.28
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	12.39	871.28

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited
Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

Note - 40
Financial instruments – Fair values
A. Accounting classification and fair values
The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

₹ in Lakh

		Carrying amount					Fair value			
(i) December 31, 2020	**Notes**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Total Fair Value**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non Current assets										
Financial assets										
(i) Investments	5(a)	-	2,189.34	2,189.34	154.30	**2,343.64**	2,189.34	-	-	**2,189.34**
(ii) Loans	5(b)	-	-	-	3,426.53	**3,426.53**	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	5(c)	-	-	-	1,257.05	**1,257.05**	-	-	-	-
Current assets										
Financial assets										
(i) Investments	8(a)	305.67	-	305.67	921.22	**1,226.89**	305.67	-	-	**305.67**
(ii) Trade receivables	8(b)	-	-	-	37,141.51	**37,141.51**	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	-	-	-	5,489.37	**5,489.37**	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	8(d)	-	-	-	33,654.52	**33,654.52**	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	8(e)	-	-	-	137.19	**137.19**	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	8(f)	-	-	-	736.83	**736.83**	-	-	-	-
Total		**305.67**	**2,189.34**	**2,495.01**	**82,918.52**	**85,413.53**	**2,495.01**	-	-	**2,495.01**
Non Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities										
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	-	-	-	290,248.63	**290,248.63**	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13(b)	-	-	-	31,864.81	**31,864.81**	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities										
(i) Borrowings	16(a)	-	-	-	66,156.40	**66,156.40**	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	16(b)	-	-	-	42,429.34	**42,429.34**	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16(c)	-	-	-	38,206.19	**38,206.19**	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	**468,905.37**	**468,905.37**	-	-	-	-

₹ in Lakh

		Carrying amount					Fair value			
(ii) March 31, 2020	**Notes**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Total Fair Value**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non Current assets										
Financial assets										
(i) Investments	5(a)	-	583.33	583.33	154.30	**737.63**	583.33	-	-	**583.33**
(ii) Loans	5(b)	-	-	-	3,554.68	**3,554.68**	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	5(c)	-	-	-	1,565.87	**1,565.87**	-	-	-	-
Current assets										
Financial assets										
(i) Investments	8(a)	447.11	-	447.11	833.92	**1,281.03**	447.11	-	-	**447.11**
(ii) Trade receivables	8(b)	-	-	-	27,399.28	**27,399.28**	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	-	-	-	15,379.99	**15,379.99**	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	8(d)	-	-	-	30,146.21	**30,146.21**	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	8(e)	-	-	-	120.15	**120.15**	-	-	-	-
(vi) Other	8(f)	-	-	-	345.83	**345.83**	-	-	-	-
Total		**447.11**	**583.33**	**1,030.44**	**79,500.23**	**80,530.67**	**1,030.44**	-	-	**1,030.44**
Non Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities										
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	-	-	-	295,383.32	**295,383.32**	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2020

(ii) Other financial liabilities	13(b)	-	-	-	31,101.84	**31,101.84**	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities										
(i) Borrowings	16(a)	-	-	-	63,029.93	**63,029.93**	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	16(b)	-	-	-	16,489.49	**16,489.49**	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16(c)	-	-	-	31,126.33	**31,126.33**	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	**437,130.91**	437,130.91	-	-	-	-

B. Fair Valuation Techniques used to determine Fair Value

The Company maintains procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Fair value of trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, current borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(ii) The fair values of non-current borrowings are approximate at their carrying amount due to interest bearing features of these instruments.

(iii) The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

(iv) Fair values of quoted financial instruments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

(v) Fair value of forward contract are derived on the basis of mark-to-market as provided by the respective bank.

(vi) Fair value of open purchase and sale contracts is based on commodity prices listed on NCDEX stock exchange and prices available on Solvent Extractor's association (SEA) along with quotations from brokers and adjustments made for grade and location of commodity and in case of Commodity futures it is based on commodity prices listed on MCX/ NCDX/ACE stock exchange.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows :

Level 1 : Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet data and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value (NAV) is published by mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.

