

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of International Tobacco Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of International Tobacco Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Ind AS 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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.



Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act based on our audit, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards as specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;



- (f) The modification related to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (i) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 28 to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("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 ("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, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("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 that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

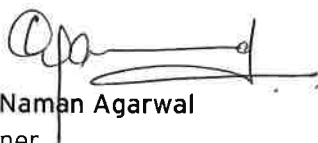
Chartered Accountants

- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 36 to the Ind AS financial statements, the Company has used accounting software viz Oracle EBS, for maintaining the books of account which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was operational throughout the year, for all relevant transactions recorded in this software, except that audit trail feature at the application underlying database was enabled from November 18, 2024. However, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature having been tampered with was noted for this software. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company for transactions recorded on or after November 18, 2024.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



Per Naman Agarwal

Partner

Membership Number: 502405

UDIN: 25502405BMLBT08083

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2025



Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: International Tobacco Company Limited ("the Company")

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 state that:

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a)(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such verifications.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) During the year, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans, advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Nature of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount of dues* (Rs. lakhs)	Amount deposited (Rs. lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	From where dispute Is Pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	1,366.56	1.16	FY 2006-07 to FY 2009-10	Supreme Court
		626.59	31.58	FY 2011-12 to FY 2017-18	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	125.05	125.05	FY 2010-11 to FY 2013-14 and FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18	Commissioner (Appeals)
		2.97	2.97	FY 2005-06	Assessing Officer

*Includes interest and Penalty wherever the amount indicated in the order.

Further, the concerned authority is in appeal against favourable orders received by the Company in respect of the following matters:

Name of the statute	Nature	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where department has preferred appeal
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	121.52	FY 2010-11	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.82	FY 2003-04	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



S.R. BATLIBOI & Co. LLP

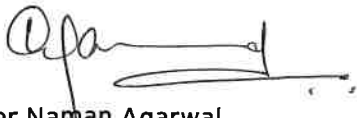
Chartered Accountants

- (xvi) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans 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 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) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Naman Agarwal

Partner

Membership Number: 502405

UDIN: 25502405BMLBTO8083

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2025



Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2(g) under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of International Tobacco Company Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of International Tobacco Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 its 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 these Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that,



in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005


per **Naman Agarwal**

Partner

Membership Number: 502405

UDIN: 25502405BMLBTO8083

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2025



INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6.1	3,640.18	3,610.57
Capital work-in-progress	6.1	147.19	62.66
Right of use asset	6.2	184.75	189.94
Financial assets			
- Investment	7	215.03	201.82
- Loans	9	14.17	36.44
- Other financial assets	13	151.58	151.59
Non-current tax assets (Net)	15	292.30	347.67
Other non-current assets	14	72.26	92.60
Total non-current assets		4,717.46	4,693.29
Current assets			
Inventories	11	727.43	782.19
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	8	1,576.51	1,282.77
- Cash and cash equivalents	12	101.60	75.54
- Loans	9	5.57	10.57
- Other financial assets	13	13.87	5.26
Other current assets	14	183.02	158.96
		2,608.00	2,315.29
Total current assets		2,608.00	2,315.29
Total assets		7,325.46	7,008.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	300.00	300.00
Other equity	17	5,872.36	5,428.90
Total equity		6,172.36	5,728.90
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	19	224.32	248.94
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	10	169.08	146.04
Total non-current liabilities		393.40	394.98
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	137.06	150.48
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		339.17	265.93
- Other financial liabilities	18	140.22	266.79
Other current liabilities	21	77.26	97.82
Employee benefit obligations	19	60.60	98.29
Current tax liabilities (Net)	15	5.39	5.39
		759.70	884.70
Total current liabilities		759.70	884.70
Total liabilities		1,153.10	1,279.68
Total equity and liabilities		7,325.46	7,008.58

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1-38

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

Per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
International Tobacco Company Limited**
(CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025

SHARAD

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
I Revenue from contracts with customers	22	7,000.00	6,222.99
II Other income	23	21.88	35.36
III Total Income (I+II)		7,021.88	6,258.35
IV Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	24	2,021.69	2,031.47
Finance costs	25	0.77	0.57
Depreciation expenses	6	394.00	327.70
Other expenses	26	4,023.68	3,597.98
Total expenses (IV)		6,440.14	5,957.72
V Profit before tax (III-IV)		581.74	300.63
VI Tax expense:	10		
- Current tax		126.58	56.49
- Deferred tax expense		21.08	20.45
		147.66	76.94
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		434.08	223.69
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the defined benefit obligations		(2.50)	(6.44)
(ii) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		13.21	13.24
(iii) Income tax on above (i+ii)		(1.33)	(0.88)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax (i+ii+iii)		9.38	5.92
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		443.46	229.61
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share in Rs. after tax	27	144.69	74.56
(Face value of share - Rs. 100 each)			
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-38		

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

Per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025



**For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors of International Tobacco
Company Limited**
(CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital**Equity shares of Rs.100 each issued,subscribed and fully paid****Balance at April 1, 2023**

Changes in equity share capital during the year

Balance at March 31, 2024

Changes in equity share capital during the year

Balance at March 31, 2025**Amount****300.00**

-

300.00

-

300.00**(b) Other equity****Reserves and surplus
(Note 17)****Items of other
comprehensive
income****Securities
Premium****Retained
earnings****Equity
instrument
through other
comprehensive
income****Total****Balance at April 1, 2023**

Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax

Total comprehensive income**Balance at March 31, 2024 (Note 17)**

Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax

Total comprehensive income**Balance at March 31, 2025 (Note 17)****2,950.00**

-

-

-

2,950.00

-

-

-

2,950.00**2,100.46**

223.69

(4.82)

218.87**2,319.33**

434.08

(1.87)

432.21**2,950.00****2,751.54****148.83**

-

10.74

10.74**159.57**

-

11.25

11.25**170.82****5,199.29**

223.69

5.92

229.61**5,428.90**

434.08

9.38

443.46**5,872.36****Notes forming part of the financial statements**

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As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

Per Naman Agarwal
Partner

Membership No.: 502405

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2025

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
International Tobacco Company Limited**

(CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915)

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 15, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	581.74	300.63
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net Cash flows:		
Depreciation expenses	394.00	327.70
Interest income from - Deposits and loans	(10.94)	(6.97)
Interest income from - Income tax refunds	(3.14)	(12.58)
Interest expenses - Others	0.77	0.57
Liabilities written back	(1.30)	(11.41)
Property, plant and equipment written off	0.54	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)	-	(0.33)
Foreign Currency fluctuations (Net)	0.70	3.51
	380.63	300.49
Operating profit before working capital changes	962.37	601.12
Working Capital adjustments:		
Loans, trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets	(289.98)	145.87
Inventories	54.76	(112.61)
Trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(33.32)	4.97
	(268.54)	38.23
Cash generated from operating activities	693.83	639.35
Income taxes refund received/(paid) (Net)	(70.58)	36.46
	(70.58)	36.46
Net cash generated from operating activities	623.25	675.81
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(662.17)	(753.60)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	60.28	6.62
Interest received- Deposits and loans	2.33	7.04
Interest income from - Income tax refunds	3.14	12.58
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(596.42)	(727.36)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	(0.77)	(0.57)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(0.77)	(0.57)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	26.06	(52.12)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	75.54	127.66
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note No.12)	101.60	75.54

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1-38




As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005


Per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025



**For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors of International Tobacco
Company Limited**
(CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915)

  
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

International Tobacco Company Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company incorporated in India. The Company is engaged in manufacturing of tobacco and tobacco products on behalf of holding company.

The address of its registered office is Macropolo Building, Ground Floor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Mumbai - 400033 and the address of its corporate office is Omaxe Square, Plot No.14, Jasola District Centre, Jasola, New Delhi - 110025.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 15, 2025.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended) herein after referred to as "the Act" read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act, as amended from time to time and Ind AS compliant Schedule III as applicable to these financial statements.

3. Basis of preparation and presentation

3.1. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below.

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

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The financial statements are presented in Rupees lakhs except when otherwise indicated.

3.2. Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balance of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures relating to contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may differ from these estimates. Any revision to the accounting estimates or difference between the estimates and the actual results are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/materialise or the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

3.3 Change in presentation and disclosure

The Company has revised the presentation of employee related liabilities, primarily comprising of accrued salaries, wages and bonuses to other financial liabilities instead of the hitherto followed practice of including the same under trade payables as it believes that the same would lead to a better presentation of financial statements. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 64.10 lakhs as at 31 March 2024 has been reclassified to other financial liabilities from trade payables. Since this change relates to only presentation and disclosure under the same sub heading, hence there is no impact either on the total equity and/or profit and loss for the current year or any earlier period or on the statement of cash flows. The management does not believe that this change has any material impact on the balance sheet at the beginning of the comparative period and hence there is no need for a separate presentation of an additional balance sheet.

4. Material accounting policies information

4.1. Revenue recognition

4.1.1. Manufacturing fees (Revenue from contracts with customers)

The Company's revenue from contracts with customers comprises of manufacturing fees from the holding company. Revenue from manufacturing fees is recognised when manufacturing services are completed, which usually is at the time of production of cigarettes. Revenue is recognised basis the quantum of cased production of cigarettes.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

4.1.2. Interest income

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



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.2. Leases

4.2.1 Company as a lessee

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use-asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liabilities for all the lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for the leases with a term of 12 months or less (short term leases) and the leases of low value assets. For these short term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on accrual basis.

i) Right of use asset

The Company recognises right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprise of the initial amount of the lease liabilities adjusted for any payment made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct cost less any lease incentive. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The ROU asset are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, as follows:

Land: 56 to 99 years

The right-of-use asset are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 4.7. Impairment of non-financial assets.

ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

4.3. Foreign currencies

4.3.1. Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash.

4.3.2. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.4. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

4.4.1. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company then reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

4.4.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

1. When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
2. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

1. When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
2. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.5. Employee benefits

4.5.1. Short term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

4.5.2. Long term employee benefits

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

As per the policies of the Company, there are restrictions on the number of leaves an employee can avail or encash during the year. Leaves where either the employee has unconditional right to utilise the same or encash or the management intends to allow the employees to utilise them in the next twelve months are categorised as current and the balance as non-current.

4.5.3. Defined contribution plan

Provident fund, superannuation fund and employee's state insurance are the defined contribution schemes offered by the Company. The contributions to these schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year in which contribution to such schemes becomes due on the basis of services rendered by the employees. There is no obligation on the Company except for the contribution which are due under the said schemes.

4.5.4. Defined benefit plan

Present value of obligation is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year as per projected unit credit method. Current and past service costs and interest expense/income are recognised as employee costs. For all defined benefit plans the difference between the present value of obligations and the fair value of plan assets is represented in the balance sheet as a liability or an asset. However the assets are restricted to the present value of the economic benefits available to the Company.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.



INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.6. Property, plant and equipment**4.6.1. Recognition and Measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment losses, and include interest on loans attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets upto the date they are ready for their intended use. Freehold land is measured at cost and is not depreciated.

4.6.2. Capital work in progress

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

4.6.3. Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipments (other than free hold land and properties under construction) is recognised on straight-line method, taking into account their nature, their estimated usage, their operating conditions, past history of their replacement and maintenance support etc.

Estimated useful lives of the assets based on technical estimates are as under:

Buildings	30 - 60 years
Plant and machinery	7.5 - 15 years
Electrical installation and equipments	10 years
Computers and information technology equipments	3 - 6 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipments	5 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	8 years
Leasehold land	56 - 99 years

The useful lives estimated above are equal to those indicated in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold land is not amortised.

The ROU asset are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset.(Refer note no. 4.2.3).

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The useful lives of plant and machinery stated above is based on single shift working. Except for assets in respect of which no extra shift depreciation is permitted, if an item of plant and machinery is used any time during the year on double shift, the rate of depreciation shall be increased by 50% for that period and in case of triple shift the rate shall be increased by 100%.

4.7. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses of operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

4.8. Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of stores and spares is determined on moving weighted average cost basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.9. Provisions and contingencies

4.9.1. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the effect of time value is material, the amount is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

4.9.2. Contingent liabilities

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

4.10. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

4.10.1. Financial assets

4.10.1.1. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

4.10.1.2. Classification of financial assets

Classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- ▶ those measured at amortized cost,
- ▶ those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost:

A financial assets is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under fair value option.

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets at FVTPL:

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.10.1.3. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- ▶ it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- ▶ on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has an recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- ▶ it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

The Company has equity investment in one entity which is not held for trading. The Company has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for this investment (Refer Note no. 7). Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note no. 32.

Dividend on above investment in equity instruments is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

4.10.1.4. Derecognition

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the companies Balance Sheet) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ▶ The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

4.10.1.5. Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company believes that, considering their nature of business and past history, the expected credit loss in relation to its financial assets is non-existent or grossly immaterial. Thus, the Company has not recognised any provision for expected credit loss. The Company reviews this policy annually, if required.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.10.2. Financial liabilities

4.10.2.1. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or payables, as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include other payables.

4.10.2.2. Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

4.10.2.3. Derecognition

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

4.11. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.12. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, Cash & Cash Equivalents consists of Cash and Short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.13. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share has been computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

4.14. 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 are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

4.15. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

4.16. Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards which have material impact that are notified and yet not effective as on March 31, 2025.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management of the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods

Judgements and estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Information about the valuation technique and inputs used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note no. 32.

b) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities and others. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability.

Where it is management's assessment that the outcome cannot be reliably quantified or is uncertain, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Liability for interest, if any, on the amount of entry tax provided in the books but not paid as per stay ordered by the appellate authorities/courts is considered as remote.

When considering the classification of legal or tax cases as probable, possible or remote, there is judgement involved. Management uses in-house and external professionals to make informed decision. These are set out in Note no. 28.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

6.1 Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
--	---------------------	---------------------

Carrying amount of:

Property, plant and equipment	3,640.18	3,610.57
Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)	147.19	62.66

Property, plant and equipment

	Land-freehold	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Electrical installation and equipments	Computers and information technology equipments	Furniture, fixtures and office equipments	Motor vehicles	CWIP	Total
Cost									
Balance at April 1, 2023	15.50	2,390.33	1,822.51	860.78	2.31	141.46	62.79	97.88	5,393.56
Additions	-	141.80	687.86	35.58	0.33	5.28	47.74	883.37	1,801.96
Disposals	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	13.39	-	14.24
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	918.59	918.59
Balance at March 31, 2024	15.50	2,532.13	2,509.52	896.36	2.64	146.74	97.14	62.66	6,262.69
Additions	-	165.27	244.38	66.12	0.29	3.19	-	563.78	1,043.03
Disposals	-	-	36.70	-	-	5.18	36.73	-	78.61
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479.25	479.25
Balance at March 31, 2025	15.50	2,697.40	2,717.20	962.48	2.93	144.75	60.41	147.19	6,747.86
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at April 1, 2023	-	667.24	1,085.28	404.64	1.82	98.56	17.36	-	2,274.90
Depreciation expense	-	94.27	140.22	67.29	0.07	11.68	8.98	-	322.51
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.95	-	7.95
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	761.51	1,225.50	471.93	1.89	110.24	18.39	-	2,589.46
Depreciation expense	-	98.73	197.22	74.65	0.15	8.62	9.44	-	388.81
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	6.31	-	-	4.64	6.83	-	17.78
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	860.24	1,416.41	546.58	2.04	114.22	21.00	-	2,960.49
Net book value									
Balance at March 31, 2025	15.50	1,837.16	1,300.79	415.90	0.89	30.53	39.41	147.19	3,787.37
Balance at March 31, 2024	15.50	1,770.62	1,284.02	424.43	0.75	36.50	78.75	62.66	3,673.23

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	62.66	-	-	-	62.66
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	62.66	-	-	-	62.66
Projects in progress	147.19	-	-	-	147.19
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	147.19	-	-	-	147.19

As at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024 there are no such project whose cost has exceeded to its original plan.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

