

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Partners of Healthy Hey Foods LLP**

**Report on the Audit of Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of **Healthy Hey Foods LLP** (the "LLP") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Ind AS standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (the "Ind AS") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI") of the state of affairs of the LLP as at March 31, 2025, and its profit for the year ended on that date for the purposes of Group Consolidation.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (the "SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Information" 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 Financial Information under the provisions of the Act, and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Emphasis of Matter**

These Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management solely for the purpose of internal management to support preparation of consolidated financial statements of Globalbees Brands Private Limited. Therefore, this Special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Responsibilities of management for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the LLP in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in

Registered office: 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, B-27 Soami Nagar, New Delhi-110017 Delhi 110017

Corporate Office: 001-005, Emaar Digital Greens Tower - A 10th Floor, Golf Course Extension Road, Sector 61, Gurugram - 122102

Ph.: +91 124 4301 551, email: info@nangia.com, website: www.nangia.com

LLP Registration NO. AAI-13791 (registered with limited liability)

Noida - New Delhi - Gurugram - Mumbai - Bengaluru - Chennai - Pune - Dehradun



India, including the Indian Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI pursuant to the requirements of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 read with Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 read with Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009 and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the LLP'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 cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 based on these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 whether the LLP has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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 the 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 LLP'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 Special Purpose Ind AS 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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with the management 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.

For **Nangia & Co. LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN No. 002391C/N500069**

*Prateek Agrawal*

**Prateek Agrawal**  
Partner  
Membership No. 402826



Signed at Gurugram on May 22, 2025  
UDIN: 25402826BMJBCM8504

**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>A. ASSETS</b>			
<b>1. Non current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	B1	10.08	7.85
(b) Right of use assets	B2	6.70	1.69
(c) Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	B4	1.11	1.06
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	B3	0.72	0.49
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>18.61</b>	<b>11.09</b>
<b>2. Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	B5	85.96	26.08
(b) Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	B6	17.48	2.42
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	B7	9.04	7.66
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	B7	0.23	0.23
iii. Other financial assets	B8	0.08	0.06
(c) Other current assets	B9	18.19	4.53
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>130.98</b>	<b>40.97</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)</b>		<b>149.59</b>	<b>52.06</b>
<b>B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1. Equity</b>			
(a) Partners' capital	B10	0.10	0.10
(b) Partners' current	B11	24.71	16.04
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>24.81</b>	<b>16.14</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>2. Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
ii. Lease liability	B13	2.47	1.19
(b) Provision	B14	1.73	1.24
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>4.20</b>	<b>2.43</b>
<b>3. Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	B12	10.24	10.24
ii. Trade payables	B15		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.07	1.06
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		87.42	9.95
iii. Lease liability	B13	4.39	0.63
iv. Other financial liabilities	B16	10.16	8.75
(b) Provision	B14	0.15	0.11
(c) Other current liabilities	B17	3.97	1.19
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	B18	1.18	1.56
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>120.58</b>	<b>33.49</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)</b>		<b>149.59</b>	<b>52.06</b>

Summary of material accounting policies

A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

**For Nangia & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069


**Prateek Agrawal**

Partner

Membership No. 402826



For and on behalf of the

**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Rishi Bharat Modi**

Partner

DIN - 01509276

**Rohit Goyal**

Partner

DIN - 10558167

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025

**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>1. INCOME</b>			
Revenue from operations	B19	897.37	227.12
Other income	B20	0.20	0.75
<b>Total income</b>		<b>897.57</b>	<b>227.87</b>
<b>2. EXPENSES</b>			
(a) Purchases of stock in trade	B21	369.81	65.24
(b) Changes in inventories of stock in trade	B22	(56.96)	(1.93)
(c) Employee benefits expense	B23	34.11	29.50
(d) Finance costs	B24	2.44	1.92
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	B25	6.37	3.41
(f) Other expenses	B26	529.25	118.48
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>885.02</b>	<b>216.62</b>
<b>3. Profit before tax</b>		<b>12.55</b>	<b>11.25</b>
<b>4. Tax expense:</b>			
(a) Current tax expense		4.16	4.13
(b) Deferred tax (expense)/credit		(0.23)	(0.13)
(c) Earlier Year Taxes		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.93</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>5. Net profit for the year (3 - 4)</b>		<b>8.62</b>	<b>7.25</b>
<b>6. Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>I</b>			
i. <b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
a. Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.05	0.08
ii. Income tax relating to items not reclassified		-	-
<b>II</b>			
i. <b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
a. Current year gains (losses)		-	-
ii. Income tax relating to items not reclassified		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income/ (loss) (I + II)</b>		<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year (5 + 6)</b>		<b>8.67</b>	<b>7.33</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies

