ND

NOTICE OF 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty Fifth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of **N D WINES PRIVATE LIMITED** (CIN No: U51220MH2000PTC124086) will be held on Monday, **23rd June 2025 at 11.30 A.M. (IST) through video conferencing (VC) / other audio-visual means (OAVM)** from the registered office of the Company to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and adopt the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2025 together with the Report of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.

2. **Re-appointment of Director in the place of retiring Director**

   To re-appoint Mr. Gorakh Gaikwad (DIN 10584339), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution, with or without modification(s), as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification and re-enactment thereof) and other applicable provisions, if any of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Gorakh Gaikwad (DIN 10584339), who is liable to retire by rotation at the 25th Annual General Meeting and being eligible has offered himself for appointment, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

NOTES:

1. VIRTUAL MEETING

a. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide its General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 5th May 2020 read with the subsequent circulars issued from time to time, the latest one being General Circular No. 09/2024 dated 19th September 2024 ('MCA Circulars'), has allowed the Companies to conduct the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') through Video Conferencing ('VC') or Other Audio-Visual Means ('OAVM') till 30th September 2025. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and MCA Circulars, the 25th AGM of the Company shall be conducted through VC/OAVM.

b. The deemed venue for this AGM shall be the registered office of the Company.

c. Facility of joining the AGM through VC facility for members shall open 30 minutes before the time scheduled for the AGM.

2. ELECTRONIC COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND NOTICE OF THE 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Pursuant to MCA Circulars, the Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2024-25 is being sent only through electronic mode to those members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company. Members are requested to register email address, if not done earlier by sending email to cs@ndwines.com

3. PROXY

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), a member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. However, in terms of the MCA circulars, as this AGM is being held through VC / OAVM, and physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with, accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for this AGM and therefore, the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice.

Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

4. All documents referred to in the accompanying notice are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the company during office hours on all working days except Saturdays and Sundays between 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. up to the date of the 25th Annual General Meeting.

5. Corporate Members are requested to send a duly certified copy of Board Resolution/Power of Attorney authorizing their representative to attend and vote at the General Meeting.

6. AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circulars.

7. DIRECTORS SEEKING APPOINTMENT / RE-APPOINTMENT

The material facts in respect of the business under Item Nos. 2 set out above and the details as required under Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India in respect of the persons seeking re-appointment as Director at the AGM, is annexed as Annexure 1 and forms part of this Notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For N D Wines Private Limited

Abhishek Kapoor
Director
DIN: 06693435

Registered Office:
901, Solaris One,
N. S. Phadke Marg, Andheri (E),
Mumbai - 400069
(CIN No: U51220MH2000PTC124086)
Date: 7th May 2025
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE OF AGM

Details of Director Seeking Appointment/Re-Appointment at the Annual General Meeting

Name	**Mr. Gorakh Gaikwad**
Directors Identification Number (DIN)	10584339
Age	44
Qualification	He is the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Wine Maker of Parent Company. He holds a bachelor's degree in chemistry from University of Pune and a post graduate diploma in Industrial Fermentation and Alcohol technology from VSI. He has previously worked with different wineries in various capacities. He played a key role in establishing our winery in Karnataka from scratch. His passion and expertise have contributed significantly to the success and growth of the Company in the wine industry.
Experience	He has previously worked with different wineries in various capacities. He played a key role in establishing our winery in Karnataka from scratch.
Terms & Conditions of appointment/re-appointment	-
Date of first Appointment on the Board of the Company	12th April 2024
Shareholding in the Company	Nil
Relation with other Directors, Manager or KMP	-
No. of Meetings of Board attended during the year	6
Other Directorship, Membership/ Chairmanship of committees of other Boards	Nil
Listed entities from which the person has resigned in the past three years	Nil
Disclosure of relationships between directors inter-se	Nil

N D WINES PRIVATE LIMITED

Directors' Report

To,
The Members,

The Directors present the 25th Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of N D Wines Private Limited for the financial year ended 31st March 2025.

1. Financial Highlights

(INR in Crores)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Gross Income	58.99	2.54
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Tax, Amortization and Exceptional items (EBIDTAE)	34.10	1.07
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Amortization (EBITDA)	34.10	1.07
Finance Charges	1.38	-
Provision for Depreciation	0.63	0.44
Net Profit /(Loss) Before Tax	32.09	0.63
Provision for Tax	8.33	0.20
Other Comprehensive Loss (net of tax)	(0.10)	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	23.66	0.43
Balance of Profit brought forward	8.09	9.19
Balance available for appropriation	31.75	9.62
Dividend paid on Equity Shares	-	1.53
Surplus carried to Balance Sheet	31.75	8.09

Your directors are hopeful for a bright future of the Company in the years to come.

2. Review of Operations

The Company's revenue grown by 2177 % from INR 2.59 Cr in FY24 to INR 58.99 Cr in FY25.Company's EBITDA is INR 34.13 Cr in FY25, Profit before tax is INR 32.10 Cr and Profit after tax is INR 23.77 Cr.

Your Directors are taking continuous efforts to increase the revenue of the company in years to come.

3. State of Affairs

N D Wines Private Limited continues to strengthen its business through a focused approach across its three key verticals: **Winemaking**, **Third-Party Bottling**, and **Hospitality**.

The hospitality segment, anchored by *The Bottle Shop*, has received encouraging feedback from visitors, reinforcing our commitment to enhancing the customer experience. Building on this momentum, the Company is expanding its hospitality footprint at N D Winery with the addition of a new **restaurant** and **tasting room**, designed to elevate the brand experience and attract a broader audience.

These strategic developments position the Company for accelerated growth, enhanced profitability, and a stronger market presence as we move into FY26 and beyond.

4. Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs.5,00,00,000/- (Five Crores) comprising of 50,00,000 (Fifty Lakhs) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each.

The paid-up Share Capital of the Company is Rs. 3,28,00,000 (Three Crores and Twenty-Eight Lakhs) consisting of 32,80,000 (Thirty-Two Lakhs Eighty Thousand only) Equity Shares Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each.

5. Dividend

The Directors have not recommended any dividend for the year 2024-25 to conserve profits for future operations of the business.

6. Transfer of Reserves

Your directors do not propose transferring any amount to the reserves.

7. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Pursuant to the completion of acquisition of the Company by the Sula Vineyards Limited (the **'Holding Company'**), following were the changes in the Directors effective 12th April 2024:

Sr. no.	Name of Director	Particulars of change
1.	Ashok Vinshnupant Gaikwad	Resignation
2.	Manikaro Gangadhar Patil	Resignation
3.	Ramnath Patilbua Salunke	Resignation
4.	Balasaheb Sampatrao Kadam	Resignation
5.	Subhash Vishnu Gaikwad	Resignation
6.	Shriram Namdeo Kakrela	Resignation
7.	Ranjit Pundlik Patil	Resignation
8.	Usha Ranjit Patil	Resignation
9.	Gulab Gangadhar Patil	Resignation
10.	Monit Ravindra Dhavale	Appointment
11.	Gorakh Kondaji Gaikwad	Appointment
12.	Abhishek Kapoor	Appointment

Accordingly, as of 31st March 2025, the directors of the company were Mr. Abhishek Kapoor, Mr. Gorakh Kondaji Gaikwad and Mr. Monit Ravindra Dhavale.

8. Director(s) Disclosure

Based on the declarations and confirmations received from the Directors, none of the Directors of the Company are disqualified from being appointed as Directors of the Company.

9. Meetings of the Board

The Board of Directors met 7 times during the financial year from 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. The dates on which the board meetings were held are 4th April 2024; 12th April 2024; 6th May, 2024; 18th June 2024; 5th August 2024; 11th November 2024 and 4th February 2025.

10. Directors Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to Section 134 (3)(c) and 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, Directors of your Company confirm that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

(c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;

(e) proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws are in place and that such systems are adequate and are operating effectively.