6.2 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of land used in its operations. Leases of land have a term of 56 to 90 years. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Carrying amount of:		
Right-of-Use: Land	184.75	189.94
Total	184.75	189.94
	Right-of-Use:	Total
Cost	Land *	
Balance at April 1, 2023	215.89	215.89
Additions / Modifications	-	-
Derecognition	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	215.89	215.89
Additions / Modifications	-	-
Derecognition	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	215.89	215.89
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at April 1, 2023	20.76	20.76
Depreciation expense	5.19	5.19
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	25.95	25.95
Depreciation expense	5.19	5.19
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	31.14	31.14
Balance at March 31, 2025	184.75	184.75
Balance at March 31, 2024	189.94	189.94

* Includes Rs.4.20 lakhs (previous year - Rs.4.27 lakhs) in respect of plot of land for which a notice of termination of lease has been received from the Government of U.P. The Company has disputed the said notice by a petition filed before the Allahabad High Court and the same is pending disposal.

6.3 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	Note no.	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Property, plant and equipment	6.1	388.81	322.51
Right of use assets	6.2	5.19	5.19
Total		394.00	327.70



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
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7 Investment

Non-current

Investment in equity investments (valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)- Unquoted

Unique Space Developers Limited

1,060 equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid-up (previous year 1,060 equity shares)

Total

215.03

201.82

215.03

201.82

Aggregate amount of unquoted Investments

215.03

201.82

8 Trade receivables (at amortised cost)

(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Receivable from Holding company (Refer Note no. 34)

Total

1,576.51

1,282.77

1,576.51

1,282.77

The average credit period on sale of services ranges upto 90 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

Trade receivables ageing schedule

(a) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good

Balance as at March 31, 2025

	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(a) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,576.51	-	-	-	-	1576.51
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,576.51	-	-	-	-	1576.51
(a) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,282.77	-	-	-	-	1282.77
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,282.77	-	-	-	-	1282.77

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

9 Loans (carried at amortised cost)

(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non-current

Loans to employees

14.17

36.44

14.17

36.44

Current

Loans to employees

5.57

10.57

5.57

10.57

Total

19.74

47.01



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

10 Income taxes

The major component of income tax expense are:

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Current income tax		
In respect of the current year	126.58	56.49
	126.58	56.49
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	21.08	20.45
	21.08	20.45
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	147.66	76.94
Effective tax rate	25.38%	25.59%

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Profit before tax	581.74	300.63
Income tax expense calculated at corporate tax rate of 25.168% (Previous year 25.168%)	146.41	75.66
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.25	1.28
Income tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss	147.66	76.94

The tax rate used for the current year reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 25.168% (Previous year 25.168%) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax laws.

Deferred tax balances

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Deferred tax asset		
Provisions for compensated absences	52.72	68.54
Fair Value of Financial Instrument	0.31	-
Total deferred tax assets	53.03	68.54
Deferred tax liability		
Financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income	(28.59)	(26.63)
Property, plant and equipment	(193.52)	(187.95)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(222.11)	(214.58)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) after set off	(169.08)	(146.04)



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

10 Income taxes (continued)

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year are as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Deferred tax assets in relation to:

Provisions for compensated absences

Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:

Financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income

Property, plant and equipment

Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

For the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets in relation to:

Provisions for compensated absences

Financial Instruments

Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:

Financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income

Property, plant and equipment

Net deferred tax (Liabilities)/Assets

Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
74.46	(5.92)	-	68.54
74.46	(5.92)	-	68.54
(24.13)	-	(2.50)	(26.63)
(173.41)	(14.54)	-	(187.95)
(197.54)	(14.54)	(2.50)	(214.58)
(123.08)	(20.46)	(2.50)	(146.04)
68.54	(15.82)	-	52.72
-	0.31	-	0.31
68.54	(15.51)	-	53.03
(26.63)	-	(1.96)	(28.59)
(187.95)	(5.57)	-	(193.52)
(214.58)	(5.57)	(1.96)	(222.11)
(146.04)	(21.08)	(1.96)	(169.08)



INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
11. Inventories (At cost or net realisable value)		
Stores and spare parts (net of provision of Rs.164.86 lakhs; previous year Rs.138.09 lakhs) (includes goods in transit Rs.Nil; previous year Rs.Nil)	727.43	782.19
	727.43	782.19
12. Cash and bank balances		
Cash and cash equivalents (as per cash flow statements)		
Cash on hand	0.35	1.17
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	101.25	74.37
Cash and cash equivalents	101.60	75.54
Cash and bank balances	101.60	75.54
13. Other financial assets at amortised cost (unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Security deposits	151.58	151.59
	151.58	151.59
Current		
Interest accrued on security deposits	13.87	5.26
	13.87	5.26



INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
14. Other assets (unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	5.17	5.71
Capital advances	27.59	47.39
Balance with government authorities	39.50	39.50
	72.26	92.60
Current		
Balance with government authorities	99.36	47.93
Prepaid expenses	22.07	19.92
Others	61.59	91.11
	183.02	158.96
15. Income tax assets and liabilities		
Income tax assets (Non-current)		
Income tax recoverable (net of advance tax and provisions)	292.30	347.67
	292.30	347.67
Income tax liabilities (Current)		
Income tax payable (net of payments)	5.39	5.39
	5.39	5.39



	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
16. Equity share capital		
Authorised		
500,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each	500.00	500.00
	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
300,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each (Including 6,000 shares allotted as fully paid pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash)	300.00	300.00

{Of the above shares, 299,994 shares are held by the holding company - Godfrey Phillips India Limited and 6 shares are held by individuals as nominees of the holding company}