A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

**For Nangia & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069


**Prateek Agrawal**

Partner

Membership No. 402826



Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the

**HealthyHey Foods LLP**


**Rishi Bharat Modi**  
Partner  
DIN - 01509276



**Rohit Goyal**  
Partner  
DIN -10558167

**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>A.</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Net profit before tax	12.55	11.25
Add	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6.37	3.41
	Finance cost	2.45	1.92
	Bad debts	(0.16)	0.04
	Reversal of Provision for Doubtful debt	-	(0.26)
	Gain on derecognition of lease liability and ROU	-	(0.05)
	Interest income	(0.16)	(0.01)
	<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>16.30</b>
	<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
	<b>Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:</b>		
	Inventories	(59.90)	(4.47)
	Trade receivables	(14.91)	4.32
	Other financial assets (non-current)	(0.33)	(0.33)
	Other financial assets (current)	(0.02)	0.01
	Other current assets	(13.67)	(1.60)
	<b>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:</b>		
	Trade payables	79.47	1.73
	Other financial liabilities (current)	1.41	(2.95)
	Other liabilities (current)	2.78	0.47
	Provisions	0.58	0.42
	<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>16.46</b>	<b>13.91</b>
Less:	Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(4.54)	(1.91)
	<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>11.99</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net)	(4.27)	(1.36)
	Interest received	0.16	0.01
	<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(4.11)</b>	<b>(1.35)</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	ii. Lease liability	(5.00)	(2.29)
	Proceeds from non-current borrowings	-	(4.09)
	Investment in bank deposits (Net)	-	(0.23)
	Repayment of Current borrowings (net)	-	4.09
	Finance charges paid	(1.43)	(1.45)
	<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(6.43)</b>	<b>(3.96)</b>
	<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents A+B+C</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>6.68</b>
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	7.66	0.98
	<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>7.66</b>
	<b>COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	Cash in hand	0.05	0.04
	With banks		
	- In current account	8.99	7.62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>7.66</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

**For Nangia & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069

*Prateek Agrawal*
**Prateek Agrawal**

Partner

Membership No. 402826



For and on behalf of the

**HealthyHey Foods LLP**

**Rishi Bharat Modi**

Partner

DIN - 01509276


**Rohit Goyal**

Partner

DIN - 10558167

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025



## A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1 Corporate information

HealthyHey Foods LLP ("the LLP") was incorporated as a Limited Liability Partnership in India under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2009 on July 15, 2016. The LLP's registered office is situated in Mumbai. The LLP is involved in trading and manufacture of food products and beverages.

### 2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the LLP have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the provisions of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the LLP's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the LLP has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current - non current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### Historical cost convention

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

#### Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require in material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

#### Current and non-current classification

The LLP presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

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

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

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

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

Current assets/liabilities include current portion of non-current financial assets/liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### Operating cycle

Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the LLP has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

#### 2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The LLP assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria i.e., whether it has exposure to the significant risk and reward associated with the rendering of services



**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

**Services**

Service income is recognised on accrual basis over the period of service. Revenues for services are recognised when the service rendered has been completed.

**Interest**

Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

**2.3 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down value basis using the depreciation rates prescribed in Income tax rules as applicable.

**2.4 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a written-down basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

**2.5 Financial instruments**

**I Initial recognition**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

**II Subsequent measurement**

**a. Non-derivative financial instruments**

**i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is subsequently 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The LLP has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the LLP has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

**iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

**iv. Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

**III Derecognition of financial instruments**

The LLP derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the LLP's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

**IV Fair value of financial instruments**

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the LLP uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.





## 2.6 Impairment

### 1 Financial assets

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

### II Non-financial assets

#### a Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

## 2.7 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the LLP has a present obligation (legal / constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

## 2.8 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year-end. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

## 2.9 Earnings per share

**Basic earnings per share** is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the LLP by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

**Diluted earnings per share** is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the LLP by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

## 2.10 Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss comprised the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

### Current Tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

### Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The LLP offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



## 2.11 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include wages and salaries, provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

### Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

### Defined Benefit Plans

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. net interest expense or income; and
- c. re-measurement

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the LLP's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The LLP provides the following as defined benefits plan as -

#### a Gratuity

The LLP provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the LLP.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The LLP recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profits in the statement of Profit and Loss.

#### b Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under Payable to employee, if the LLP has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### c Provident fund

Eligible employees of the LLP receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the LLP make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The LLP's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related services.