11. Auditors

M/s Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013), have been appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company at the 24th AGM held on 18th June, 2024 for a term of five year from conclusion of 24th AGM till the conclusion of the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2029 at such remuneration as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company. Pursuant to the amendments of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Companies Amendment Act, 2017 notified on 7th May, 2018, the requirement of ratification of their appointment by the Members has been withdrawn.

M/s Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP have confirmed their eligibility and qualification required under Section 139, 141 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules issued thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactments(s) thereof for the time being in force).

12. Extract of Annual Return

The extract of annual return in Form MGT-7 as required under Section 92(3) of the Companies Act and Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and available on the Company's website at https://sulavineyards.com/investor-relations.php.

13. Subsidiaries/ Joint Venture/ Associate Companies:

The Company has no subsidiaries, associate companies or joint venture companies within the meaning of section 2(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act").

14. Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

Other than stated elsewhere in this report, there are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

15. Risk Management

Risk Management is considered as one of the important aspects of our corporate strategy. The Risk Management Policy has been adopted in pursuance to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 which promotes a proactive approach in reporting, evaluating and resolving risks associated with the business. Periodic assessment of risks assists the Board of Directors in overseeing the Company's risk management processes and controls.

During the year, no major risks were noticed, which may threaten the existence of the Company.

16. Particulars of Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposit (under Rule 2[c] of the Companies [Acceptance of Deposits] Rules, 2014) within the meaning of Sections 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) for the time being in force).

17. Loans, Guarantees and investments

Pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 disclosure on particulars relating to Loans, Advances, Guarantees and Investments are provided as part of the financial statements.

18. Details of adequacy of internal financial controls

The Company has an effective internal control and risk mitigation environment which ensures that the business and operations are managed efficiently and effectively, assets are safeguarded, regulatory requirements are complied with and that all transactions are authorized, recorded and reported correctly.

The Company remains committed to improving the effectiveness of internal control systems for business processes regarding its operations, financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

19. Explanation to Remarks: In the Statutory Auditors' Report

The statutory audit report for the year 2024-25 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by Statutory Auditors.

20. Maintenance of Cost Records

The provisions pertaining to maintenance of Cost Records as specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company.

21. Contracts or arrangements with related parties

During the year under review, all related party transactions entered into by the Company were approved by the Board and were at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business. The Company did not have any contracts or arrangements with related parties in terms of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Also, there were no material related party contracts entered into by the Company during the year under review.

Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company for FY 2024-25 and hence does not form part of this report.

22. Details of significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts

There have been no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators, Courts or Tribunals which would impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

23. Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Woman at Workplace

Your Company is committed to providing a safe, healthy and conducive environment for all people associated with us. Internal Complainant Committee/ Complainant Redressal Committee has been constituted at various locations pursuant to the provisions of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace which shall ensure complete confidentiality and fair enquiry process of the complaints received. During the year under review, no cases of sexual harassment were reported.

24. Conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo

A. Conservation of energy

Your Company understands the importance of conserving energy and all possible efforts have been made to minimize its consumption.

B. Technology absorption, adoption and innovation

The company has made all possible efforts to absorb the technology to its fullest capacity. No major adaptations and innovations carried out in technology are being used.

C. Foreign earnings and Outgo

(in millions)

Foreign Exchange	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
(i) Earnings	Nil	Nil
(ii) Outgo	0.02	Nil

25. Secretarial Standards

The Secretarial Standards SS-1 and SS-2 issued and notified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India has been complied with by the Company during the financial year under review.

26. Acknowledgements

Your directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the banks, Government authorities, customers, vendors and members during the year under review. Your directors take this opportunity to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services by the Company's executives, staff and workers. The Directors would also like to thank the shareholders for their support and contribution. We look forward to their continued support in future.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

Place: Mumbai
Date: 7th May 2025

Gorakh Gaikwad	Abhishek Kapoor
Director	**Director**
DIN: 10584339	**DIN: 06693435**

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
16th Floor, Tower III,
One International Center,
S B Marg, Prabhadevi (W),
Mumbai - 400013
Maharashtra, India
T +91 22 6626 2600

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of N D Wines Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **N D Wines Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31 March 2025**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of 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 including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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; and

   - 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.

9. 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.

Other Matter

10. The comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2023 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 (as amended) which were audited by the predecessor auditor whose reports dated 11 April 2024 and 2 September 2023 respectively expressed unmodified opinion on those financial statements, and have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

    b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

    c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

    g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2025;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45(v) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45(vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2025.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

vi. As stated in Note 44 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, except for instances mentioned below, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2024, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exception mentioned below. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the date the audit trail was enabled for the accounting software .

1. The audit trail feature was not enabled for the period 1 April 2024 to 12 April 2024 for the accounting software used for maintenance of all accounting records.

2. Further, effective 1 October 2024, the Company migrated to a new accounting software used for maintaining all accounting records which is operated by a third-party software service provider. In the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with ISAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the period.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 139536

UDIN: 25139536BMONNI4716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of N D Wines Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right- of- use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
For title deeds of immovable properties in the nature of land situated at Maharashtra with gross carrying values of INR 5.05 crores as at 31 March 2025, which have been mortgaged as security for loans or borrowings taken by the Company, confirmations with respect to title of the Company have been directly obtained by us from the respective lenders.

(d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) As disclosed in Note 14.6 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of INR 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were not subject to audit.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(iii) The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. However, the Company has granted unsecured loans to others (employees) during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has granted loans to others (employees) during the year as per details given below:

(INR in crores)

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted during the year:	
- Others	0.09
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date:	
- Others	0.07

(b) The Company has granted unsecured loans to others (employees) and in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of unsecured loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular.

(d) There is no amount which is overdue for more than 90 days in respect of loans granted to such other parties.

(e) The Company has granted loans which had fallen due during the year and were repaid on or before the due date. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services / business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of account.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Further, based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not meet the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 139536

UDIN: 25139536BMONNI4716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of **N D Wines Private Limited** ('the Company') as at and for the year ended **31 March 2025**, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 139536

UDIN: 25139536BMONNI4716

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

N D Wines Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	**21.10**	11.90	11.86
Right-of-use assets	3A	**0.25**	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	3B	**0.86**	-	-
Financial assets				
Other investment	4A	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
Loans	5	**0.04**	-	-
Other financial assets	6	**1.58**	0.37	0.61
Non-current tax assets (net)	17A	**-**	0.12	0.05
Other non-current assets	7	**5.03**	-	-
Total non-current assets		**28.86**	12.39	12.52
Current assets				
Inventories	8	**10.00**	0.19	0.19
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	9	**29.63**	0.30	0.30
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**1.74**	0.73	0.29
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	**0.71**	-	-
Loans	5	**0.03**	-	-
Other financial assets	6	**9.59**	-	0.82
Other current assets	7	**0.12**	0.37	0.78
Total current assets		**51.82**	1.59	2.38
TOTAL ASSETS		**80.68**	13.98	14.90
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	12	**3.28**	3.28	3.28
Other equity	13	**31.75**	8.09	9.19
Total equity		**35.03**	11.37	12.47
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	14	**13.40**	-	0.04
Lease liabilities	15	**0.18**	-	-
Provisions	16	**0.30**	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17B	**2.05**	2.15	2.21
Total non-current liabilities		**15.93**	2.15	2.25
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	14	**10.45**	-	-
Lease liabilities	15	**0.08**	-	-
Trade payables	18			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**0.90**	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**8.49**	0.05	0.12
Other financial liabilities	19	**3.48**	0.36	0.03
Other current liabilities	20	**3.95**	0.05	0.03
Provisions	16	**0.08**	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	17A	**2.29**	-	-
Total current liabilities		**29.72**	0.46	0.18
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**80.68**	13.98	14.90

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

N D Wines Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.139536

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of N D Wines Private Limited