- (i) There has been no movement in the equity shares in the current and previous year.
- (ii) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.
- (iii) The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to it to be justified by the profits of the Company. 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 proportionate of the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iv) Shares held by holding company:

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

Holding Company	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Godfrey Phillips India Limited (Including its nominees)	3,00,000	100.00%	3,00,000	100.00%

(v) Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%:

Name of the shareholder	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Godfrey Phillips India Limited (including its nominees)	3,00,000	100.00%	3,00,000	100.00%

As per records of the company, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2025

Name of the promoter	Number of shares as at 01.04.2024	Change during the year	Number of shares as at 31.03.2025	% Holding	% Change during the year
Godfrey Phillips India Limited	2,99,994	-	2,99,994	100.00%	0.00%
Total	2,99,994	-	2,99,994	100.00%	0.00%

As at March 31, 2025

Name of the promoter	Number of shares as at 01.04.2024	Change during the year	Number of shares as at 31.03.2025	% Holding	% Change during the year
Godfrey Phillips India Limited	2,99,994	-	2,99,994	100.00%	0.00%
Total	2,99,994	-	2,99,994	100.00%	0.00%

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
17. Other equity		
Securities Premium	2,950.00	2,950.00
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive Income	170.82	159.57
Retained earnings	2,751.54	2,319.33
	5,872.36	5,428.90
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
Balance at beginning of year	159.57	148.83
Net fair value (loss)/gain on Investments in equity Instruments at FVTOCI net of income tax	11.25	10.74
Closing balance	170.82	159.57
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	2,319.33	2,100.46
Profit for the current year	434.08	223.69
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(1.87)	(4.82)
Balance at end of year	2,751.54	2,319.33

Securities premium :

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income :

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The company transfers the amount from this reserve to retained earnings on disposal of the underlying equity instrument.

Retained earnings :

Retained earnings is the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders subject to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
18. Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Payables for property, plant and equipment	83.64	201.84
Payable to Employees (Refer Note no. 3.3)	54.23	64.10
Security deposits	2.35	0.85
	<u>140.22</u>	<u>266.79</u>
19. Employee benefit obligations		
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
-Compensated absences	224.32	248.94
	<u>224.32</u>	<u>248.94</u>
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
-Compensated absences	60.60	98.29
	<u>60.60</u>	<u>98.29</u>
Total	<u>284.92</u>	<u>347.23</u>
20. Trade payables		
Trade payables*		
-Micro and small enterprises (Refer Note no. 30)	137.06	150.48
-Other than micro and small enterprises	339.17	265.93
	<u>476.23</u>	<u>416.41</u>

* Refer Note no. 3.3

Trade payables ageing schedule

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	132.68	4.38	-	-	-	137.06
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.80	270.12	55.25	-	-	-	339.17
Balance as at March 31, 2025	<u>13.80</u>	<u>402.80</u>	<u>59.63</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>476.23</u>
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	149.98	0.50	-	-	-	150.48
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16.02	223.51	26.40	-	-	-	265.93
Balance as at March 31, 2024	<u>16.02</u>	<u>373.49</u>	<u>26.90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>416.41</u>

21. Other liabilities

Current

Statutory dues	41.52	56.05
Payable to gratuity fund (Refer Note no. 31)	31.50	37.13
Others	4.24	4.64
	<u>77.26</u>	<u>97.82</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
22. Revenue from operations		
Revenue from Contract with Customers		
Cigarette & Tobacco manufacturing charge from the holding company (Refer Note no. 34)	7,000.00	6,222.99
Total revenue from operations	7,000.00	6,222.99
Performance obligation		
The Company has only one revenue stream where the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.		
There is no difference between the contracted price and revenue from contract with customers.		
23. Other income		
Interest income from:		
- Deposits and loans	10.94	6.97
- Income tax refunds	3.14	12.58
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	0.33
Liabilities/provisions no longer required, written back	1.30	11.41
Sale of scrap	6.50	4.07
	21.88	35.36
24. Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and wages	1,667.61	1,694.15
Contribution to provident fund (Refer Note no. 31)	104.80	110.56
Contribution to gratuity and superannuation fund (Refer Note no. 31)	47.32	54.78
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	201.96	171.98
	2,021.69	2,031.47
25. Finance costs		
Interest expenses on others	0.77	0.57
	0.77	0.57



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
26. Other Expenses		
Consumption of stores and spare parts*	13.83	12.95
Power and fuel	927.77	829.68
Rent (paid to the holding company)	4.80	4.80
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	177.17	117.71
- Plant and machinery	1664.18	1556.31
- Others	38.85	26.46
Insurance	26.31	25.57
Rates and taxes	16.50	15.63
Legal and professional expenses	59.69	40.54
Auditors' Remuneration (net of input tax credit)		
- Audit fees	7.50	7.50
- For tax audit	2.64	2.64
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.83	0.74
Travelling and conveyance	65.25	27.39
Property, plant and equipment written off	0.54	-
Directors' sitting fee	0.30	0.32
Security service expenses	101.01	94.38
Contract labour charges	428.17	349.87
Machine and material handling expenses	380.73	386.47
Foreign currency fluctuation (net)	0.70	3.51
Housekeeping expenses	51.69	46.37
Miscellaneous expenses	55.22	49.14
	4023.68	3597.98

*Excludes consumption of spare parts charged to 'repairs and maintenance-plant & machinery'.

