



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of

PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying financial statements of PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the statement of Profit and Loss and the cash flow statement for the year ended on 31st March, 2024, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the 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 standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the companies accounting standards Rules 2021, ("AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the State of Affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2024 and Statement of Profit & Loss and its Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

This section of our auditor's report is intended to describe the matters selected from those communicated with those charged with governance that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have determined that there are no such matters to report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our Knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';

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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise;
- iii. There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise

For Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.:-148089W

Abhishek Mehta



Abhishek Mehta
(Proprietor)

Membership No: 165275

UDIN: 24165275BKCYNY7996

Place : Mumbai
Date : 05TH SEP 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of **PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED** of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

**For Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

Firm Reg.:-148089W

Abhishek Mehta



Abhishek Mehta

(Proprietor)

Membership No: 165275

UDIN: 24165275BKCYNY7996

Place : Mumbai

Date : 05TH SEP 2024

PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U15490MH2020PTC339815

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

(Amount in ₹ thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	Figures as at 31st March, 2024	Figures as at 31st March, 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share capital	3	100.00	100.00
(b) Reserves and surplus	4	-0.10	0.00
(c) Money received against share warrants			
		99.90	100.00
(2) Share application money pending allotment			
		0.00	0.00
(3) Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings		0.00	0.00
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		0.00	0.00
(c) Other long term liabilities		0.00	0.00
(d) Long-term provisions		0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00
(4) Current liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings		0.00	0.00
(b) Trade payables			
(A) Micro and Small Enterprises		0.00	0.00
(B) Others		0.00	0.00
(c) Other current liabilities		0.00	0.00
(d) Short-term provisions		0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00
TOTAL		99.90	100.00
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant & Equipment		0.00	0.00
(ii) Intangible assets		0.00	
(iii) Capital work-in-Progress			
(iv) Intangible assets under development		0.00	
(b) Non-current investments		0.00	0.00
(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)		0.00	0.00
(d) Long-term loans and advances		0.00	0.00
(e) Other non-current Assets		0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00
(2) Current assets			
(a) Current investments		0.00	0.00
(b) Inventories		0.00	0.00
(c) Trade receivables		0.00	0.00
(d) Cash and bank balances	5	0.10	0.10
(e) Short-term loans and advances	6	99.80	99.90
(f) Other current assets		0.00	0.00
		99.90	100.00
TOTAL		99.90	100.00

Significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Audit Report of even date

For MEHTA & ASSOCIATES.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 0148089W

Abhishek Mehta

Abhishek A Mehta

Proprietor

Membership No.: 165275

UDIN:-24165275BKCYNY7996

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/09/2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED

Ankit Mehta

Mr. Ankit Mehta
Managing Director
DIN 06792217

Place: Mumbai, Maharashtra

Date: 30/09/2024

P.S. Mehta

Mrs. Parul Mehta
Jt. Managing Director
DIN 08718563

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/09/2024

PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U15490MH2020PTC339815
Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in ₹ thousands)

Particulars	Not e No.	Figures for the year ended 31st March, 2024	Figures for the year ended 31st March, 2023
Income			
I. Revenue from operations		0.00	0.00
II. Other income		0.00	0.00
III. Total Income (I+II)		0.00	0.00
IV. Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		0.00	0.00
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		0.00	0.00
Employee benefits expense		0.00	0.00
Finance Costs	7	0.10	0.00
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses		0.00	0.00
Other expenses		0.00	0.00
Total expenses		0.10	0.00
V. Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)		-0.10	0.00
VI. Exceptional items			
VII. Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V-VI)			
VIII. Extraordinary items		0.00	0.00
IX. Profit before tax (VII-VIII)		-0.10	0.00
X. Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		0.00	0.00
(2) Deferred tax		0.00	0.00
XI. Profit (loss) for period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)			
XII. Profit (loss) for period from discontinuing operations			
XIII. Tax expense of discontinuing operations			
XIV. Profit (loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)			
XV. Profit / (Loss) for the period (XI+XIV)		-0.10	0.00
Earnings per share	1		
(1) Basic		(0.00)	-
(2) Diluted			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our Audit Report of even date

For MEHTA & ASSOCIATES.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 0148089W