Abhishek Kapoor
Director
DIN: 06693435

Gorakh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 10584339

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

N D Wines Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	58.47	0.08
Other income	22	0.52	2.46
Total income		58.99	2.54
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	23	23.73	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	24	(8.02)	-
Excise duty on sales		0.99	-
Employee benefits expense	25	1.64	1.09
Other expenses:			
- Selling, distribution and marketing expense	26	0.24	-
- Others	27	6.31	0.38
		24.89	1.47
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Amortisation (EBIDTA)		34.10	1.07
Finance costs	28	1.38	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	0.63	0.44
Profit before tax		32.09	0.63
Tax expense/ (credit)	17A		
Current tax		8.40	0.26
Deferred tax		(0.07)	(0.06)
		8.33	0.20
Net Profit for the year (A)		23.76	0.43
Other comprehensive (loss) (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	32	(0.10)	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (B)		(0.10)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		23.66	0.43
Earnings per equity share of nominal value INR 10 each			
Basic (in INR)	30	72.43	1.31
Diluted (in INR)	30	72.43	1.31

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

N D Wines Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.139536

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of N D Wines Private Limited

Abhishek Kapoor
Director
DIN: 06693435

Gorakh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 10584339

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

N D Wines Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

	As At 31 March 2025	As At 31 March 2024
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	32.09	0.63
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.63	0.44
Interest expense	1.24	-
Interest income	(0.06)	(0.02)
Provisions no longer required written back	-	0.08
Allowance for non-moving/ obsolete inventory	0.02	-
	1.83	0.50
Operating profit before working capital changes	33.92	1.13
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Increase in inventories	(9.83)	-
Increase in trade receivables	(29.33)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in current / non-current financial and other assets	(10.83)	1.08
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables, current / non-current other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	13.32	0.25
	(36.67)	1.33
Cash generated from operations	(2.75)	2.46
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(6.35)	(0.26)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(9.10)	2.20
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress (Refer note 2 below)	(12.28)	(0.48)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.04	-
Loan given to employees (net)	(0.07)	-
(Placement of)/ proceeds from maturity of bank deposits (net)	(0.42)	0.24
Interest received	0.04	0.02
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(12.69)	(0.22)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	21.56	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(6.71)	(0.04)
Proceeds from/repayment of short-term borrowings (net)	9.00	-
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(0.06)	-
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(0.02)	-
Interest paid	(0.94)	-
Dividend paid	(0.03)	(1.50)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	22.80	(1.54)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.01	0.44
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.73	0.29
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 10)	1.74	0.73

Notes:-

1 The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of Cash Flows.

2 Additions include movements of capital advances and liabilities for capital goods.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.139536

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of N D Wines Private Limited

Abhishek Kapoor
Director
DIN: 06693435

Gorakh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 10584339

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

N D Wines Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	INR Crore
Equity shares of face value INR 10 per share issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
As at 1 April 2023	3,280,000	3.28
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	3,280,000	3.28
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	3,280,000	3.28

b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus
As at 1 April 2023	0.89
Impact on account of Ind AS transition (Refer note 2.3)	8.30
As at 1 April 2023	9.19
Net profit for the year	0.43
Payment of dividend	(1.53)
As at 31 March 2024	8.09
Net profit for the year	23.76
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(0.10)
As at 31 March 2025	31.75

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.139536

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of ND Wines Private Limited

Abhishek Kapoor
Director
DIN: 06693435

Gorakh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 10584339

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

Note 1 Corporate Information

N D Wines Private Limited (the "Company") is a private company domiciled and headquartered in Mumbai, India and was incorporated under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. The Company having CIN U51220MH2000PTC124086 is engaged in the business of manufacture, purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages. The registered office of the Company is located at 901 Solaris One, N.S. Phadke Marg, Andheri East, Mumbai-400069.
The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 ("financial statements") were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution of Board of Directors on 7 May 2025.

Note 2.1 Material Accounting Policies

i. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities in accordance with Ind AS and Presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The financial statements upto and for the year ended 31 March 2024 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standard notified under Section 133 of the Act, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP), which have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are presented in INR crore, except when otherwise indicated. Further, "0.00" denotes amounts less than fifty thousand rupees.

ii. Operating cycle and current, non-current classification

Based on the nature of services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities. The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An Asset is Current when:

- It is expected to be realised in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is cash or cash equivalent.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A Liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities respectively.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N.D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

iii. Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

iv. Critical estimates and judgements

Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about the estimates and judgements made in applying accounting policies that the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company has estimated the useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets at each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in the future periods

b) Fair value of freehold land and other assets

Freehold Land and other assets have been valued at deemed cost as fair value on the date of transition. The Company engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of these assets as at the date of transition. Also refer note 2.3 of standalone financial statements.

c) Income taxes

The tax jurisdictions for the Company is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. The recognition of taxes that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised.

d) Provision and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability. Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

e) Accounting for defined benefit plans

In accounting for post-retirement benefits, several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events are used to calculate plan expenses and liabilities. These factors include expected discount rate assumptions and rate of future compensation increases. To estimate these factors, actuarial consultants also use estimates such as withdrawal, turnover, and mortality rates which require significant judgment. The actuarial assumptions used by the Company may differ materially from actual results in future periods due to changing market and economic conditions, regulatory events, judicial rulings, higher or lower withdrawal rates, or longer or shorter participant life spans.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount to determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets. In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

g) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

v. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

vi. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure.

vii. Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') is calculated using the straight-line method as per the estimated useful lives of assets as below:

Asset category	Useful life (in years)	Basis of determination of useful lives
Building	30-60	Assessed to be in line with Schedule II to the Act
Leasehold improvement	Over the lease period	-
Plant and equipment	10 – 25	Assessed to be in line with Schedule II to the Act
Furniture and fixtures	8-10	Assessed to be in line with Schedule II to the Act
Office equipment	3-5	Assessed to be in line with Schedule II to the Act
Computers	3	Assessed to be in line with Schedule II to the Act

^ Useful lives of asset classes determined by management estimate, which are generally lower than those prescribed under Schedule II to the Act are supported by internal technical assessment of the useful lives.

The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from the date on which asset is ready for use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amounts. These are accounted in Statement of profit and loss within Other income/ Other expenses.

viii. Fair value measurement

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

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis,

MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI

the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

ix. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Initial measurement, classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with Ind AS 115, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in case of financial assets other than classified as fair value through profit and loss account, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial asset. The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into one of the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset, and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

All revenue and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or other income, except for impairment of trade and other receivables which is presented within other expenses'. Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows, and;
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets at FVOCI

The Company accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective it is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell, and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at FVTPL. Further, irrespective of the business model used, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

MUMBAI

For all equity investments the Company accounts for the investment at FVTPL. The fair value is determined in line with the requirements of Ind AS 113 'Fair Value Measurement'.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

a. Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below

Financial liabilities at FVPL:

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

(iii) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

x. Inventories

Inventories which comprise of raw materials, work-in-progress / semi-finished goods, finished goods, stock-in-trade, packing materials and consumables, chemicals, stores and spares are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. The cost is determined as follows:

- Raw Materials, Traded goods, Packing Materials and Consumables, chemicals, stores and spares are valued using the weighted average method.
- Finished goods and work-in-progress / semi-finished goods are valued at the cost of raw materials along with fixed production overheads being allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.
- Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.
- Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products shall exceed the net realisable value.
- The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-Item basis
- Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value.

xi. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises revenue from contracts with customers for sale of goods and revenue from sale of services representing revenue from hospitality services. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold or services rendered is net of of variable consideration of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Revenue from sale of goods is net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and such amounts collected on behalf of third parties with an exception for excise duties. The Company has assumed that recovery of excise duty flows to the Company on its own account and hence is a liability of the Company irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not.

Revenue is recognised 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. Revenue is recognised as and when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring goods or services to the customer, as below:

(a) Revenue from sale of products
Revenue is recognised on transfer of control, being on dispatch of goods or upon delivery to customer, in accordance with the terms of sale.