#### d Compensated absences

The LLP has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

## 2.12 Employee share based payments

The LLP recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

## 2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value (net of allowances) after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. The cost comprises cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including appropriate production overheads in the case of finished goods and work in progress, incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Trade discounts or rebates are deducted in determining the costs of purchase. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.



**HealthyHey Foods LLP**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**2.14 Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the LLP are segregated.

**2.15 Other income**

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, exchange gain/loss on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

**2.16 Leases**

The LLP's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The LLP assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the LLP assesses whether : (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the LLP has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the LLP has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the LLP recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the LLP recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As a lessee, the LLP determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The LLP makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the LLP considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the LLP changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

**2.17 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term balances, as defined above. The cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.



**HealthyHey Foods LLP**

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**B1. Property, plant and equipment**

	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	IT Equipments	Office Equipments	Total
<b>GROSS BLOCK</b>					
As at April 1, 2023	4.18	5.96	0.91	0.52	11.57
Additions	0.27	0.51	0.13	0.46	1.37
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	4.45	6.47	1.04	0.98	12.94
Additions	0.40	1.34	0.84	1.69	4.27
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	4.85	7.81	1.88	2.67	17.21
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>					
As at April 1, 2023	0.95	1.99	0.54	0.24	3.72
Additions	0.40	0.59	0.11	0.27	1.37
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1.35	2.58	0.65	0.51	5.09
Additions	0.41	0.71	0.17	0.75	2.04
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1.76	3.29	0.82	1.26	7.13
<b>NET BLOCK</b>					
As at March 31, 2024	3.10	3.89	0.39	0.47	7.85
As at March 31, 2025	3.09	4.52	1.06	1.41	10.08

**B2. Right of use assets**

	Building	Total
<b>GROSS BLOCK</b>		
As at April 1, 2023	6.57	6.57
Additions	-	-
Deductions	(0.63)	(0.63)
As at March 31, 2024	5.94	5.94
Additions	9.34	9.34
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	15.28	15.28
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>		
As at April 1, 2023	2.21	2.21
Additions	2.04	2.04
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	4.25	4.25
Additions	4.33	4.33
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	8.58	8.58
<b>NET BLOCK</b>		
As at March 31, 2024	1.69	1.69
As at March 31, 2025	6.70	6.70



**HealthyHey Foods LLP**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**B3 Deferred tax asset/liabilities**

Movement in deferred tax asset/liability	Opening balance	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Closing balance
<b>For the year ended 31st March 2025</b>				
<b>Particulars</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Security deposit	0.20	-	(0.13)	0.07
Provisions	1.56	-	(0.96)	0.60
Lease liabilities	(2.16)	-	4.30	2.14
Right of use assets	0.89	-	(2.98)	(2.09)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>For the year ended 31st March 2024</b>				
<b>Particulars</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Security deposit	0.29	-	(0.09)	0.20
Provisions	1.37	-	0.19	1.56
Lease liabilities	(1.36)	-	(0.80)	(2.16)
Right of use assets	0.06	-	0.83	0.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.49</b>

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Effective Tax Reconciliation</b>		
Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and loss	12.55	11.25
Applicable tax rate	31.20%	31.20%
<b>Tax on above</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.52</b>
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
Tax paid on permanent disallowances	-	0.61
Deferred tax liability not recognised on reversal of doubtful provisions	-	-
Income tax expense for earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised in Earlier Year	0.01	(0.13)
<b>Adjusted tax expense</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Tax as per profit and loss</b>		
Current tax	4.16	4.13
Deferred tax	(0.23)	(0.13)
Earlier year taxes	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3.93)</b>	<b>(4.00)</b>

**B4 Other financial assets**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security deposit	1.11	1.06
Loans and advances	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>1.06</b>

**B5 Inventories (As valued by Management)**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Raw Materials	16.42	13.39
Stock-in-trade	49.89	12.86
(valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)		
Less:- Provision for slow moving inventory	(0.14)	(0.17)
Goods In Transit	19.79	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.96</b>	<b>26.08</b>





**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>B6 Trade receivables</b>		
Considered good - secured	-	-
Considered good - unsecured	17.48	2.42
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	0.12	0.03
Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-
	17.60	2.45
<b>Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debt)</b>		
Less: Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	(0.12)	(0.03)
Less: Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-
	<b>17.48</b>	<b>2.42</b>

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.

**Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	17.14	0.32	0.03	-	-	17.48
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.04	0.05	0.03	-	-	0.12
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2.38	0.04	-	-	-	2.42
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	0.00	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.03
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



**HealthyHey Foods LLP****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>B7 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in bank. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in balance sheet as follows:		
Cash in hand	0.05	0.04
<b>Balances with banks :</b>		
On current accounts	8.99	7.61
On deposit accounts	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	<b>9.04</b>	<b>7.66</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	9.04	7.66
<b>Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>Balances with banks :</b>		
In deposit accounts having remaining maturity less than 12 months	0.23	0.23
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	<b>9.27</b>	<b>7.88</b>
	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>
<b>B8 Other financial assets</b>		
Interest accrued	0.08	0.06
	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>
<b>B9 Other current assets</b>		
Balance with government authorities	14.24	1.96
Advance to employees	0.15	-
Prepayments	0.26	0.27
	<b>14.65</b>	<b>2.23</b>
<b>Advances to suppliers</b>		
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise	3.54	2.30
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	<b>3.54</b>	<b>2.30</b>
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	<b>3.54</b>	<b>2.30</b>
	<b>18.19</b>	<b>4.53</b>



**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

**B10 - Partners Capital Account**

	Rishi Modi	Shilpa Varma	Rachana Modi	Arushi Agarwal	GlobalBees Brands Private Limited	Total
<b>Partner's Capital (Fixed)</b>						
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Add: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Add: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Transfer of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>B11 - Partner's Capital (Current)</b>						
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>8.71</b>
<b>Add:</b>						
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Profit (Pre-Acquisition)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Profit (Post-Acquisition)	1.20	0.59	0.29	0.85	4.40	7.33
<b>Less:</b>						
Drawings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>16.04</b>
<b>Add:</b>						
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Profit (Post-Acquisition)	1.42	0.69	0.35	1.01	5.20	8.67
<b>Less:</b>						
Drawings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>10.66</b>	<b>24.71</b>



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025  
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note: Unsecured loan from partner carries interest of 14% p.a. The Loan shall be repaid in 8 equal quarterly instalments starting from February, 2023. Interest to be serviced separately on a monthly basis including the moratorium period of 12 months. However, the firm has taken extension for repayment of loan till March 31, 2026.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024
<b>B14 Provision</b>		
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Provision for gratuity	1.73	1.24
	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.24</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for gratuity	0.15	0.11
	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.11</b>



**HealthyHey Foods LLP**
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**
**(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)**
**B15 Trade payables**
**Trade payables**

Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises

3.07

1.06

Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises

87.42

9.95

**90.49**
**11.01**
**Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2025**

	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	3.07	-	-	-	3.07
(ii) Others	87.42	-	-	-	87.42
(iii) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-

**Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2024**

	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	0.87	-	0.04	0.15	1.06
(ii) Others	9.95	-	-	0.00	9.95
(iii) Disputed- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-

**As at  
March 31, 2025**
**As at  
March 31, 2024**
**B16 Other financial liabilities**

Payable to partners

7.37

7.37

Payable to employees

2.47

1.38

Interest payable

0.32

-

**10.16**
**8.75**
**As at  
March 31, 2025**
**As at  
March 31, 2024**
**B17 Other current liabilities**

Statutory dues

3.66

0.60

Advance from customers

0.31

0.59

**3.97**
**1.19**
**As at  
March 31, 2025**
**As at  
March 31, 2024**
**B18 Current tax liabilities (Net)**

Current tax liabilities (Net)

1.18

1.56

**1.18**
**1.56**




**HealthyHey Foods LLP****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>B19 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of goods and services	877.13	226.73
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Business support services	0.23	-
Other operating income		
LRD Fees - income	10.59	-
Business enablement fees	-	0.39
Other operating income	9.42	-
	<b>897.37</b>	<b>227.12</b>

**i Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of goods with the contracted price**

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
Gross sale of goods	925.48	227.12
Less : Sales discount	28.11	-
	<b>897.37</b>	<b>227.12</b>

**ii Disaggregated Revenue Information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the LLP's revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer of goods/ services:

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Revenue from sale of goods and services		
-Recognised at a point in time	897.37	227.12
-Recognised over time	-	-
	<b>897.37</b>	<b>227.12</b>

**B20 Other income**

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on		
- Bank deposits	0.02	0.01
- Others	0.14	0.08
Gain on derecognition of lease liability and ROU	-	0.05
Miscellaneous income	0.04	0.35
Reversal of Provision for Doubtful advances	-	0.26
	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.75</b>