Level 2 : Inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 : Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Note - 41
Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
(i) Market risk
(a) Currency risk;
(b) Interest rate risk;
(c) Commodity Risk;
(d) Equity Risk;
(ii) Credit risk ; and
(iii) Liquidity risk ;

Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of risks on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management of these policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing these policies and processes.

(i) Market risk
Market risk is the risk of changes in the market prices on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates and Commodity prices, which shall affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of its financial instruments . The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

(a) Currency risk
The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the profit and loss account, where any transaction has more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in U.S. dollar and Euro, against the respective functional currencies (INR) of Ruchi Soya Industries Limited.

The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses foreign exchange and other derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported by the management of the Company is as follows:

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	December 31, 2020			March 31, 2020		
	EUR Exposure in ₹	USD Exposure in ₹	AUD Exposure in ₹	EUR Exposure in ₹	USD Exposure in ₹	AUD Exposure in ₹
Receivable net exposure						
Trade receivables*	808.43	4,403.05	5.07	591.82	2,483.31	4.44
Net statement of financial position exposure	**808.43**	**4,403.05**	**5.07**	**591.82**	**2,483.31**	**4.44**
Forward exchange contracts against exports	245.75	3,850.77	-	-	-	-
Receivable net exposure	**562.68**	**552.28**	**5.07**	**591.82**	**2,483.31**	**4.44**
Payable net exposure						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-	138.51	-	-	3,028.90	-
Statement of financial position exposure	-	**138.51**	-	-	**3,028.90**	-
Forward exchange contracts against imports and foreign currency payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable net exposure	-	**138.51**	-	-	**3,028.90**	-
Total net exposure on Receivables /(Payables)	**562.68**	**413.77**	**5.07**	**591.82**	**(545.59)**	**4.44**

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Company would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss as shown in table below. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

₹ in Lakh

Effect in Indian Rupees	Profit/(Loss) December 31, 2020		Profit/(Loss) March 31, 2020	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
EUR	5.63	(5.63)	5.92	(5.92)
USD	4.14	(4.14)	(5.46)	5.46
AUD	0.05	(0.05)	0.04	(0.04)

*Excluding provision for doubtful debts ₹ 1,30,111.70 Lakh.

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(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to borrowings from banks and others.

For details of the Company's short-term and long term loans and borrowings, Refer Note 13(a), 13(b), 16(a) and 16(c) of these financial statements.

Interest rate sensitivity - fixed rate instruments

The Company's fixed rate borrowings Preference Shares issued to Patanjali Ayurved Limited @ 0.0001% and Debentures issued to Patanjali Ayurved Limited @ 9% in the year 2019-2020 and Invetsments into Preference Shares of GHI Energy Private Limited @ 6% in the year 2011-2012 are carried at fair value. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate instruments

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 amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date.

A. December 31, 2020 **₹ in Lakh**

Particulars	Impact on Profit/(loss) before tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
On account of Variable Rate Borrowings from Banks	(3,106.57)	3,106.57
Sensitivity	**(3,106.57)**	**3,106.57**

B. March 31, 2020 **₹ in Lakh**

Particulars	Impact on Profit/(loss) before tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
On account of Variable Rate Borrowings from Banks	(3,016.73)	3,016.73
Sensitivity	**(3,016.73)**	**3,016.73**

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(c) Commodity risk

The prices of agricultural commodities are subject to wide fluctuations due to unpredictable factors such as weather, government policies, changes in global demand resulting from population growth and changes in standards of living and global production of similar and competitive crops. During its ordinary course of business, the value of the Company's open sales and purchases commitments and inventory of raw material changes continuously in line with movements in the prices of the underlying commodities. To the extent that its open sales and purchases commitments do not match at the end of each business day, the Company is subjected to price fluctuations in the commodities market.