(b) Revenue from sale of services
Revenue from sale of services represents revenue from hospitality services which mainly comprise of sale of room nights, food and beverages and allied services relating to the resort and winery. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the services are rendered. Revenue excludes taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

(c) Interest Income
Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

(d) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(e) Other Income

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably

xii. Government Grants

Grants and subsidies from the Government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant / subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions are complied with. Government grants related to revenue under Wine Industry Promotion Subsidy linked with value added tax, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.

xiii. Borrowing

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in Statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains/(losses). Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

xiv. Employee Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund, employees' state insurance, labour welfare fund are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect of certain employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

b) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company provides for gratuity which is a defined benefit plan the liabilities of which is determined based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, made by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of gratuity are recognised in the OCI, in the period in which they occur and is not eligible to be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of plan amendment or curtailment. The classification of the Company's obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

c) Leave entitlement and compensated absences

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. Leave entitlement, other than short term compensated absences, are provided based on an actuarial valuation, similar to that of gratuity benefit. However, as the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for these obligations, the above liabilities are presented as current. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of leave entitlement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

d) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

xv. Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for warehouses. The Company 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 of the consideration.

At the date of the commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and a corresponding lease liability for all the lease arrangements in which it is a lease, 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 Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised 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. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use 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 estimated useful life of the assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Carrying amount of right-of-use asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The future lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. For a lease with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet. Further, lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

xvi. Income Tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

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

MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. ... PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

xvii. Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as single segment of "Manufacture, purchase and sale of alcoholic wines". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one single operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xviii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates. The Company recognises a provision in respect of an onerous contract when the expected benefits to be derived from a contract is lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or is a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. A contingent liability also arises, in an extremely rare case where no reliable estimate can be made. Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

xix. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(a) Initial Recognition
Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(b) Conversion
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the closing rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(c) Treatment of Exchange Difference
Exchange differences arising on settlement/ restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

xx. Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation (EBIDTA)

Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortization (EBIDTA) is computed by adding interest (finance cost), tax expenses and depreciation and amortization expense to net profit for the period/year.

Note 2.2 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs 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 31 March 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. 1 April 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

MUMBAI

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value							
As at 1 April 2023 (Refer note 2.3)	5.05	2.91	3.69	0.21	0.00	0.00	11.86
Additions	-	-	0.48	-	-	-	0.48
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**5.05**	**2.91**	**4.17**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.00**	12.34
Additions	-	6.03	3.00	0.22	0.52	0.03	9.80
Disposals	-	-	(0.04)	-	-	-	(0.04)
As at 31 March 2025	**5.05**	**8.94**	**7.13**	**0.43**	**0.52**	**0.03**	**22.10**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	0.05	0.37	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.44
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	**0.05**	**0.37**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.44**
Depreciation charge	-	0.05	0.49	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.56
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	**0.10**	**0.86**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**1.00**
Net carrying value							
As at 1 April 2023	5.05	2.91	3.69	0.21	0.00	0.00	11.86
As at 31 March 2024	5.05	2.86	3.80	0.19	(0.00)	0.00	11.90
As at 31 March 2025	**5.05**	**8.84**	**6.27**	**0.41**	**0.50**	**0.03**	**21.10**

(i) Refer note 14 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.
(ii) Refer note 31 for disclosure of contractual commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
(iii) The title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and lease arrangements are duly exercised in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
(iv) The Company has measured its property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.(Refer Note 2.3)

Note 3A Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	-
Additions	0.32	0.32
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**0.32**	**0.32**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2023	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	-
Depreciation charge	0.07	0.07
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**0.07**	**0.07**
Net carrying value		
As at 1 April 2023	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**0.25**	**0.25**

Note: Refer note 37 for leases and related disclosures.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3B Capital work-in-progress ('CWIP')

Particulars	Projects in progress
As at 1 April 2023	-
Additions	-
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	-
As at 31 March 2024	-
Additions	10.66
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(9.80)
As at 31 March 2025	**0.86**

CWIP ageing schedule

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Less than 1 year	0.86	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Total	**0.86**	-	-

Note:

1. There is no capital-work-in progress, where completion is overdue.
2. There is no capital-work-in progress, which have exceeded its costs compare to its plan.
3. As at the reporting date, there are no project which are temporarily suspended.
4. CWIP as at 31 March 2025 mainly comprises of solar panels and bearer plants.

This Space is intentionally left blank

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Note 4A Other investments			
Investments in equity shares at fair value through other comprehensive income, unquoted fully paid up			
Investment in equity shares			
National Savings Certificate	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total non-current investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Note 5 Loans			
Non-current			
Loans			
- to employees	0.04	-	-
Total non-current loans	0.04	-	-
Current			
Loans			
- to employees	0.03	-	-
Total current loans	0.03	-	-
Total loans	0.07	-	-
Break-up of security details			
Loans receivable considered good - secured	-	-	-
Loans receivable considered good - unsecured	0.07	-	-
Loans receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Loans receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-
Total	0.07	-	-
Note 6 Other financial assets			
Non-current			
Government grants receivable (Refer note 40)	1.45	-	-
Security deposits	0.13	0.08	0.08
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months (held as margin money or security against borrowings)	-	0.29	0.53
Total non-current financial assets	1.58	0.37	0.61
Current			
Government grants receivable (Refer note 40)	9.58	-	0.82
Interest accrued	0.01	-	-
Total current financial assets	9.59	-	0.82
Total other financial assets	11.17	0.37	1.43
Note 7 Other assets			
Non-current			
Capital advances	5.03	-	-
Total other non-current assets	5.03	-	-
Current			
Advance to suppliers	0.07	0.37	0.78
Prepaid expenses	0.05	-	-
Total other current assets	0.12	0.37	0.78
Total other assets	5.15	0.37	0.78
Note 8 Inventories			
Work-in-progress / Semi-finished goods	6.24	0.04	0.04
Finished goods (including provision for excise duty of INR 0.24 crore (31 March 2024: Nil)	2.21	0.15	0.15
Consumables, stores and spares	0.58	-	-
Packing materials	0.97	-	-
Total inventories	10.00	0.19	0.19

Note 8.1: Allowance for obsolete and non-moving inventories amounting to INR 0.02 crore (31 March 2024 : Nil) has been recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note 8.2: Refer note 14 for details on inventories pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Trade receivables	29.63	0.30	0.30
Total trade receivables	29.63	0.30	0.30
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	29.63	0.30	0.30
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
	29.63	0.30	0.30
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	29.63	0.30	0.30

Note 9.1: There are no trade receivables due from any director or any officer of the Company, either severally or jointly with any other person, or from any firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Note 9.2: Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

Note 9.3: Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled dues	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	29.55	0.08	-	-	-	29.63
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	29.55	0.08	-	-	-	29.63

As at 31 March 2024	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled dues	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30
(v) Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30

As at 1 April 2023	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled dues	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.30
(v) Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.30

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Note 10 Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks in current accounts	1.74	0.63	0.18
Cash on hand	-	0.10	0.11
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.74	0.73	0.29

Note 10.1: There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the respective reporting periods.