**B21 Cost of material consumed**

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening stock	13.39	10.68
Direct material cost	306.11	59.85
Direct conversion cost	66.73	8.10
Closing stock	16.42	13.39
	<b>369.81</b>	<b>65.24</b>

**B22 Changes in inventories of stock in trade**

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening stock	12.86	11.10
Closing stock	49.89	12.86
Goods In Transit	19.79	-
Less:- Provision for slow moving inventory	(0.14)	(0.17)
	<b>(56.96)</b>	<b>(1.93)</b>



**HealthyHey Foods LLP****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	for the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
<b>B23 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries and bonus	33.42	27.43
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	1.39
Staff welfare expenses	0.69	0.68
	<b>34.11</b>	<b>29.50</b>
<b>B24 Finance costs</b>		
Interest expenses		
Interest on term loans	1.43	1.45
Interest on lease liability	1.01	0.40
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	-	0.07
	<b>2.44</b>	<b>1.92</b>
<b>B25 Depreciation and amortization expenses</b>		
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	2.04	1.37
Amortisation on right of use assets	4.33	2.04
	<b>6.37</b>	<b>3.41</b>
<b>B26 Other expenses</b>		
Rent		
- on building	2.68	3.63
Warehousing cost	-	0.38
Legal and professional expenses	2.20	1.69
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.54	0.20
Fee and subscription	0.15	0.79
Rates & taxes	0.02	0.05
Repairs and maintenance		
- to building	-	1.38
- to plant and machinery	1.63	0.39
Insurance	0.06	0.04
Interest on statutory dues	-	1.97
Telephone and communication expenses	0.91	0.45
Office expenses	0.55	0.13
Bank and other charges	0.01	0.16
Power and fuel expenses	2.03	1.64
Postage and courier expenses	0.05	0.97
Information technology expenses	1.28	-
LRD fees	0.02	0.05
Subvention Fees	210.25	0.36
Recruitment and trainings	0.21	0.21
Bad debts	(0.16)	0.04
Business promotion, marketing and event expenses	113.63	9.57
Sales commission	74.58	73.95
Shipping charges- outward	117.37	18.86
Foreign exchange fluctuation expense	-	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.91	0.75
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit fee	0.33	0.35
- Other fee	-	0.44
	<b>529.25</b>	<b>118.48</b>



**B29 Leases****As a Lessee**

The LLP's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for office building. The arrangement generally range between one year to three year. The lease arrangement has extension / termination option exercisable by either party which may make the assessment of lease term uncertain. While determining the lease term, the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

**Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on Balance Sheet**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance - Lease liability	1.81	4.38
Additions during the year	9.03	-
Interest Expense during the year	1.01	0.40
Rent expense during the year	(5.00)	(2.31)
Deletions during the year	-	(0.66)
<b>Lease Liability balance as at closing date</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>1.81</b>
Classification as :		
Current	4.39	0.63
Non-Current	2.47	1.19

**Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on Profit & Loss Statement**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on Lease Liability	1.01	0.40
Depreciation on Right-of-use Assets	4.33	2.04

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 14%

The amount of ROU assets and lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet are disclosed in Note B2 and Note B14 respectively. The total cash outflow for the leases is Rs. 5.92 Mn (March 31, 2024 - 5.92/- Million) including payment of Rs. 3.63 Million (March 31, 2024 - 3.63/- Million) in respect of short term / low value leases.

The undiscounted maturities of lease liabilities including interest thereon over the remaining lease term is as follows :

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Not later than one year	5.06	1.36
Later than one year and not later than three years	2.65	0.66
Later than three years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

**B30 Fair value**

- a. Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the LLP's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values.

The following table details the carrying amount and fair values of financial instruments:

Particulars	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	March 31, 2025
					Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Trade receivables	-	17.48	-	17.48	17.48
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9.04	-	9.04	9.04
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	0.23	-	0.23	0.23
Other financial assets	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>26.83</b>	-	<b>26.83</b>	<b>26.83</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
<b>Borrowings</b>					
- Long term	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term	-	10.24	-	10.24	10.24
<b>Lease liability</b>					
- Long term	-	2.47	-	2.47	2.47
- Short term	-	4.39	-	4.39	4.39
<b>Trade payable</b>	-	90.49	-	90.49	90.49
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	-	10.16	-	10.16	10.16
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>117.75</b>	-	<b>117.75</b>	<b>117.75</b>



Particulars	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	March 31, 2024
					Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Trade receivables	-	2.42	-	2.42	2.42
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7.66	-	7.66	7.66
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	0.23	-	0.23	0.23
Other financial assets	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.06
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>10.36</b>	-	<b>10.36</b>	<b>10.36</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Borrowings					
- Long term	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term	-	10.24	-	10.24	10.24
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	1.19	-	1.19	1.19
- Short term	-	0.63	-	0.63	0.63
Trade payable	-	11.01	-	11.01	11.01
Other financial liabilities	-	8.75	-	8.75	8.75
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>31.82</b>	-	<b>31.82</b>	<b>31.82</b>

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

#### b. Fair value hierarchy

The table shown below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined below:

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within 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).