Abhishek Mehta

Abhishek A Mehta

Partner

Membership No.: 165275

UDIN:-24165275BKCYNY7996

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/09/2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED

Ankit Mehta

Mr. Ankit Mehta

Director

DIN 06792217

Place: Mumbai, Maharashtra

Date: 30/09/2024

P. S. Mehta

Mrs. Parul Mehta

Director

DIN 08718563

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/09/2024

PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

20. Notes to the accounts

20.1 Earnings per share

In accordance with Accounting Standard 20 on Earnings per Share issued by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006 the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

	<u>2023-24</u>	<u>2022-23</u>
a) Shareholders earnings (as per statement of profit and loss)	0	0
b) Calculation of weighted average number of Equity Shares of Rs 10 each:		
– Number of shares at the beginning of the year	10000	10000
– Number of Shares issued during the year	0	0
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	0	0
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on the date of issue of shares)	0	0
c) Number of dilutive potential equity shares	10000	10000
d) Basic earnings per share (in rupees) (a/b)	0	0
e) Diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a/c)	0	0

20.2 Prior year comparatives

Previous year's figures are re-grouped and re-arranged wherever necessary.

For Mehta & Associates.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 148089W

Abhishek Mehta

Abhishek Mehta

(Proprietor)

Membership No: 165275



For and on behalf of the Board of directors
PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED.

Ankit Mehta

ANKIT MEHTA

Director

DIN: 06792217

P. S. Mehta

PARUL MEHTA

Director

DIN: 08718563

Place: Mumbai

Date: 05th Sep, 2024

PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U72200TG2017PTC119369

Note 24 to and forming part of the Accounts for the year ended on 31st March 2024

1. Basis of Preparation of Accounts:

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in India to comply in all material respects with the notified Accounting Standards as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act ,2013(the Act) read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

2. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

a.Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful life is different from that prescribed in Schedule II, it is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, estimated usage and operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. An assumption also needs to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalized and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalized.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:

The obligation arising from the defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined with reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on the government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c. Recognition and measurement of other provisions:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

3. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

4. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Work in progress is valued as prescribed in Accounting Standards issued by ICAI.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

6. Retirement Benefits

Gratuity is accounted for on actual payment basis.

7. Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets' net realisable value and value in use.

8. Income Tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of current year timing difference between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of the timing differences of earlier years.

Deferred tax is measured on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent

that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

The un-recognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed by the Company at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

9. Foreign Currency Translation

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currency entered during the year are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities dominated in foreign currency are translated into rupees at exchange rate prevailing on the date of Balance Sheet.

Exchange Difference

Exchange differences in respect of borrowing costs are adjusted with inventories.

10. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of fixed assets and construction works-in-progress which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use or sale.

11. Provisions

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, cheques on hand, remittances in transit and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

13. There are no cases of pending litigations requiring a disclosure in the financial statement. The disclosure of contingent liability as under:-



(a) Claims made against the Company not acknowledged as debts Rs. NIL (Previous year Rs. NIL).

14. The company has not assessed whether any adjustments are required to be made in respect of amounts no longer recoverable. However in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the Current Assets, Loans and Advances are stated at the value, which will be realized if they are sold in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

15. Non-current Investments, Long term and Short term Loans and Advances, Short term borrowings, Advances Received from customers, Trade payable, Creditors for plot, Other current liabilities, Short term provisions, reversal of liability no longer payable, fixed deposits with banks and sundry balances written off are subject to ascertainment of provision/write back, confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustments if any.

16. Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged whenever necessary in order to confirm to the current year's presentation.

Signature to the schedules
As per our report of even date
For Mehta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.:-148089W

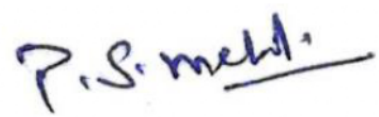


Abhishek Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No.165275
Place: Mumbai
Date: 05/09/2024
UDIN:- **24165275BKCYNY7996**

For PROFOODS NUTRITION PRIVATE LIMITED
& Behalf of the Board of Directors



Director
Ankit Mehta
(DIN : 06792217)



Director
Parul Mehta
(DIN : 08718563)