Note 11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Gratuity account	0.00	-	-
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (held as margin money or security against borrowings)	0.71	-	-
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.71	-	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Note 12 Equity share capital			
Authorised share capital			
5,000,000 Equity shares of face value INR 10 each (31 March 2024 and 1 April 2023 : 5,000,000 equity shares face value of INR 10 each)	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total authorised share capital	5.00	5.00	5.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity share capital:			
3,280,000 Equity shares of face value INR 10 each (31 March 2024 and 1 April 2023 : 3,280,000 equity shares face value of INR 10 each)	3.28	3.28	3.28
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity share capital	3.28	3.28	3.28

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	Number	INR crore
As at 1 April 2023	3,280,000	3.28
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	3,280,000	3.28
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	3,280,000	3.28

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend, if any.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shareholding of more than 5%:

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Sula Vineyards Limited - Holding Company	3,280,000	100%	-	-	-	-
Ranjit Pundlik Patil	-	0%	182,666	5.57%	182,666	5.57%
Usha Ranjit Patil	-	0%	181,337	5.53%	181,337	5.53%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

d. Bonus shares / buy back / shares for consideration other than cash issued during past five years including current year:

(i) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash - Nil
(ii) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares - Nil
(iii) Aggregate number and class of shares bought back - Nil

e. Shareholding of promoters:

As on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Name of the promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	% held	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares of face value INR 10 each fully paid	Sula Vineyards Limited	-	-	3,280,000	100.00%	100.00%

As on 31 March 2024

Particulars	Name of the promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	% held	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of total shares held	% change during the period
Equity shares of face value INR 10 each fully paid	Balasaheb Sampatrao Kadam	1,20,000	3.66%	1,20,000	3.66%	0.00%
	Ramnath Patilbuwa Salunke	96,000	2.93%	96,000	2.93%	0.00%
	Manik Gandadhar Patil	58,000	1.77%	58,000	1.77%	0.00%
	Ranjit Pundalik Patil	1,56,667	4.78%	1,56,667	4.78%	0.00%
	Ashok Vishnu Gaikwad	52,223	1.59%	52,223	1.59%	0.00%

As at 1 April 2023

Particulars	Name of the promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	% held	No. of shares at the end of the period	% of total shares held	% change during the period
Equity shares of face value INR 10 each fully paid	Balasaheb Sampatrao Kadam	1,20,000	3.66%	1,20,000	3.66%	0.00%
	Ramnath Patilbuwa Salunke	96,000	2.93%	96,000	2.93%	0.00%
	Manik Gandadhar Patil	58,000	1.77%	58,000	1.77%	0.00%
	Ranjit Pundalik Patil	1,56,667	4.78%	1,56,667	4.78%	0.00%
	Ashok Vishnu Gaikwad	52,223	1.59%	52,223	1.59%	0.00%

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Note 13 Other Equity			
Reserves and Surplus			
- Retained earnings	31.75	8.09	9.19
	31.75	8.09	9.19

Nature and purpose of reserves

i. Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the profits / losses that the Company has earned / incurred till date including gain / (loss) on remeasurement of defined benefits plans as adjusted for distributions to owners, transfer to other reserves etc.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MS. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

N D Wines Private Limited
Material accounting policy and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14 **Borrowings**	**As at 31 March 2025**	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
I Non-current borrowings			
Secured			
Term loan from banks (Refer note 14.1)	7.75	-	-
Unsecured			
Loan from holding company (Refer notes 14.2 and 34)	7.10	-	-
Loan from related parties	-	-	0.04
	14.85	-	0.04
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(1.45)	-	-
Total non-current borrowings	13.40	-	0.04
II Current borrowings			
Secured			
Loans from banks			
- Working capital demand loans (repayable on demand) (Refer note 14.3)	9.00	-	-
- Current maturities of long-term borrowings	1.45	-	-
Total current borrowings	10.45	-	-
Total borrowings (I+II)	23.85	-	0.04

Note 14.1: Details of security and terms of repayment of non-current borrowings

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	**Number of installments Outstanding**	**Amount per installment**	**Rate of Interest**	**Security**
Rupee Term loan	65 Monthly Installments	0.12	8.30% to 8.55%	Exclusive Charge on all existing and future fixed assets of the borrower funded out of Term Loan

Note 14.2 Details of unsecured non-current borrowings
Loan from Holding Company carries interest rate of 8.37% p.a. (31 March 2024 and 1 April 2023: Not applicable) and is repayable by 31 March 2028

Note 14.3 Details of security and terms of repayment of current borrowings
Working capital demand loans of Company are repayable on demand. They carry interest rate of 8.15% to 10.00% p.a. (31 March 2024: Not Applicable) and are secured by first pari passu charge on entire property, plant and equipment and current assets, including trade receivables both present and future.

Note 14.4: The Company is in compliance with the applicable debt covenants prescribed in the terms of borrowings. Also, there has been no default in repayment of borrowings and payment of interest during the year.

Note 14.5: Net debt reconciliation
An analysis of net debt and the movement in net debt for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
(A) Non-current borrowings	13.40	-	0.04
(B) Current borrowings	10.45	-	-
(C) Interest payable	-	-	-
(D) Lease Liabilities	0.26	-	-
(E) Cash and cash equivalents	(1.74)	(0.73)	(0.29)
Net debt (F) = (A+B+C+D+E)	22.37	(0.73)	(0.25)

	Liabilities from financing activities				**Other assets**	**Net debt**
	Non-current borrowings (A)	**Current borrowings (B)**	**Interest payable (C)**	**Lease Liabilities (D)**	**Cash and cash equivalents (E)**	**(F)=(A+B+C+D+E)**
Balances as at 1 April 2023	0.04	-	-	-	(0.29)	(0.25)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	(0.44)	(0.44)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
Balances as at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	**(0.73)**	**(0.73)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-		**(1.01)**	(1.01)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	21.56	-	-	-	-	21.56
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(6.71)	-	-	-	-	(6.71)
Adjustment on account of reclassification from non-current to current	(1.45)	1.45	-	-	-	-
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	9.00	-	-	-	9.00
Interest expense	-	-	0.94	-	-	0.94
Interest paid	-	-	(0.94)	-	-	(0.94)
Addition of lease liabilities	-	-	-	0.32	-	0.32
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	-	-	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
Interest accrued on lease liabilities during the year	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Balances as at 31 March 2025	13.40	10.45	-	0.26	(1.74)	22.37

Note 14.6: Disclosures pursuant to the requirement as specified under Paragraph 6(L)(ix) (a) and (b) of the General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet of Schedule III to the Act:
Year ended 31 March 2025
During the year ended 31 March 2025, the quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.

Year ended 31 March 2024
During the year ended 31 March 2024, there was no requirement of filing of the quarterly statements of current assets by the Company

Note 15 **Lease liabilities**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 1 April 2023**
Non-current	0.18	-	-
Current	0.08	-	-
Total Lease liabilities	0.26	-	-

Note: Refer note 37 for leases and related disclosures.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

N D Wines Private Limited
Material accounting policy and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16 Provisions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 32)			
- Gratuity	0.30	-	-
Total non-current provisions	0.30	-	-
Current			
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 32)			
- Gratuity	0.05	-	-
- Compensated absences	0.03	-	-
Total current provisions	0.08	-	-
Total provisions	0.38	-	-

Note 17A Non-current tax assets / Current income tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I. The following table provide the details of income tax liabilities and tax assets:		
a) Income tax liabilities	8.54	-
b) Income tax assets	(6.26)	(0.12)
Net income tax liabilities / (assets)	2.29	(0.12)
II. The gross movement in the current income tax liabilities / income tax assets is as follows:		
Net income tax assets at the beginning of the year	(0.12)	(0.05)
Income tax paid (net)	(6.26)	(0.33)
Current tax expense	8.40	0.26
Interest on tax payable	0.26	-
Net income tax liability / (assets) at the end of the year	2.29	(0.12)

III. Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Current tax expenses	8.40	0.26
Deferred tax credit	(0.07)	(0.06)
Income tax expenses (net) recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	8.33	0.20
Deferred tax credit on items in other comprehensive income	(0.03)	-
Income tax expenses (net)	8.30	0.20

IV. A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is as below:

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Profit before tax	32.09	0.63
Applicable income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	8.09	0.16
Effect of expenses that are not deductible for determining taxable profits	0.07	-
Other impact	0.17	0.04
Income tax expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	8.33	0.20

Note 17B Deferred tax liabilities (net)	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
(a) Deferred tax liabilities			
- Difference between book base and tax base of PPE and intangible assets	2.28	2.15	2.21
	2.28	2.15	2.21
(b) Deferred tax assets			
- Expenses allowable on payment basis	0.23	-	-
	0.23	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.05	2.15	2.21

Movement in components of (deferred tax assets) and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	Difference between book base and tax base of PPE and intangible assets	Expenses allowable on payment basis	Net deferred tax liabilities / (assets)
	(A)	(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)
As at 1 April 2023	2.21	-	2.21
Charged / (credited)			
- to profit or loss	(0.06)	-	(0.06)
As at 31 March 2024	2.15	-	2.15
Charged / (credited)			
- to profit or loss	0.13	0.20	(0.07)
- to other comprehensive income	-	0.03	(0.03)
As at 31 March 2025	2.28	0.23	2.06

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Note 18 Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 41)	0.90	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	8.49	0.05	0.12
Total trade payables	9.39	0.05	0.12

Note 18.1 : Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract.