While the Company is exposed to fluctuations in agricultural commodities prices, its policy is to minimise its risks arising from such fluctuations by hedging its sales either through direct purchases of a similar commodity or through futures contracts on the commodity exchanges.

In the course of hedging its sales either through direct purchases or through futures, the Company may also be exposed to the inherent basis risk associated with having positions in physical as well as in futures market. The Company has in place a risk management policy to minimize such risk exposure.

At the balance sheet date, a 1% increase/decrease of the commodities price indices, with all other variables remaining constant, would result in (decrease)/increase in profit before tax and equity by the amounts as shown below:

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	Profit/(loss)			
	December 31, 2020		March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effect of increase / decrease in prices	**0.20**	(0.20)	**(2.80)**	2.80

Assumptions used for calculation

Inventory	Commodity price * 1%
Derivative contract	Rate * 1%

To hedge commodity related risk, the open outstanding position of forward/future as on December 31, 2020 is Crude palm oil 12900 MT (Sale), Soya Refind Oil 8505 MT (Sale), Soyabean seed 7025 MT (Buy).

(d) Equity risk

Equity Price Risk is related to the change in market reference price of the investments in equity securities. The fair value of some of the Company's investments in Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income securities exposes the Company to equity price risks. In general, these securities are not held for trading purposes. These investments are subject to changes in the market price of securities. The fair value of equity securities as of December 31, 2020, was ₹ 2,189.34 Lakh [Previous Year 583.33 Lakh] . A Sensex standard deviation of 13% [Previous Year 7%] would result in change in equity prices of securities held as of December 31, 2020 by ₹ 284.61 Lakh.[Previous Year ₹ 40.83 Lakh]

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(ii) Credit Risk

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 customer. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts, impairment and expected credit loss that represents its estimate on expected credit loss model.

A. Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

₹ in Lakh

Particulars	As at December 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Agewise trade receivables which are not impaired		
0–90 days	36,407.54	26,951.79
91–180 days	1,142.98	268.55
> 180 days	2,731.39	3,069.45
	40,281.91	**30,289.79**

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2020

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period/year are reviewed by the Company to determine expected credit losses. Impaired amounts are based on lifetime expected losses based on the best estimate of the management. The impairment loss related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances.

The movement in the allowance for trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk during the period was as follows.

	₹ in Lakh December 31st, 2020
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**133,002.21**
Impairment loss recognised as per ECL	249.90
Provision for Trade Receivables Written back/Reversal	-
Balance as at December 31, 2020	**133,252.11**

The movement in the allowance for trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk during the year was as follows.

	₹ in Lakh March 31st, 2020
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**655,886.68**
Impairment loss recognised as per ECL	1,598.07
Provision for Trade Receivables Written back/Reversal	(524,482.54)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**133,002.21**

B. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks of ₹ 5,489.37 Lakh as at December 31, 2020 [Previous Year ₹ 15,379.99 Lakh].The credit worthiness of such banks is evaluated by the management on an on-going basis and is considered to be good.

C. Derivatives

The derivatives are entered into with credit worthy on counterparties. The credit worthiness of such counterparties is evaluated by the management on an on-going basis and is considered to be good.

D. Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counter-parties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties apart from those already given in financials, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

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(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company has been taking measures to ensure that the Company's cash flow from business borrowing is sufficient to meet the cash requirements for the Company's operations. The Company managing its liquidity needs by monitoring forecasted cash inflows and outflows in day to day business. Liquidity needs are monitored on various time bands, on a day to day and week to week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30 day projections. Net cash requirements are compared to available working capital facilities in order to determine headroom or any short falls. Presently company's objective is to maintain sufficient cash to meet its operational liquidity requirements.