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 -

#### Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measure using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
FVTPL financial investments	31-Mar-25	-	-	-	-

#### Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measure using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
FVTPL financial investments	31-Mar-24	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the current financial year



**B31 Financial risk management objectives and policies****Risk management objectives and policies**

The LLP is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The LLP's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Credit risk	Liquidity risk
Exposure arising from	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities
Measurement	Aging analysis	Rolling cash flow
Management	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base and credit limits	Availability of sources of funds

**a. Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

**Credit risk exposure****Provision for expected credit losses**

In respect to other financial assets, the LLP follows a 12-month expected credit loss approach. The LLP's management does not foresee a material loss on account of credit risk due to the nature and credit worthiness of these financial assets. Further, the LLP has not observed any material defaults in recovering such financial assets. Therefore, the LLP has not provided for any expected credit loss on these financial assets except for trade receivables.

March 31, 2025				
Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash deposits with banks	9.04	0.00%	-	9.04
Trade and other receivables	17.60	0.66%	0.12	17.48
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.23	0.00%	-	0.23
Other financial assets	0.08	0.00%	-	0.08

March 31, 2024				
Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash deposits with banks	7.66	0.00%	-	7.66
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.23	0.00%	-	0.23
Trade and other receivables	2.42	0.00%	-	2.42
Other financial assets	0.06	0.00%	-	0.06

**Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach**

As at June 30, the company has certain trade receivables that have not been settled by the contractual due date but are not considered to be impaired. The amounts as at March 31, analysed by the length of time past due, are:

March 31, 2025				
Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Not due	-	0.00%	-	-
Not more than 6 months	17.18	0.23%	0.04	17.14
More than 6 months	0.42	18.04%	0.08	0.35

March 31, 2024				
Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Not due	-	0.00%	-	-
Not more than 6 months	2.38	0.00%	-	2.38
More than 6 months	0.04	0.00%	-	0.04

In respect of trade and other receivables, the LLP is exposed to significant credit exposure to a group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Other financial assets being investments are also due from several counter parties and based on historical information about defaults from the counter parties, management considers the quality of such assets that are not past due to be good.





**b. Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the LLP's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The LLP takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the LLP's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

**Maturities of financial liabilities**

The tables below analyse the LLP's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities, and

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

March 31, 2025					
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	Total
Borrowings	10.24	10.24	-	-	10.24
Trade payable	90.49	90.49	-	-	90.49
Lease liability	6.86	5.06	2.65	-	7.71
Other financial liabilities	10.16	10.16	-	-	10.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.75</b>	<b>115.95</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118.60</b>

March 31, 2024					
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	Total
Borrowings	10.24	10.24	-	-	10.24
Trade payable	11.01	11.01	-	-	11.01
Lease liability	1.82	1.36	0.66	-	2.02
Other financial liabilities	8.75	8.75	-	-	8.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>31.36</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.02</b>

**B32 Capital management policies and procedures**

The LLP's capital management objectives are to ensure the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern as well as to provide a balance between financial flexibility and balance sheet efficiency. In determining its capital structure, LLP considers the robustness of future cash flows, potential funding requirements for growth opportunities and acquisitions, the cost of capital and ease of access to funding sources.

Management assesses the LLP's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the LLP's various classes of debt. The LLP manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the LLP may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The amounts managed as capital by the group for the reporting periods under review are summarized as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total borrowings	10.24	10.24
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	9.04	7.66
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Total equity	24.81	16.14
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>26.01</b>	<b>18.73</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>16%</b>

**B33 Related party disclosures**

**a) Key Management Personnel**

Rishi Modi  
Shilpa Varma  
Rachana Modi  
Arushi Agarwal  
Globalbees Brands Private Limited

Partner  
Partner  
Partner  
Partner

Partner (w.e.f. November 11, 2021)

**b) Enterprise having control over the company**

Globalbees Brands Private Limited



## c) Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives and/or holding company has significant influence.

Kush Infosystems Private Limited  
K2R2 Brands Private Limited  
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd  
Better & Brighter Home Care P Ltd  
Hs Fitness Private Limited