Note 18.2: Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date						
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than one year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	0.50	0.40	-	-	-	0.90
(ii) Others	0.48	3.90	4.11	-	-	-	8.49
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.48	4.40	4.51	-	-	-	9.39

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date						
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than one year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05

As at 1 April 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date						
	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Less than one year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Note 19 Other current financial liabilities			
Interest accrued and due to MSME vendors	0.01	-	-
Others			
- Liability for capital goods			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 41)	3.18	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	0.22	-	-
- Due to employees	0.07	0.33	-
- Dividend payable	-	0.03	0.03
Total other current financial liabilities	3.48	0.36	0.03
Other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	3.48	0.36	0.03
Other financial liabilities carried at FVTPL	-	-	-
Note 20 Other current liabilities			
Statutory dues payable	3.95	0.05	0.03
Total other current liabilities	3.95	0.05	0.03

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

N D Wines Private Limited

Material accounting policy and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21 Revenue from operations

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
(a) Sale of products	47.43	-
(b) Other operating revenues	11.04	0.08
Total revenue from operations (a+b)	58.47	0.08

Note 21.1: Information of disaggregated revenue as per Ind AS 115

(A) Based on nature of product:

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
(a) Sale of products		
- Manufactured goods	47.21	-
- Traded goods	0.22	-
	47.43	-
(b) Other operating revenues		
- Government grant	11.02	-
- Provision no longer required written back (net)	-	0.08
- Others	0.02	-
	11.04	0.08
Total revenue from operations (a+b)	58.47	0.08

(B) Based on timing of revenue recognition:

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Products transferred at a point of time	47.43	-

The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average ranges between 30-90 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers. The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a shorter duration. Further, the Company's entire business falls under single operating segment of "Manufacture, purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages (wine) (Refer note 39).

Reconciliation of revenue from operations with contract price as required by Ind AS 115

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Contract price	65.36	-
Add: Excise duty	0.99	-
Less: Items offset against revenue from contracts with customers as required under Ind AS 115	(18.92)	-
Revenue from sale of products	47.43	-

Note 21.2: The following table gives details in respect of contract revenues generated from the top customer and top 5 customers

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Revenue from top customer	8.05	-
Revenue from top five customers	28.31	-

For the year ended 31 March 2025 three (3) customers [31 March 2024:Nil (0) customer], individually accounted for more than 10% of Sale of products INR 20.72 crore (31 March 2024 NIL).

Note 22 Other income

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
(a) Interest income		
- on financial assets measured at amortised cost	0.01	-
- on bank deposits	0.04	0.02
- on others	0.01	-
	0.06	0.02
(b) Other non-operating income:		
- Rent income	0.44	1.87
- Miscellaneous income	0.02	0.57
	0.46	2.44
Total other income	0.52	2.46

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N.D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Note 23 Cost of materials consumed		
(a) Stock at the beginning of the year		
- Raw materials	-	-
- Packing materials	-	-
	-	-
(b) Add: Purchases		
- Raw materials	18.98	-
- Packing materials	5.72	-
	24.70	-
(c) Less: Stock at the end of the year		
- Raw materials	-	-
- Packing materials	0.97	-
	0.97	-
(d) Total cost of materials consumed (a+b-c)		
- Raw materials	18.98	-
- Packing materials	4.75	-
Total cost of materials consumed	23.73	-
Note 24 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		
(a) Opening stock		
- Finished goods	0.15	0.15
- Work-in-progress/ Semi-finished goods	0.04	0.04
	0.19	0.19
(b) Closing stock		
- Finished goods	2.21	0.15
- Work-in-progress/ Semi-finished goods	6.24	0.04
	8.45	0.19
(c) Increase in excise duty on finished goods	0.24	-
Total changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress (a-b+c)	(8.02)	-
Note 25 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	1.33	1.03
Contribution to provident and other fund (Refer note 32)	0.07	0.06
Defined benefit plans (Refer note 32)	0.20	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.04	-
Total employee benefits expense	1.64	1.09
Note 26 Selling, distribution and marketing expenses		
Sales promotion expenses	0.24	-
Total Selling, distribution and marketing expenses	0.24	-
Note 27 Other expenses		
Consumption of stores, spares and consumables	0.73	-
Power and fuel	0.28	-
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Building	0.02	0.16
- Plant and Machinery	0.24	0.01
- Others	0.01	-
Rates and taxes	0.17	0.03
Security charges	0.12	-
Travelling and conveyance	0.03	0.02
Payment to auditor (Refer note below)	0.12	0.01
Legal and professional fees	0.13	0.12
Freight and handling charges	0.45	-
Sundry balances written off	0.62	-
Printing, stationary, postage and telephone expenses	0.01	-
Office expense	0.17	0.02
Royalty expenses	3.06	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.15	0.01
Total other expenses	6.31	0.38

N D Wines Private Limited
Material accounting policy and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Note 27.1: Payment to auditor (including goods and service tax)		
- for statutory audit and tax audit	0.12	0.01
- for other services (certification)	-	-
- for reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	0.12	0.01
Note 28 Finance costs		
Interest on:		
- loan from banks	0.53	-
- lease liabilities (Refer note 37)	0.02	-
- loan from holding company (Refer note 34)	0.41	-
- others	0.28	-
	1.24	-
Other borrowing costs	0.14	-
Total finance costs	1.38	-
Note 29 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on PPE (Refer note 3)	0.56	0.44
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 3A)	0.07	-
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	0.63	0.44

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

Note 30 Earnings per share (EPS)	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Basic and diluted EPS		
A. Profit computation for basic earnings per share of face value of INR 10 each :		
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (INR crore)	23.76	0.43
B. Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic/ diluted earning per share	32,80,000	32,80,000
Nominal / Face Value	10	10
C. Earnings per share		
- Basic EPS (in INR)	72.43	1.31
- Diluted EPS (in INR)	72.43	1.31

Note 31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

A. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at 31 March 2025, 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2023.

B. Commitments

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Capital commitment (net of advances)	0.60	-	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

Note 32 Disclosure relating to employee benefits as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'

I **Defined benefit obligations - Gratuity (funded)**

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 under which an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
a) Changes in defined benefit obligations		
Present value of the obligation as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	0.19	-
Interest cost	0.01	-
Remeasurements - Net actuarial (gain) /loss	0.13	-
Liability settled on account of inter group transfer	0.07	-
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	0.40	-
b) Changes in fair value of plan assets of the gratuity plan		
Plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Contribution by employer	0.05	-
Remeasurements - Net actuarial (loss) /gain	0.00	-
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	0.05	-
Net amount recognised in balance sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	0.40	-
Fair value of the plan assets at the end of the year	0.05	-
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	0.35	-
Classification:		
Current	0.05	-
Non-current	0.30	-

Note:
(i) Expected contribution payable to the plan in next year is INR 0.05 crore (31 March 2024: Nil).
(ii) Provision for gratuity as at 1 April 2023 is Nil.