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INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
27. Earnings per share		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	434.08	223.69
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic earning per share and diluted earning per share [B]	3,00,000	3,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.) [A/B] (Face value of Rs. 100 each)	144.69	74.56



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

28. Contingent liabilities not provided for

a) Demands from income tax authorities disputed by the Company aggregating to Rs.125.05 lakhs (Previous year Rs.125.05 lakhs).

b) The Company has received demands notices relating to excise duty and GST aggregating to Rs.1993.15 lakhs (Previous year - Rs.2853.16 lakhs), which the Company is contesting before the appellate authorities. Further, the Company has received certain show cause notices from Excise Authorities asking it to explain why certain amounts mentioned in these notices should not be paid by the Company. As these notices are in the nature of explanations required, the Company does not consider these to constitute a liability of any kind. The liability, if any, on this account, will rest with the holding company under the contract manufacturing arrangement.

c) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts Rs. 1.37 lakhs (Previous year - Rs. 1.37 lakhs).

d) The following are the particulars of dues on account of excise duty, goods and service tax and income-tax as at March 31, 2025 that have been disputed by the Company in appeals pending before the appellate authorities:

Nature of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount of dues* (Rs. lakhs)	Amount deposited (Rs. lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	1,366.56	1.16	FY 2006-07 to FY 2009-10	Supreme Court
		626.59	31.58	FY 2011-12 to FY 2017-18	CESTAT
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	125.05	125.05	FY 2010-11, FY 2011-12, FY 2012-13, FY 2013-14 and FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18	Commissioner (Appeals)
		2.97	2.97	FY 2005-06	Assessing Officer

* amount as per demand orders, including interest and penalty, where quantified in the order.

Further, as per information available with the Company, the concerned authority is in appeal against favourable orders received by the Company in respect of the following matters:

Name of the statute	Nature	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where department has preferred appeal
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	121.52	FY 2010-11	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	1.82	FY 2003-04	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

The management believes that the liabilities in the above matters are possible but not probable and hence no provision has been considered necessary there against.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at	As at
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024

29. Commitments

- a) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital amount and not provided for (net of advances) **28.32** 134.65
- b) The Company does not have any other long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

30. Dues to micro and small enterprises

Trade payables include Rs.137.06 lakhs (Previous year Rs.150.48 lakhs) due to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" ("MSMED") to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. No interest is payable to any supplier under the said Act.

Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended March 31, 2025 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

- i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act, 2006

Principal	137.06	150.48
Interest	-	-

- ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.

- -

- iii) 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 MSEMD Act.

- -

- iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.

- -

- v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, untill such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSEMD Act, 2006

- -



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

31. Employee benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plans and amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Contribution towards provident fund	104.80	110.56
Contribution towards superannuation fund	18.31	24.08
	123.11	134.64

(b) Other long term employee benefits (based on actuarial valuation)

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Compensated absences – amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	32.46	30.27

(c) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity fund established as a trust, which is a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity as per provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act or the Company Scheme, whichever is beneficial.

The plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as: loss of investment risk, interest rate risk, mortality rate risk and salary rate risk.

Loss of investment risk

The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Interest rate risk

The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the plan's liability.

Mortality rate risk

The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary rate risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plan:

Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee cost:

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Current service cost	29.38	35.81
Net interest cost	(0.37)	(5.11)
Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee cost	29.01	30.70

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity (continued)

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from change in financial assumptions	16.21	21.34
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising on account of experience adjustments	(18.77)	(19.70)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(2.78)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	5.06	7.58
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in other comprehensive income	2.50	6.44

(I) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening defined obligation	970.62	965.63
Current service cost	29.38	35.81
Interest cost	62.40	65.43
Benefits paid	(267.30)	(95.10)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations arising from change in financial assumptions	16.21	21.34
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	(2.78)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations arising on account of experience adjustments	(18.77)	(19.71)
Defined benefit obligation	792.54	970.62

(II) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	933.49	1,016.02
Interest income	62.78	70.54
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(5.06)	(7.58)
Contribution by employer	37.13	(50.39)
Benefits paid	(267.30)	(95.10)
Closing fair value of plan assets	761.04	933.49
(III) Net (asset)/liability recognised in the balance sheet (I - II)	31.50	37.13

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	Amount	% of total plan assets
As at March 31, 2025		
Government debt securities	57.08	7.50%
Other debt instruments	10.34	1.36%
Insurer managed funds	692.57	91.00%
Others	1.05	0.14%
	761.04	100.00%



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(c) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity (continued)

	Amount	% of total plan assets
As at March 31, 2024		
Government debt securities	57.08	6.11%
Other debt instruments	10.34	1.11%
Insurer managed funds	863.48	92.50%
Others	2.58	0.28%
	933.48	100.00%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Discount rate (in %)	6.90%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate (in %)	7.50%	7.50%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.90%	7.20%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	21.78 years	18.23 years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Impact of increase in 0.5% in discount rate	-3.37%	-3.17%
Impact of decrease in 0.5% in discount rate	3.56%	3.35%
Impact of increase in 0.5% in salary escalation rate	3.53%	3.32%
Impact of decrease in 0.5% in salary escalation rate	-3.37%	-3.18%

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected as contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	109.54	173.15
Between 2 and 5 years	269.69	307.65
Between 6 and 9 years	311.29	430.90
10 year and above	694.34	742.13
Total expected payments	1,384.86	1,653.83

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6.93 years.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32. Financial instruments and risk management

32.1 Fair values

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

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

i) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, security deposits and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to their nature and short-term maturities of these instruments.