Related party relationships are as identified by the company and relied upon by the auditors -

	Key Management Personnel		Enterprise having control over the company		Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives and holding company has significant influence	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Payment made</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rishi Modi	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rent Expense</b>	1.56	1.03	-	-	1.11	1.05
Rishi Modi	1.56	1.03	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.05
<b>Remuneration</b>	10.00	6.68	-	-	-	-
Rishi Modi	10.00	6.68	-	-	-	-
<b>Interest on Loan</b>	-	-	1.43	1.44	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	1.43	1.44	-	-
<b>Loan payable</b>	-	-	10.24	10.24	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	10.24	10.24	-	-
<b>Accrued Interest on Loan (Liability)</b>	-	-	0.31	-	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	0.31	-	-	-
<b>Purchase of Goods</b>	-	-	-	-	268.16	0.67
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	250.77	0.67
Better & Brighter Home Care P Ltd	-	-	-	-	17.38	-
<b>Manpower Supply spends</b>	-	-	-	-	2.64	-
Hs Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.64	-
<b>Manpower Supply spends</b>	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Busybees logistics	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
<b>Sale of goods</b>	-	-	-	-	14.18	0.81
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	14.18	0.81
<b>LRD Fees Income</b>	-	-	-	-	10.59	-
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	10.59	-
<b>Subvention Fees Expense</b>	-	-	-	-	1.70	0.36
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	1.70	0.36
<b>LRD Fees Expense</b>	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.05
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.05
<b>Business Support Fees Income</b>	-	-	0.23	-	-	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	-	0.23	-	-	-
<b>Business Enablement Fees Expense</b>	-	-	-	-	208.55	0.39
Merhaki Foods Pvt. Ltd	-	-	-	-	208.55	0.39
<b>Payment for services</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Advertisement Expense</b>	-	-	-	-	10.40	1.86
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	-	-	-	-	10.40	1.86
<b>Advertisement Expense</b>	-	-	-	-	1.14	0.81
K2R2 Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.14	0.81
<b>Payable as at period / year end</b>	8.29	7.37	-	-	83.04	1.24
Rishi Modi	8.29	3.02	-	-	-	-
Kush Infosystems Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.67	0.71
K2R2 Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.07
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arushi Agarwal	-	2.14	-	-	-	-
Shilpa Varma	-	1.47	-	-	-	-
Rachana Modi	-	0.74	-	-	-	-
Hs Fitness Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.67	-
Better And Brighter Homecare Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
Merhaki Foods Private Limited	-	-	-	-	80.17	0.46
<b>Loan taken closing balance</b>	-	-	10.24	-	-	-
Global bees Brands Private Limited	-	-	10.24	-	-	-
<b>Receivable as at period / year end</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merhaki Foods Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-



**B34 Disclosures under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Interest amount is Nil (P.Y. Nil)	3.07	1.06
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date When the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance As a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26/08/2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on the information available with the management, there are no over dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said act.

**B35 Employee benefit obligations****Disclosure of gratuity (non-funded)**

The LLP provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

**Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the period / year	1.34	0.93
Current service cost	0.49	0.42
Interest cost	0.10	0.07
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognized during the period / year	(0.05)	(0.08)
Benefits paid	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
<b>Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the period / year</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.34</b>

**Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the beginning	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Employer's Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current service cost	0.49	0.42
Interest cost	0.10	0.07
Past service cost	-	-
<b>Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.49</b>



**Current / Non-current bifurcation**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Benefit Obligation	0.15	0.11
Non - current Benefit Obligation	1.73	1.24
<b>Liability recognised in Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.35</b>

**Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Amount recognised in OCI, beginning of the year	0.30	0.38
<b>Actuarial loss/(gain):</b>		
remeasurement for the year	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
change in demographic assumptions	0.06	0.01
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.11)	(0.09)
<b>Amount recognised in OCI, end of the year</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.30</b>

**Total Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Amount recognized in Profit and loss, End of Period	0.59	0.49
Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, End of Period	0.25	0.30
<b>Total Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) Recognized at Period-End</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.79</b>

**Actuarial assumptions**

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.60%	7.20%
Future salary increase	10.00%	10.00%

**Demographic assumptions**

Mortality	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate
Employee turnover / Withdrawal rate	20.00%	20.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

**Expected Cash flow for next ten years**

	As at March 31, 2025
Year-2026	0.15
Year-2027	0.18
Year-2028	0.35
Year-2029	0.39
Year-2030	0.45
Year-2031 to Year 2035	2.48

**Defined Benefit Obligation by Participant Status**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Actives	-	-
Vested Deferreds	-	-
Retirees	-	-
<b>Total Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Sensitivity analysis**

	As at March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate + 100 basis points	1.79
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate - 100 basis points	1.99
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate + 100 basis points	1.96
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate - 100 basis points	1.80
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate + 100 basis points	1.86
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate - 100 basis points	1.90

The weighted average duration of the plan is 8.22 years





**B36 Segment reporting**

The LLP is primarily engaged in the business of trading of food products and beverages which as per Indian Accounting Standard - 108 on 'Operating Segments' is considered to be the only reportable segment.