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
c) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Interest cost	0.01	-
Current service cost	0.19	-
	0.20	-
d) Remeasurement gain /(loss) recognised in OCI		
Remeasurement - Net actuarial (gain)/ loss on defined benefit obligations	0.13	-
Remeasurement - Net actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets	(0.00)	-
	0.13	-
Tax effect on above	(0.03)	-
Total	0.10	-

e) Actuarial assumptions	**31 March 2025**	31 March 2024
(i) Economic assumptions:		
Discount rate	**6.80%**	-
Salary escalation rate	**6.50% until year 1 inclusive, then 11.00%**	-
(ii) Demographic assumptions:		
Mortality rate	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014)**	-
Attrition rate :		
- For ages 21-30 years	NIL	-
- For ages 31-40 years	NIL	-
- For ages 41-50 years	NIL	-
- For ages 51-57 years	NIL	-

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

f) **Investment details of plan assets**

Major Categories of Plan Assets:	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Insurer managed funds	100%	-

The Gratuity Scheme is invested in a New Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation Plan Policy offered by Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited. The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on market expectations, at the beginning of the year, for returns over the entire life of the related obligation.

g) **Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:**

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. The significant actuarial assumptions are discount rate and salary escalation rate.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
I. Impact of change in discount rate on defined benefit obligations:		
a) Impact due to increase by 0.50%	(0.03)	-
b) Impact due to decrease by 0.50%	0.03	-
II. Impact of change in salary on defined benefit obligations:		
a) Impact due to increase by 0.50%	0.03	-
b) Impact due to decrease by 0.50%	(0.03)	-
III. Impact of change in leaving services rate on defined benefit obligations:		
a) Impact due to increase by 0.50%	(0.01)	-
b) Impact due to decrease by 0.50%	-	-

Sensitivities due to mortality are not material and hence the impact of change due to these are not calculated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied when calculating the provision for defined benefit plan recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous years.

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

Risk exposure:

The defined benefit plan is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

a) **Salary Increases** - Actual salary increases will increase the obligation. Increase in salary escalation rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the obligation.

b) **Investment risk** - If plan is funded then assets/liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

c) **Discount rate** - Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the obligation.

d) **Mortality and disability** - Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the obligation.

e) **Withdrawals** - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact obligation.

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
h) Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted)		
Within the next 12 months	0.00	-
Between 2 and 5 years	0.00	-
Beyond 5 years	1.36	-
Total expected payments	1.36	-

Note : The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 16.56 years (31 March 2024 : NA).

II **Defined contribution plans**

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. The contributions are made to registered provident fund, Employees State Insurance Corporation ('ESIC') administered by the Government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plans are as follows.

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
a) The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:		
(i) Contribution to provident fund	0.06	-
(ii) Contribution to ESIC	0.01	-
	0.07	-

III **Compensated absences**

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick and privilege leaves. The amount of provision with respect to leave obligation is INR 0.03 crore (31 March 2024: NIL) and is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The reversal of provision recognised during the year is INR 0.04 crore (31 March 2024: NIL).

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
IV Current/ non-current classification as at the end of the year:		
a) Gratuity		
Current	0.05	
Non-current	0.30	-
	0.35	-
b) Compensated absences		
Current	0.03	-
	0.03	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 Financial Instruments

The fair value of the financial assets are included at amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

(a) Fair value of cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits, trade and other short-term receivables, trade payables, other current financial liabilities / assets, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

A Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value
Assets:					
Other Investments	4A	0.00	-	-	0.00
Loans	5	0.07	-	-	0.07
Other financial assets	6	11.17	-	-	11.17
Trade receivables	9	29.63	-	-	29.63
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1.74	-	-	1.74
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	0.71	-	-	0.71
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	14	23.85	-	-	23.85
Lease liabilities	15	0.26	-	-	0.26
Trade payables	18	9.39	-	-	9.39
Other financial liabilities	19	3.48	-	-	3.48

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value
Assets:					
Other Investments	4A	0.00	-	-	0.00
Loans	5	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6	0.37	-	-	0.37
Trade receivables	9	0.30	-	-	0.30
Cash and cash equivalents	10	0.73	-	-	0.73
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	-	-
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	14	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	15	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	18	0.05	-	-	0.05
Other financial liabilities	19	0.36	-	-	0.36

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 1 April 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value
Assets:					
Other Investments	4A	0.00	-	-	0.00
Loans	5	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6	1.43	-	-	1.43
Trade receivables	9	0.30	-	-	0.30
Cash and cash equivalents	10	0.29	-	-	0.29
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	-	-
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	14	0.04	-	-	0.04
Lease liabilities	15	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	18	0.12	-	-	0.12
Other financial liabilities	19	0.03	-	-	0.03

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI *

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures

A. Names of related parties and nature of relationship

(a) Holding Company
Sula Vineyards Limited (w.e.f. 12 April 2024)

(b) Entities under common control
Artisan Spirits Private Limited (w.e.f. 12 April 2024)

(b) Directors and Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Abhishek Kapoor	Director (appointed w.e.f 12 April 2024)
Monit Dhavale	Director (appointed w.e.f 12 April 2024)
Gorakh Kondaji Gaikwad	Director (appointed w.e.f 12 April 2024)
Ashok Vinshnupant Gaikwad	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Manikaro Gangadhar Patil	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Ramnath Patilbua Salunke	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Balasaheb Sampatrao Kadam	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Subhash Vishnu Gaikwad	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Shriram Namdeo Kakrela	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Ranjit Pundlik Patil	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Usha Ranjit Patil	Director (upto 12 April 2024)
Gulab Gangadhar Patil	Director (upto 12 April 2024)

B. Nature of Transactions

Transactions with related parties:	**Year Ended 31 March 2025**	**Year Ended 31 March 2024**
Sula Vineyards Limited		
- Interest expense	0.41	-
- Rent expense	0.01	-
- Rent income	0.17	-
- Purchase of goods	13.52	-
- Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0.47	-
- Sale of products	0.44	-
- Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.04	-
- Loan taken	17.75	-
- Loan repaid	10.74	-
- Repayment of interest	0.36	-
- Royalty expense	2.60	-
Artisan Spirits Private Limited		
- Rent income	0.18	-
- Purchase of goods	0.29	-
- Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0.99	-

C. Outstanding balances:	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
Sula Vineyards Limited		
Loans payable	7.10	-
Trade payables	3.29	-
Artisan Spirits Private Limited		
Trade payables	0.14	-

Note :
(i) Transactions amongst related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and represent the substance over the legal form.

(ii)Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (except loans) and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2024: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(iii) Refer note 15 for terms and condition with respect to loans taken from related parties.

(iv) The outstanding balance receivable from or payable to related parties as at 1 April 2023 is Nil.

Note 34(C)(I) : Compensation to key managerial personnel does not include (i) provisional gratuity liability and compensated absences valued by an actuary, as separate figures are not available and (ii) reimbursement of expenses related to business.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 35 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

I Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Major financial instruments affected by market risk includes loans and borrowings.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's total debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax and other equity is affected by change in interest rate by 50 bps on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		01-Apr-23	
	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Impact on profit before tax and other equity	(0.05)	0.05	-	-	-	-

b. Foreign currency risk

Although, the exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed in recent years, it has not affected the results of the Company. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The following table analysis foreign currency risk from financial instruments as at:

Particulars	31 March 2025 AUD	31 March 2025 EUR	31 March 2024 AUD	31 March 2024 EUR	1 April 2023 AUD	1 April 2023 EUR
Liabilities						
Trade payables	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Liability for capital goods	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**0.01**	**0.08**	-	-	-	-

Note :

The Company's exposure of foreign currency financial instruments as at respective reporting dates is not material and consequentially the impact on Statement of Profit and Loss and other equity due to fluctuation in exchange rates would also be immaterial. Therefore, the disclosure for sensitivity analysis not been included in the financial statements.

ii Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, financial assets. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount.

a Trade receivables

Trade receivables are unsecured and includes receivables from sales to private parties. A substantial portion of the Company's trade receivables are from parties customers having strong credit worthiness with no history of credit loss. The Company measured the expected credit loss of trade receivables from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual loss experience and past trends.