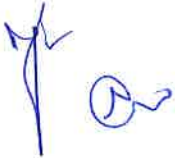
ii) The financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables, if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

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by using valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available.

Level 1: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices in the active market.

Level 2: This level of hierarchy includes items measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for such items, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: This level of hierarchy includes items measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair value determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments nor based on available market data. The item in this category are unquoted equity instruments.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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32 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

32.2. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured at fair value and have been grouped into Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 below:

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial instruments at amortised cost:					
Cash and cash equivalents	101.60	101.60			
Loans	19.74	19.74			
Trade receivables	1,576.51	1,576.51			
Other financial assets					
- Security deposits	151.58	151.58			
- Interest accrued on security deposits	13.87	13.87			
Financial instruments at FVTOCI:					
Investment in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	215.03	215.03	-	-	215.03
Total financial assets	2,078.33	2,078.33			
Financial liabilities					
Financial instruments at amortised cost:					
Trade payables	476.23	476.23			
Other financial liabilities					
- Security deposits	2.35	2.35			
- Payable to Employees	54.23	54.23			
- Payables for property, plant and equipment	83.64	83.64			
Total financial liabilities	616.45	616.45			



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.2. Fair value hierarchy (continued)

As at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial instruments at amortised cost:					
Cash and cash equivalents	75.54	75.54			
Loans	47.01	47.01			
Trade receivables	1,282.77	1,282.77			
Other financial assets					
- Security deposits	151.59	151.59			
- Interest accrued on security deposits	5.26	5.26			
Financial instruments at FVTOCI:					
Investment in equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	201.82	201.82			201.82
Total financial assets	1,763.99	1,763.99			
Financial liabilities					
Financial instruments at amortised cost:					
Trade payables	416.41	416.41			
Other financial liabilities					
- Security deposits	0.85	0.85			
- Payable to Employees	64.10	64.10			
- Payables for property, plant and equipment	201.84	201.84			
Total financial liabilities	683.20	683.20			



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by Senior Management.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency payables and loans.

The Company manages market risk through its finance department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The finance department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management. The activities of this department include management of cash resources and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest in order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, the finance department undertakes the interest rate risk management exercise from time to time.

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services in overseas and purchases from suppliers in various foreign currencies.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of trade receivables.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in the financial statement.

Financial assets are provided for, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been provided for, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss in the subsequent reporting period. The management believes that there is no significant exposure of credit risk due to the nature of Company's

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss. The management believes that there are no significant exposure of credit risk due to the nature of company's business

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's finance 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.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(A) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
As at March 31, 2025			
Trade payables	476.23	-	476.23
Other financial liabilities	140.22	-	140.22
	616.45	-	616.45
As at March 31, 2024			
Trade payables	416.41	-	416.41
Other financial liabilities	266.79	-	266.79
	683.20	-	683.20

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(B) Foreign currency risk exposure

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting periods expressed in Rs. in lakhs, are as follows:

Currency exposure	EURO	GBP
As at March 31, 2025		
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
Trade payables (Rs.in lakhs)	39.80	6.90
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	39.80	6.90
As at March 31, 2024		
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
Trade payables (Rs.in lakhs)	7.00	35.80
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	7.00	35.80



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(C) Foreign currency exposures that are not hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
		Amount in foreign currency (in lakhs)	Amount in Rs. (in lakhs)	Amount in foreign currency (in lakhs)	Amount in Rs. (in lakhs)
Trade Payables	EURO	0.42	39.80	0.08	7.00
	GBP	0.06	6.90	0.33	35.80

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company exposure to foreign currency changes for above currencies is not material.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.4 Fair value measurements**32.4.1 Fair value measurement and description of valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement**

The fair value of investment in unquoted equity instruments have been estimated using a market approach wherein equity value per share has been determined using the market approach. Under this approach the management has considered fair value of assets and liabilities of the investee company. For computing the fair value of the land (being major asset) management has made certain assumptions about the following significant unobservable inputs:

Financial asset	Fair value as at (Rs. lakhs)		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Input value
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024				
Investment in equity instruments at FVTOCI (unquoted) (Refer Note no. 7)	215.03	201.82	Level 3	Market approach	Built up area (in sq. ft.)	March 31, 2025 - 23,567 March 31, 2024 - 23,567
					Residential rate for sales (Rs./sq. ft.)	March 31, 2025 - 16,000 March 31, 2024 - 15,500
					Payment towards purchase of FSI from MCGM (Rs./sq. ft.)	March 31, 2025 - 4,567 March 31, 2024 - 4,567
					Payment towards purchase of Fungible FSI from MCGM (Rs./sq. ft.)	March 31, 2025 - 4,567 March 31, 2024 - 4,567
					Cost of construction (Rs./sq. ft.)	March 31, 2025 - 2,500 March 31, 2024 - 2,500
					Interest rate (% per annum)	March 31, 2025 - 18 March 31, 2024 - 18
					Expected profit for builder (% per annum)	March 31, 2025 - 25 March 31, 2024 - 25

The above investment in equity instruments is not held for trading. Instead, it is held for medium or long term strategic purpose. Upon the application of Ind AS 109, the Company has chosen to designate the investment in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as the directors believe that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long term strategic investment, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in profit or loss.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

32.4 Fair value measurements (continued)

32.4.2 Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

Unlisted shares irrevocably designated as at FVTOCI

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Opening balance	201.82	188.58
Total gains or (losses) in other comprehensive income	13.21	13.24
Closing balance	215.03	201.82



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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33. Capital management

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

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus debt.