**B37 Contingent liabilities**

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 firm 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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

**Claims against the firm not acknowledged as debts**

Indirect tax matters  
Direct tax matters

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	-	18.17
	7.50	0.10

(i) It is not practicable for the firm to estimate the timings of the cash flows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

(ii) The firm have reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required or disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The firm does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

**B38 Key Financial Ratios**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Change in %	Reason for change more than 25%
Current ratio	1.09	1.22	13%	NA
Debt Equity ratio	0.58	0.79	35%	Due to increase in net worth during the year.
Debt service coverage ratio	14.19	11.09	(22%)	NA
Return on Equity (%)	0.42	0.63	48%	Due to increase in net worth during the year.
Inventory Turnover ratio	16.02	9.99	(38%)	Due to increase in turnover and receivables during the year
Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	90.19	41.29	(54%)	Due to increase in turnover during the year.
Trade Payables Turnover ratio	17.72	23.20	31%	Due to increase in purchases during the year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	86.34	30.38	(65%)	Due to increase in turnover during the year.
Net profit margin (%)	0.01	0.03	232%	Due to increase in profit during the year.
Return on Capital Employed (%)	0.36	0.43	19%	NA

**Detailed explanation of ratios****Current Ratio**

The Current Ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a Company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. It is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

**Debt Equity Ratio**

The ratio is used to evaluate a Company's financial leverage. It is a measure of the degree to which a Company is financing its operations through debt versus wholly owned funds. It is calculated by dividing a Company's total debt by its shareholder's equity.

**Debt service coverage ratio**

The Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) measures the ability of a company to use its operating income to repay all its debt obligations, including repayment of principal and interest on both short-term and long-term debt. It is calculated by dividing the earnings before interest, non-cash operating expenditure and tax by finance cost plus principal repayment of debt.

**Return on Equity**

Return on Equity (RoE) is a measure of profitability of a Company expressed in percentage. It is calculated by dividing profit/loss after tax for the period by average Equity funds employed during the period.

**Inventory Turnover ratio**

Inventory Turnover is the number of times a Company sells and replaces its inventory during a period. It is calculated by dividing turnover by average inventory.





**HealthyHey Foods LLP****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)****Trade Receivables Turnover ratio**

The above ratio is used to quantify a Company's effectiveness in collecting its receivables or money owed by customers. The ratio shows how well a Company uses and manages the credit it extends to customers and how quickly that short-term debt is collected or is paid. It is calculated by dividing Net Credit sales by average trade receivables.

**Trade Payables Turnover ratio**

The accounts payable turnover ratio shows investors how many times per period a company pays its accounts payable. In other words, the ratio measures the speed at which a company pays its suppliers. It is calculated by dividing net credit purchases by average trade payables.

**Net Capital Turnover ratio**

It measures the entity's ability to generate sales per rupee of long-term investment. A higher ratio indicates better utilization of long-term funds of owners and the lenders. It is calculated by dividing turnover by Working capital.

**Net Profit Margin (%)**

The net profit margin is equal to how much net income or profit is generated as a percentage of total income. It is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by total income.

**Return on Capital Employed**

Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) is a financial ratio that measures a Company's profitability and the efficiency with which its capital is used. In other words, the ratio measures how well a Company is generating profits from its capital. It is calculated by dividing profit before exceptional items, Finance cost and tax by capital employed during the period.

**Return on Investment**

Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit an investor will receive in relation to their investment cost. It is most commonly measured as net income divided by the original capital cost of the investment. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.

**B39 Recent Pronouncements-**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

In terms of our report attached

**For Nangia & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 002391C/N500069

*Prateek Agrawal*

**Prateek Agrawal**

Partner

Membership No. 402826



Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the  
**HealthyHey Foods LLP**



**Rishi Bharat Modi**

Partner

DIN - 01509276



**Rohit Goyal**

Partner

DIN - 10558167