b Financial assets other than trade receivables

Financial assets other than trade receivables comprise of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, government grant receivables and loan to employees. The Company monitors the credit exposure on these financial assets on a case-to-case basis. In case of bank balances and deposits, risk is considered low since the counterparties are reputed organisations with no history of default to the Company. The Company presumes increase in credit risk when financial assets are past due more than 30 days

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

iii Liquidity risk

Liquidity is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

As at 31 March 2025	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	9.00	1.45	13.40	-	23.85
Trade payables	-	9.39	-	-	9.39
Lease liabilities	-	0.10	0.20	-	0.30
Other financial liabilities	-	3.48	-	-	3.48
	9.00	**14.42**	**13.60**	**-**	**37.02**
As at 31 March 2024					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	0.05	-	-	0.05
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
	-	**0.41**	**-**	**-**	**0.41**
As at 1 April 2023					
Borrowings	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
Trade payables	-	0.12	-	-	0.12
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
	-	**0.15**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.19**

Note 36 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder's wealth. The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital employed as well as the level of dividend to shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2023
Debt	23.85	0.04
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(1.74)	(0.29)
Net debt	22.11	(0.25)
Total equity	35.03	12.47
Total debt to equity ratio (Gearing ratio)	**0.63**	**(0.02)**

Note: There was no debt as at 31 March 2024.

In the long run, the Company's strategy is to maintain the gearing ratio of less than 2. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define the capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current financial year.

Note 37 Leases - Ind AS 116

Right-of-use Assets:

The net carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31 March 2025 amounts to INR 0.25 crore (31 March 2024: Nil, 1 April 2023: Nil) have been disclosed on the face of the balance sheet (Also refer note 3A).

Lease liabilities:

The carrying value of lease liabilities disclosed in balance sheet is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Current lease liabilities	0.08	-	-
Non-current lease liabilities	0.18	-	-
Total Lease liabilities	**0.26**	-	-

(i) The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Opening Balance	-	-	-
Additions during the year	0.32	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	0.02	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.08)	-	-
Termination during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**0.26**	-	-

(ii) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities (undiscounted):

Lease Liabilities	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	0-1 year	1-5 years	5 years and above
31 March 2025	**0.26**	**0.30**	0.10	0.20	-
31 March 2024	N.A.				

The Company recognised the following in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets (Refer notes 3A and 30)	0.07	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 29)	0.02	-	-
Rent expense pertaining to leases with term less than or equal to 12 months shown under other expenses	-	-	-
Additions to right of use assets	0.32	-	-
Total cash flow for leases (excluding short term leases)	0.08	-	-

CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Note 38 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	Currencies	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
		Foreign currency	INR in crore	Foreign currency	INR in crore	Foreign currency	INR in crore
Trade payables	AUD	1,712	0.01	-	-	-	-
Liability for capital goods	EUR	9,263	0.08	-	-	-	-

Note 39 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture, purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages (wines). The Executive Committee of the Company (being the Chief Operating Decision Maker) assesses performance and allocates resources for the business of the Company as a whole and hence the management considers Company's business activities as a single operating segment. Further, the Company has operations only in India, therefore disclosures of geographical segments in not applicable.

Note 40 Government grants

Government Grants relate to Wine Incentive Promotion Subsidy (WIPS) scheme launched by the state of Maharashtra. Under the WIPS scheme, Value Added Tax (VAT) paid by Company on wine manufactured from grapes produced in Maharashtra including blending of wine manufactured from grapes purchased within the state of Maharashtra and subsequently sold in Maharashtra is eligible for 80% refund. The Company being involved in the business of manufacturing and sale of wine, avails WIPS incentive. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

The disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 20 'Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government Assistance' are as follows:

Reconciliation of opening to closing balance of grant related to WIPS

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Government grants at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Government grant accrued during the year	11.02	-
Less: Government grant received during the year	-	-
Add: Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	0.01	-
Government grants at the end of the year	11.03	-
Current	9.58	-
Non-current	1.45	-

Note 41 Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act (MSMED) 2006

Particular	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of year:			
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	4.08	-	-
- Interest due	0.00	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED 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 paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	0.01	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.01	-	-
(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 MSMED Act, 2006	0.01	-	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

N D Wines Private Limited
Material accounting policy and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 42 Disclosure of ratios

	Particulars	Formula for computation	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025	As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024
a	Current Ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	Times	1.74	3.46
b	Debt Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Times	0.68	-
c	Debt Service coverage Ratio	EBIDTA / (Finance costs + Principal repayment of long term borrowings within one year)	Times	12.05	-
d	Return on Equity	Profit after tax / Average shareholder's equity	Percentage	102.41%	3.56%
e	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average inventory	Times	3.05	-
f	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from sale of product and services /Average trade receivables	Times	1.60	-
g	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Times	2.63	-
h	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations / Working capital	Times	2.64	0.07
i	Net Profit Ratio	Profit after tax / Revenue from operations	Percentage	40.63%	16.79%
j	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	EBIT / Capital employed	Percentage	54.93%	4.63%
k	Return on Investment (ROI)	Not applicable	Percentage	N.A.	N.A.

Notes:

1 Debt = Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings
2 Average shareholder's equity = (Opening total equity + closing total equity)/2
3 EBITDA = Profit before taxes + Finance cost + Depreciation and amortisation expenses
4 Cost of goods sold = Cost of materials consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

5 Purchases = Purchase of stock-in-trade + Cost of materials consumed + Closing inventory of raw materials - Opening inventory of raw materials.
6 Working Capital = Current assets - Current liabilities
7 EBIT = Profit before taxes + Finance cost
8 Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability
9 Tangible net worth = Total equity

Disclosure of change in ratio by more than 25%

	Particulars	% Variance in ratio between 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024	Reason for variance of more than 25% as compared to previous year
a	Current Ratio	-50%	Due to change in business model
b	Debt Equity Ratio	100%	Ratio undefined as denominator is Zero
c	Debt Service coverage Ratio	100%	Ratio undefined as denominator is Zero
d	Return on Equity	2762%	Increase in revenue and thereby profits on account of change in business model
e	Inventory Turnover Ratio	100%	Ratio undefined as denominator is Zero
f	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	100%	Ratio undefined as denominator is Zero
g	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	100%	Ratio undefined as denominator is Zero
h	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	3636%	Increase in revenue and thereby profits on account of change in business model
i	Net Profit Ratio	142%	Increase in revenue and thereby profits on account of change in business model
j	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	1085%	Increase in revenue and thereby profits on account of change in business model
k	Return on Investment (ROI)	NA	N.A.

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

(Amount in INR crore, unless otherwise stated)

Note 43 Dividend on equity shares

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Dividend on equity shares		
Final dividend declared for the year ended 31 March 2025 of Nil (31 March 2024: INR 4.66) per equity share of face value INR 10 each	-	1.53
	-	1.53

Note 44

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of accounts along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

(a) The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility but the same was not enabled for the period 1 April 2024 to 12 April 2024.

(b) The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the period 12 April 2024 to 30 September 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software.

(c) The Company has used another accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the period from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software at the application level. However, the database of the said accounting software is operated by a third-party software provider. The 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with ISAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization) does not provide any information for any direct changes made at the database level of the said software for the aforesaid period.

(d) The Company has also used an accounting software for maintenance of payroll records which is operated by a third-party software provider and as per the 'Independent Service Auditor's Report on a Description of the Service Organization's System and the Suitability of the Design and Operating Effectiveness of Controls' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ('AICPA'), audit trail is enabled and operated throughout the year at the application level and database level to log any direct data changes.

Note 45 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory year.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

b. directly or indirectly provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(x) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

This is a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N / N500013

Rohan Jain
Partner
Membership No.139536

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of N D Wines Private Limited

Abhishek Kapoor
Director
DIN: 06693435

Gorakh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 10584339

M/S. N. D. WINES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2025