Gearing ratio

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Trade payables	476.23	416.41
Other financial liabilities	140.22	266.79
Other liabilities	77.26	97.82
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(101.60)	(75.54)
Net debt (A)	592.11	705.48
Total equity	6,172.36	5,728.90
Capital and net debt (B)	6,764.47	6,434.38
Gearing ratio (A/B)	8.75%	10.96%



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

34. Related party transactions

34.1	Disclosure of related parties	Principal Activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the parent entity	
				As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024

(a) Holding Company

Godfrey Phillips India Limited	Manufacture of tobacco & tobacco products	India	100%	100%
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(b) Key management personnel and their relatives:

Dr. Bina Modi, President and Managing Director of the Holding Company
Mr. Ashrant Bhartia, Director of the Company

(c) Enterprises over which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:

Beacon Travels Private Limited
Bina Fashions N Food Private Limited

(d) Fellow Subsidiary

Unique Space Developers Limited

(e) Other related parties

International Tobacco Company Limited employees Gratuity Fund No.1
International Tobacco Company Limited employees Gratuity Fund No.2
International Tobacco Company Limited Management Staff Superannuation Fund

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

34. Related party transactions (continued)**34.2 Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances as at the year end.****A Nature of transactions**

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
a) Godfrey Phillips India Limited		
- Sale of spare parts	3.85	5.89
- Manufacturing services rendered	7,000.00	6,222.99
- Purchase of spare parts, etc.	7.53	13.72
- Rent paid (excluding GST & cess)	4.80	4.80
- Expenses reimbursed	0.40	0.40
- Sale of fixed assets	60.29	-
- Guarantee given by the Holding Company to bank on behalf of the Company	35.55	35.55
b) Beacon Travels Private Limited		
- Travel Agent Services	10.70	18.70
c) Bina Fashions N Food Private Limited		
- Purchase of food items	30.87	20.25
d) Contribution to Trusts		
- International Tobacco Company Limited Management Staff Superannuation Fund	18.32	24.08
- International Tobacco Company Limited Gratuity Fund no.1	(3.72)	(4.57)
- International Tobacco Company Limited Gratuity Fund no.2	35.22	41.70



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

34. Related party transactions (continued)

34.2 Compensation of key management personnel

	Year ended 31.03.2025	Year ended 31.03.2024
Ashrant Bhartia		
Sitting Fees for Board Meeting	0.02	0.02

34.3 Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances as at the year end.

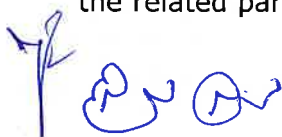
B Outstanding balance

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Amounts receivable		
Godfrey Phillips India Limited	1,576.51	1,282.77
Amount payable		
Beacon Travels Private Limited	0.29	14.36
Investment made in		
Unique Space Developers Limited	215.03	201.82
Other payable/(recoverable)		
International Tobacco Company Limited Employees Gratuity Fund No.1 (Refer Note no.14)	(3.72)	(4.57)
International Tobacco Company Limited Employees Gratuity Fund No.2 (Refer Note no.14)	35.22	41.70
Gratuity Payable		
Gratuity Payable to Mr. Ashrant Bhartia*	-	17.31

* To be paid by International Tobacco Company Limited Employees Gratuity Fund No.2

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlements occur in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. 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.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

35. Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024	% Change	Reason for Variance
a) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.43	2.62	30.92	Increase is mainly due to higher trade receivable from holding company towards revenue from operations as compared to last year.
b) Return on equity ratio	Total comprehensive income	Average Total Equity	7.45	4.09	82.15	Increase is mainly due to higher profit from operations on extra volume produced during the year as compared to last year.
c) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Turnover	Average trade receivable	4.90	4.70	4.26	
d) Debt equity ratio	Total external liabilities	Total equity	0.19	0.22	(13.64)	
e) Net capital turnover ratio	Operating revenue	Shareholder's equity	1.13	1.09	3.67	
f) Net profit ratio	Total comprehensive income	Operating revenue	6.33	3.69	71.54	Increase is mainly on account of higher realisation of revenue from operations (manufacturing fees) on 2317.3 millions extra production volume as compared to last year.
g) Return on capital employed	Profit before tax	Average capital employed	9.17	5.00	83.40	Increase is mainly due to higher profit from operations on extra volume produced during the year as compared to last year.

36. Disclosures on audit trail

The Company has used accounting software, Oracle EBS, for maintaining its books of account and have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all its relevant transactions recorded in the software. Audit trail feature at the application underlying database was enabled from November 18, 2024. However, no instance of audit trail feature having been tampered with was noted for this software. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company for transactions recorded on or after November 18, 2024 in this software.



INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs unless otherwise stated)

- 37.** The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of tobacco and tobacco products on behalf of the Holding company. The entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of Ind AS 108 on Segment Reporting. There being no business outside India, the entire business has been considered as single geographic segment.

The Company derives revenues from only one customer which amount to 100% (31st March 2024 : 100%) of the entity's total revenues and accordingly, trade receivable at period end are only from one customer.

38. Relationship with struck off Companies

There is no transaction and outstanding balance with struck off companies during the year and as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

International Tobacco Company Limited




(CIN:U16000MH1964PLC013915)


Per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 502405



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 15, 2025