The below table summaries the maturity profile of the Company's financial liability

₹ in Lakh

	Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
A	As at December 31, 2020		Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	> 5 years
	Secured term loans and borrowings	310,656.74	311,900.39	81,245.29	19,695.10	85,008.00	125,952.00
	Redeemable preference shares	43,839.42	45,000.00	-	-	-	45,000.00
	Non convertible debenture	48,860.88	48,860.88	-	-	-	48,860.88
	Trade payables	42,429.34	42,429.34	42,429.34	-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities - current and non current	23,118.99	23,118.99	23,117.30	-	1.69	-

₹ in Lakh

	Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
B	As at March 31, 2020		Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	> 5 years
	Secured term loans and borrowings	301,672.72	303,029.93	66,029.93	10,800.00	70,848.00	155,352.00
	Redeemable preference shares	44,666.96	45,000.00	-	-	-	45,000.00
	Non convertible debenture	46,173.34	46,173.34	-	-	-	46,173.34
	Trade payables	16,489.49	16,489.49	16,489.49	-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities - current and non current	28,128.40	28,128.40	28,126.33	-	2.07	-

Note :

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

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Note - 42
Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt are non-current and current debts (including preference shares liabilities) as reduced by cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income.

₹ in Lakh

A. Particulars	**As at December 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Total Debts	399,496.16	391,339.68
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	5,489.37	15,379.99
Net Debts	**394,006.79**	**375,959.69**
Total equity (Share Capital Plus Other Equity)	**375,029.88**	**337,090.15**
Net debt to equity ratio	1.05	1.12

B. Dividends

No dividend is paid by the Company in last three Year

Note - 43

(i) The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by type of Business and geography.

(ii) Revenue disaggregation based on Geography and Revenue by business segments have been in Note no. 36 (Segment Reporting)

(iii) **Reconciliation of Revenue from Operation (Sale of Products) with contract price:** **₹ in Lakh**

Particulars	For the period Ended 31st December, 2020	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2020
Contract Price	1,136,985.75	1,305,541.12
Less : Reduction towards variables considerations components *	3,568.83	2,957.66
Revenue from Operations	**1,133,416.92**	**1,302,583.46**

* The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of volume discounts, schemes rate difference and quality claim etc.

Note - 44

The figures for the previous year have been re-grouped/ re-arranged, wherever necessary, to correspond with the current period's classification/disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached
For Chaturvedi and Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

For and On Behalf of Board of Directors

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership no. 109859
Place: Mumbai

Ram Bharat
Managing Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01651754

Acharya Balkrishna
Director
Place: Haridwar
DIN No. 01778007

Sanjay Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Indore

R. L. Gupta
Company Secretary
Place: Indore

Date: 30 March, 2021

RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Ruchi

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Tel.: +91-731-4767009/109
E-mail : ruchisoya@ruchisoya.com

CIN : L15140MH1986PLC038536

Annexure II

Appointment of Mr. Sanjay Kumar as Chief Financial Officer (CFO), a Key Managerial Personnel of the Company

Sr. No.	Disclosure Requirement	Details
1	Reason for change, viz. appointment~~, resignation, removal, death or otherwise~~	Appointment
2	Date of appointment / ~~cessation (as applicable) & term of appointment~~	Mr. Sanjay Kumar was appointed as Chief Financial Officer, a Key Managerial Personnel of the Company with effect from March 30, 2021.
3	Brief profile (in case of appointment)	Mr. Sanjay Kumar is fellow member of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India He is also member of Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Institute of Cost Accountants of India. He is a senior and dynamic professional with over two decades of unique and extensive experience in Financial, Accounting, Costing, Direct & Indirect Taxation, Corporate Laws, Mergers, Amalgamations, Auditing etc. He was earlier associated with reputed organisations such as M. P. Birla Group as Chief Financial Officer, Abhijeet Group as DGM (Finance & Accounts), Jindal Group as AGM (Finance & Accounts), Bajaj Hindustan Group as Manager (Accounts), Avantha Group as Asstt. Manager (Accounts) and Minda Group as Sr. Accounts Officer.
4	Disclosure of relationships between Directors (in case of appointment of a Director)	Not Applicable

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited