

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Colgate-Palmolive (India) 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 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 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 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 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 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 financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.



Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Revenue recognition (as described in Note 25 of the financial statements)</p> <p>Revenue from the sale of goods is measured net off discounts and rebates that are given to the customers (i.e., to the Wholesale traders and Retail traders) as a part of sales promotion, comprising of primary and secondary schemes.</p> <p>Of the total discounts and rebates passed on to the customers, certain discounts and rebates are passed on to the customers on the basis of secondary sales made by customers i.e., secondary schemes.</p> <p>Significant judgement is required in estimating accruals relating to secondary schemes recognized, based on sales made during the year.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies including those relating to discounts and rebates for primary and secondary sales. • Obtained an understanding, assessed and tested the operating effectiveness of internal control relating to the identification, recognition and measurement of discounts and rebates for secondary schemes. • Tested on sample basis, the underlying documentation and assumptions, for discount and rebate provisions accrued during the year in relation to secondary sales. • Tested on sample basis, the subsequent claims accounted by the Company, to assess the adequacy and appropriateness of accruals outstanding as at year end. • Performed an analysis between historical accrual and actual expenses incurred for the previous periods. • Obtained reasons from management to ascertain reasonableness in relation to ageing of outstanding accruals and verified subsequent settlement of provisions • We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in respect of revenue to be disclosed as per Ind AS 115.
<p>Contingent liabilities / provisions in relation to tax Litigations (as described in Note 24(A), and 31(d) and 31(e) and 32 of the Financial statements)</p> <p>The Company has received various demand orders and notices under various tax laws which the Company is contesting. In cases where the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, the Company has made provision and in cases where outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is possible, then such items are disclosed as contingent liabilities.</p> <p>Significant judgements and estimates are required to assess impact of these litigations on the financial position, results of operations and cash flows.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding, assessed and tested the internal control environment relating to the identification, recognition and measurement of provisions for disputes and disclosures of contingent liabilities in relation to tax litigations. • Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands issued by tax authorities, from the management. • Read the orders/notices received from tax authorities and held discussion with management to understand management's assessment of the quantification and likelihood of significant exposures and the provision required for specific cases. • We engaged our tax specialists to evaluate the current status of tax assessments and management's position in relation to on-going disputes with regard to likelihood assessment of economic outflow by the management. • Analysed the management's estimates related to the recognized provisions for disputes and disclosures of contingent liabilities in relation to tax litigations and uncertain tax positions in the financial statements.



Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged With Governance for the 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue

as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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, we give in the "**Annexure I**" 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 and daily back up of such books of accounts have been maintained on servers physically located in India;
 - (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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards 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) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure II**" to this report;
 - (g) 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.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 32 and 33 to the 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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(s) or entity(ies), 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(s) or entity(ies), 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. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number: 118746

UDIN: 25118746BMOLEA3221

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 21, 2025



Annexure I

to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited

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) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (b) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (c) All property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the Management in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them over a period of three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (d) The title deeds of 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No material discrepancies of inventory were noticed on such physical verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2025 and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR 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) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans to companies and other parties as follows:

Particulars	Loans (₹ Lakhs)
Aggregate amount provided during the year	
- Company	2,500.00
- Loans to Employees	72.50
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Company	625.00
- Loans to Employees	166.20

During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- (b) During the year the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to companies and other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (c) The Company has granted loan during the year to companies and other parties where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans have been complied with by 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 provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the

Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues though there have been slight delays in few cases of duty of customs. 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 income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of excise, service tax, sales-tax, value added tax and cess have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Income Tax

Sr. no.	Name of the Statute	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ Lakhs)*
1.	Income Tax Act, 1961	AY 2014-15 to AY 2015-16 AY 2017-18 to AY 2018-19 AY 2020-21 to AY 2021-22	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	1,16,260.47
		AY 1996-97 to AY 2000-01	High Court	1,100.21
	Total			1,17,360.68

Sales Tax / Value Added Tax

Sr. no.	Name of the Statute	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ Lakhs)*
1.	Statute applicable in Maharashtra, UP and Kerala	1993-94, 2004-05 and 2016-17	High court	431.97
2.	Statute applicable in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Delhi, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Goa, Chandigarh, Haryana	1988-89, 1995-96 to 1998-99, 2000-01 to 2017-18	Assessing authorities and First Appellate Authorities of various states	1,004.66
3.	Statute applicable in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Odisha and Karnataka	1987-88, 1990-91, 1995-96 to 1997-98, 1999-00 to 2001-02, 2003-04	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal of various States	210.61
	Total			1,647.24



Service Tax

Sr. no.	Name of the Statute	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ Lakhs)*
1.	Service Tax (Finance Act, 1994)	July 2007 to October 2008	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	15.20
		2003-2010 and 2013-2017	First appellate authorities	13.11
	Total			28.31

Excise related matters

Sr. no.	Name of the Statute	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ Lakhs)*
1.	The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty liability 1994-95, 2005-06 to 2010-11 and Jun'14 - Jun'17	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	1,998.07
		1998-1999 to 2004-05 and 2006-07 to 2016-17	First appellate authorities	803.16
	Total			2,801.23

Goods and Service Tax

Sr. no.	Name of the Statute	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ Lakhs)*
1.	Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	2017-18 to 2022-23	Assessing Officer	744.53
		AY 1996-97 to AY 2000-01	First appellate authorities	655.88
	Total			1,400.41

Customs Act

Sr. no.	Name of the Statute	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount (₹ Lakhs)*
1.	Customs Act, 1962	June 2022	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	209.45
	Total			209.45

*Amount presented net of deposits made under protest in connection with respective disputes.

(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 borrowing or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(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 further public offer (including debt instruments), hence, the requirement to report on clause 3 (x)(a) 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 fraud by the Company or no 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 us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government. Further, as represented to us by the management, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (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)(a), (b) & (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 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.
- (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.
- (xvi) (a) 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)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current Financial Year and 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 43 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) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in Note 30(B) to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of

Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in Note 30(B) to the financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number: 118746

UDIN: 25118746BMOLEA3221

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 21, 2025

Annexure II

to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Colgate-Palmolive (India) 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 financial statements of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these 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 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to

financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to 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 ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number: 118746

UDIN: 25118746BMOLEA3221

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 21, 2025



Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

	Note	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(A)	77,646	79,407
Capital Work-in-Progress	3(B)	3,841	11,028
Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	120	97
(ii) Other financial assets	5	1,783	1,682
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	19	6,795	6,476
Other Non-Current Assets	6	897	793
Current Tax Assets (Net)	31(d)	34,502	29,789
		1,25,584	1,29,272
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	37,726	29,641
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	22,625	16,739
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	66,810	88,899
(iii) Bank Balances [other than (ii) above]	10	42,703	48,479
(iv) Loans	11	667	667
(v) Other financial assets	12	648	602
Other Current Assets	13	5,092	5,354
		1,76,271	1,90,381
Total Assets		3,01,855	3,19,653
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	14	2,720	2,720
Other Equity	15	1,63,727	1,84,716
Total Equity		1,66,447	1,87,436
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	4,543	5,955
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	130	130
Provisions	18	2,991	2,161
Other Non-Current Liabilities	20	30	36
		7,694	8,282
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	1,541	1,220
(ii) Trade Payables	21		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		931	704
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		91,148	87,487
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	22	4,693	4,142
Other Current Liabilities	23	13,550	12,583
Provisions	24	10,155	9,863
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	31(e)	5,696	7,936
		1,27,714	1,23,935
Total Liabilities		1,35,408	1,32,217
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,01,855	3,19,653
Material accounting policies	1B		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.			

As per our report of even date.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number - 118746

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited**M. S. Jacob**

Whole-time Director &

Chief Financial Officer

(DIN : 07645510)

Prabha Narasimhan

Managing Director &

Chief Executive Officer

(DIN : 08822860)

Surender Sharma

Whole-time Director - Legal

& Company Secretary

(F-8913)

(DIN : 02731373)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025



Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Note	₹ Lakhs	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ Lakhs)
Revenue from Operations	25		6,04,017	5,68,043
Other Income	26		13,884	7,652
(A) Total Income			6,17,901	5,75,695
Expenses				
Cost of Materials Consumed		1,57,911		1,45,759
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		30,986		24,491
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress	27	(7,070)		2,048
Employee Benefits Expense	28	44,678		41,173
Finance Costs	29	432		500
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3A	16,274		17,151
Other Expenses	30	1,81,706		1,64,490
(B) Total Expense			4,24,917	3,95,612
(C) Profit Before Exceptional Item and Tax (A-B)			1,92,984	1,80,083
(D) Exceptional Items	48		-	1,950
(E) Profit Before Tax (C-D)			1,92,984	1,78,133
Tax Expense:	31			
Current Tax		49,654		49,366
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(161)		-
Deferred Tax	19	(190)		(3,599)
(F) Total Tax Expense			49,303	45,767
(G) Profit for the year (E-F)			1,43,681	1,32,366
Other Comprehensive Loss/ (Income) (net of Tax)				
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss				
Re-measurement loss/(gains) on defined benefit plans			511	(31)
Tax adjustment on above	19		(129)	8
(H) Re-measurement loss/(gains) on defined benefit plans (Net of tax)			382	(23)
(I) Total Comprehensive Income (G-H)			1,43,299	1,32,389
Earnings Per Equity Share attributable to the Owners of the Company (Rupees)	36			
Face Value of ₹ 1 per Equity Share (31 March 2024: ₹ 1 per Equity Share)				
Basic and Diluted			52.83	48.67
Material accounting policies	1B			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.				

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

M. S. Jacob

Whole-time Director &
Chief Financial Officer
(DIN : 07645510)

Prabha Narasimhan

Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
(DIN : 08822860)

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner
Membership Number - 118746

Surender Sharma

Whole-time Director - Legal
& Company Secretary
(F-8913)
(DIN : 02731373)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 21, 2025

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 21, 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(A) Equity Share Capital (Note 14)

	Number of Shares (in Lakhs)	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2023	2,720	2,720
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	2,720	2,720
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,720	2,720

(B) Other Equity (Note 15)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				(₹ in Lakhs)
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1,280	38,437	(451)	1,29,652	1,68,918
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	1,32,366	1,32,366
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	31	31
Tax Adjustment on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	1,32,389	1,32,389
Dividend Paid [Refer Note 15 (iv)]	-	-	-	(1,16,954)	(1,16,954)
Employee Stock Option Expense [Refer Note 38 (c)]	-	-	1,204	-	1,204
Transferred from Share Options Outstanding Account for Employees Transferred During the Year	-	-	(106)	106	-
Payments Made Against Liability Created	-	-	(595)	-	(595)
Amount Credited by Group Company	-	-	(329)	-	(329)
Tax Adjustment on Employee Stock Option [Refer Note 31 (c)]	-	-	83	-	83
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,280	38,437	(194)	1,45,193	1,84,716
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	1,43,681	1,43,681
Other Comprehensive Loss	-	-	-	(511)	(511)
Tax Adjustment on Other Comprehensive Loss	-	-	-	129	129
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	1,43,299	1,43,299



Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(B) Other Equity (Note 15) (contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Retained Earnings	
Dividend Paid [Refer Note 15 (iv)]	-	-	-	(1,63,192)	(1,63,192)
Employee Stock Option Expense [Refer Note 38 (c)]	-	-	1,254	-	1,254
Transferred from Share Options Outstanding Account for Employees Transferred During the Year	-	-	(107)	107	-
Payments Made Against Liability Created	-	-	(1,128)	-	(1,128)
Amount Credited by Group Company	-	-	(1,633)	-	(1,633)
Tax Adjustment on Employee Stock Option [Refer Note 31 (c)]	-	-	411	-	411
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,280	38,437	(1,397)	1,25,407	1,63,727

Material Accounting Policies (Refer Note 1B)

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited
For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

M. S. Jacob

Whole-time Director &

Chief Financial Officer

(DIN : 07645510)

Prabha Narasimhan

Managing Director &

Chief Executive Officer

(DIN : 08822860)

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number - 118746

Surender Sharma

Whole-time Director - Legal

& Company Secretary

(F-8913)

(DIN : 02731373)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit Before Tax	1,92,984	1,78,133
Adjustments for:		
Unrealised Foreign Exchange (gain)/Loss	(215)	2
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	16,274	17,151
Lease Rentals Received	(266)	(259)
Net (gain)/Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	(36)	25
Interest Income On Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	(6,693)	(7,130)
Finance Cost	432	500
Bad Debts Written Off/ Provision for Doubtful Debts	305	15
Interest Income from Unwinding of Discount on Security Deposits	(249)	(159)
Employee Share-based Payment Expense	1,254	1,204
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	2,03,790	1,89,482
Adjustment for Increase/Decrease in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(8,085)	3,904
Increase in Financial Assets	(6,625)	(37,580)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	235	(1,565)
Increase in Financial Liabilities	3,733	12,083
Increase in Other Liabilities and Provisions	2,594	435
Cash Flow Generated from Operations	1,95,642	1,66,759
Direct Taxes Paid (Net)	(56,196)	(46,863)
Net Cash Flow Generated from Operating Activities (A)	1,39,446	1,19,896
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(7,142)	(7,556)
Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	3	3
Proceeds from Redemption of Deposits (Net Off Deposits made)	5,482	8,282
Lease Rentals Received	266	259
Interest Received	6,988	6,936
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	5,597	7,924
Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Dividends Paid	(1,62,621)	(1,16,703)
Payment of Principal Portion of Lease Liabilities	(1,318)	(1,399)
Payment of Interest Portion of Lease Liabilities	(432)	(500)
Employee Share-based Payments	(2,761)	(925)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities (C)	(1,67,132)	(1,19,527)
Net (decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(22,089)	8,293
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	88,899	80,606
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	66,810	88,899
Bank Balances in:		
Current Accounts	4,012	4,792
Deposit Accounts (with less than 3 Months Original Maturity)	62,798	84,107
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2025 (Refer Note 9)	66,810	88,899



Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2025 (contd.)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities:		
1) Dividend		
Unpaid Dividend as at Beginning of the Year	3,558	3,307
Dividend Declared	1,63,191	1,16,954
Dividend Paid	(1,62,621)	(1,16,703)
Dividend as at Year End (Including Unpaid)	4,128	3,558
2) Lease Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities as at Beginning of the Year	7,175	6,895
Additions During the Year	598	1,679
Deletions During the Year	(371)	-
Finance Charges Paid Under Lease Liabilities During the Year	432	500
Payment of Lease Liabilities During the Year	(1,750)	(1,899)
Lease Liabilities as at Year End	6,084	7,175

Notes:

- The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited
For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

M. S. Jacob

Whole-time Director &

Chief Financial Officer

(DIN : 07645510)

Prabha Narasimhan

Managing Director &

Chief Executive Officer

(DIN : 08822860)

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number - 118746

Surender Sharma

Whole-time Director - Legal

& Company Secretary

(F-8913)

(DIN : 02731373)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

1A. Corporate Information:

Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited is a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive, USA and a listed Company in India. The Company was incorporated on September 23, 1937 under the provisions of The Companies Act. The registered office of the company is located at Colgate Research Center, Main street, Hiranandani Gardens, Powai, Mumbai - 400076. Its shares are listed on two recognized stock exchanges in India. The Company is engaged in manufacturing/trading of toothpaste, tooth powder, toothbrush, mouthwash and personal care products.

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on May 21, 2025.

1B. Material Accounting Policies:

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

i. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

ii. Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;

- Defined Benefit Plans - plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Share-Based payments.

iii. 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized 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 months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Foreign Currency Translation

i. Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian currency (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates, and the resultant exchange difference is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including capital spares which are identified as a part of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits

are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work-In-Progress

Cost and direct expenses incurred for construction of assets or assets to be acquired, which are not ready to use in the manner intended by the management are disclosed under Capital Work-In-Progress.

Depreciation Methods, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Value

The useful lives of the assets are based on technical estimates approved by the Management, and are lower than or same as the useful lives prescribed under schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the period over which depreciable assets are expected to be used by the Company. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method so as to write-down the cost of property, plant and equipment to its residual value systematically over its estimated useful life based on useful life of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in case of following assets, wherein based on internal assessment and technical evaluation, a different useful life has been determined.

Asset Class	Useful Life
Residential and Office Buildings	40 years
Factory Buildings	20 years
Plant and Equipment	7 to 15 years
Dies and Moulds (included in Plant and Equipment)	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Office Equipment (including Computer Servers)	5 years

Estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually, taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(d) Leases

As a Lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the commencement date of a lease, the Company recognizes a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation, impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized and lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date.

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 re-measured if there is a modification or a change in the lease term. The Company separately recognizes the interest expense on the lease liability as finance cost and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease when both of the following conditions are met:

- The modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets.
- The consideration for the lease increases commensurate with the standalone price for the increase in scope and any adjustments to that stand-alone price reflects the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that fully or partially decreases the scope of the lease the Company decreases the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect partial or full termination of the lease. Any difference between those adjustments is recognized in profit or loss at the effective date of the modification.

The Company has elected to use the exemptions proposed by the standard on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value which is considered to be ₹ 3.5 Lakhs.

As a Lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(e) Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives which are 40 years.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

(f) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Amortization

Intangible assets comprise Goodwill, Trademarks, Copyright and Technical Know-how. Intangible assets (other than Goodwill) are amortized over the useful life of assets, not exceeding 10 years.

The estimated useful life and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Expenditure on research is recognized as an expense when it is incurred. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless all the criteria for capitalization have been met by the Company. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

(g) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of its assets other than inventory and deferred tax. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined as higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating unit). Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in the prior accounting period may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

(h) Inventories

Inventories of raw and packing materials, stores, work-in-progress, finished goods and stock in trade are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- Cost is determined using standard cost method that approximates actual cost.
- Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods includes materials, labour and manufacturing overheads and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Spares that do not qualify to be recognized as Property, Plant and Equipment are included in stores and spares.

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

(i) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are measured at contracted price and subsequently measured at amortized cost net of any expected credit losses, if any. The Company provides for expected credit loss using simplified approach based on the probability of defaults which are possible over the lifetime of assets.

(j) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(k) Financial Assets:

i. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, except in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Amortized Cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through Profit or Loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

ii. Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows to one or more recipient

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset. Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition.

(I) Financial Liabilities

i. Classification as Liability or Equity

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

ii. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortized cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

iii. Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss is measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of Financial Year which are unpaid. The amounts are usually unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value.

Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Contingent Liability

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

(m) Revenue from Operations

i. Sale of Goods

The Company's revenue contracts represent a single performance obligation to sell its products to trade customers. Sales are recorded at the time control of the products is transferred to trade customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for the products. Control is the ability of trade customers to direct the use of and obtain the benefit from our products. In evaluating the timing of the transfer of control of products to trade customers, the Company considers transfer of significant risks and rewards of products and the probability of flowing of future economic benefit to the Entity as per the terms of the Contract which usually coincide with the delivery of the goods.

Revenue is measured on the basis of contracted price and reduced by variable consideration. Variable consideration includes sales returns, trade discounts, volume based incentives, and cost of promotional programs, indirect taxes as may be applicable.

The Company provides volume based incentives to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Incentives are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate & recognize a liability for the incentives, the Company applies methods which best predicts the amount of incentive and is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The volume incentive is estimated at contract inception and recognized when it is highly probable that significant revenue reversal will not occur.

Company's contracts with trade customers do not have significant financing components or non-cash consideration and the Company does not have

unbilled revenue or significant amounts of prepayments from customers.

The company pays sales commission to its employees for contract that they obtain for sales of goods and immediately expensed out sales commissions (included under employee benefits).

Contract Balances

Contract Liabilities

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

ii. Service Income

Service Income is recognized on cost plus basis as per the terms of the contract with customers, as and when the service is performed.

iii. Interest Income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

iv. Rental Income

Rental income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

v. Government Grant

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Ind AS 20 permits the grant to be recognized in profit or loss. The Company has chosen to present grants related to an expense item as other operating income in the statement of profit and loss.

(n) Employee Benefits

i. Short Term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for salaries, wages and performance incentives including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits obligations in the Balance Sheet.

ii. Long Term Employee Benefits

• Defined Contribution Plans

Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Employee's State Insurance:

The Company has Defined Contribution Plans for its employees such as Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Employee's State Insurance etc. and contribution to these plans are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred, as the Company has no further obligation beyond making the contributions.

• Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of

employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the Statement of profit and loss as past service cost. Remeasurements are not reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Provident Fund:

In respect of certain employees, Provident Fund contributions are made to a Trust administered by the Company. The interest rate payable by the trust to the beneficiaries every year is notified by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investment of the trust and interest as per the notified rate. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of the year. Measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the Statement of profit and loss as past service cost. Remeasurements are not reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Compensated Absences:

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year and are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme:

Expenditure on voluntary retirement scheme is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which incurred.

Share Based Payments

The Company does not provide any equity-based compensation to its employees. However, the parent Company, Colgate Palmolive Company, U.S.A. ("the grantor") maintains equity incentive plans that provide for the grant of stock-based awards to its executive directors and certain categories of officers and employees. The 2009 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and 2013 Incentive Compensation Plan ("Incentive Plan") provides for the grant of non-qualified and incentive stock options, as well as restricted stock units which are together referred to as employee stock options. Exercise prices in the case of non-qualified and incentive stock options are not less than the fair value of the underlying common stock of the grantor on the date of grant.

A stock option gives an employee, the right to purchase shares of Colgate Palmolive Company common stock at a fixed price for a specific period of time. Stock options generally have a term of six years and vest over three years.

A restricted stock unit (RSU) provides an employee with a share of Colgate Palmolive Company common stock upon vesting. Restricted stock units vest in annual installments generally over a period of three years. Dividends will accrue with each restricted stock unit award granted subsequent to grant date.

Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) issued by the parent entity are accounted for as equity-settled as the Company has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction and also the shares are of parent Company.

Company recognizes the expense over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied, as determined on the grant date, based on the fair value of the options/RSUs. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the Statement of Profit and Loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

In case where there is a clear link between the recharge from the parent company and the expense, Company accounts for the recharge as capital distribution even if the amount of recharge is more than the expense recognized over the vesting period (as the recharge is based on the intrinsic value).

In case where the employee has not served the Company during the vesting period and for which they get the debit note from parent, the cost is debited to management recharge expense.

Further, where the management recharge is not expected from the parent entity as the employee has been relocated to another group company i.e. the employee is not expected to render future services to the Company at the time of exercise of option, the Company transfers the proportionate amount of share options outstanding account related to such employees to Retained Earnings, after taking into consideration the probability of employees re-locating back to the Company.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(o) Income Tax

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the period. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with prevailing income tax law. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The Company evaluates whether it has any uncertain tax positions which requires adjustments to provision for current tax. The Company has ongoing disputes with Income Tax Authorities on various matters. In respect of certain allowance/deductions, it is probable that such positions will not be accepted by Tax authorities and hence the same has been considered and adequately provided for while calculating current tax provision of the respective years. In respect of certain allowances/ deductions taken by the Company, it is probable that such disputes will be accepted by Tax authorities and hence the same have been considered and disclosed as a part of Contingent Liability.

• Current Tax

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

• Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized for all the deductible temporary differences by using the liability method, only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. At each Balance Sheet date, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets, if any.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside

profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

(p) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The Company has identified 'Personal Care (including Oral Care)' as its only primary reportable segment, which primarily includes products such as Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations.

(q) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(r) Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

(s) Contributed Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(t) Earnings Per Share

i. Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the Financial Year.

ii. Diluted Earnings Per Share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation (Refer Note 1B(n) and Note 28)
- Estimation of Useful life of Property, plant and equipment and intangibles (Refer Note 1B(c) and Note 3)
- Estimation of taxes (Refer Note 1B(o), Note 19 and 31)
- Estimation of impairment of trade receivables (Refer Note 1B(i) and Note 8)
- Estimation of provision and contingent liabilities (Refer Note 1B(l)(iv), Note 24 and 32)
- Estimation of Share based payments to employees (Refer Note 1B(n) and Note 38)
- Estimation of variable consideration in respect of revenue recognition (Refer Note 1B(m) and Note 25)

2. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3. Standards Notified but not yet Effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3 (A) (I) : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation		Net Carrying Amount	
	Cost / Gross Carrying Value as at April 1, 2024	Additions/ Adjustments	Disposals	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	Depreciation for the Year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
								(₹ in Lakhs)
Right-of-use Assets [Refer 3 (D) (i)]	25,114	619	335	25,398	11,102	1,764	12,866	12,532
Buildings [Refer Note (i) and (iii) below]	44,562	7,311	1	51,872	19,448	2,750	22,197	29,675
Plant and Equipment	1,39,433	5,785	102	1,45,116	1,02,832	10,050	1,12,782	32,334
Furniture and Fixtures	2,199	35	47	2,187	2,107	99	2,159	28
Office Equipment	10,569	1,100	31	11,638	6,981	1,611	8,561	3,077
Total Assets	2,21,877	14,850	516	2,36,211	1,42,470	16,274	1,58,565	77,646
Capital Work-in-Progress								3,841
[Refer Note 3 B below]								

(i) Buildings include : (a) Research Centre at Powai, Mumbai, (b) Factory Building at Baddi, (c) Factory Buildings at Goa, (d) Factory Buildings at Sanand and (e) Factory Building at Sricity.

(ii) Refer to Note 34 for disclosures of capital commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(iii) Buildings include investment property with net carrying value of ₹ 164 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 176 Lakhs) and fair value of ₹ 3,544 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: ₹ 3,434 Lakhs). Fair value is determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer using the sales comparison method of valuation under market approach in which due weightages have been given to factors such as right to sell/transfer the property, demand and prospective buyers for such type of commercial offices etc. The significant unobservable inputs considered includes total of Weighted reconciliation is ₹ 22,500/- per square feet (March 31, 2024: ₹ 21,800/-). The rental income and depreciation expense for the year ended March 31, 2025 are ₹ 266 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 259 Lakhs) and ₹ 13 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 13 Lakhs) respectively. (Refer Note 16).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3 (A) (II) : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation		Net Carrying Amount	
	Cost / Gross Carrying Value as at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	Depreciation for the Year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024
Right-of-use Assets [Refer Note 3 (D) (II)]	23,299	1,815	-	25,114	9,173	1,929	-	11,102
Buildings [Refer Note (i) and (iii) above]	43,945	625	8	44,562	17,080	2,369	1	19,448
Plant and Equipment	1,34,005	5,906	478	1,39,433	91,550	11,744	462	1,02,832
Furniture and Fixtures	2,129	154	84	2,199	2,089	102	84	2,107
Office Equipment	8,766	1,901	98	10,569	6,072	1,007	98	6,981
Total Assets	2,12,144	10,401	668	2,21,877	1,25,964	17,151	645	1,42,470
Capital Work-in-Progress [Refer Note 3 B below]								11,028

Note 3 (B) : Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Capital Work-in-Progress Movement During the Year

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening	11,028	11,407
Add - Addition During the Year	6,983	8,093
Less - Capitalised During the Year	14,170	8,472
Closing	3,841	11,028

Capital work-in-progress includes ₹ 13 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 35 Lakhs) being salary of ₹ 13 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 22 Lakhs) and other expenses of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 12 Lakhs) incurred towards capital projects. Salary and other expenses disclosed in Note 28 and Note 30 respectively are net of amounts included in CWIP.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3 (B) : Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) (contd.)

Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2025	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	3,105	679	57	-	3,841
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,105	679	57	-	3,841

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024	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	2,887	57	-	8,084	11,028
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,887	57	-	8,084	11,028

Note 3 (C): Other Intangible Assets

The gross carrying value of intangible assets of ₹ Nil have been fully amortised and the carrying value as at March 31, 2025 is ₹ Nil. (March 31, 2024 - ₹ Nil). Intangible assets comprise goodwill, trademarks, copyright and technical know-how.

Note 3 (D) (I): Right-of-use Assets Recognized and the Movements During the Year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	IT Equipment	Buildings	Others	Right-of-use Assets (Excluding Land) (A)	Leasehold Land (B)	Total (A+B)
As at April 01, 2024	5,132	-	181	1,631	7	6,951	7,061	14,012
Addition/Modification	249	121	22	227	-	619	-	619
Depreciation	1,116	80	130	355	-	1,681	83	1,764
Deletion	-	-	-	335	-	335	-	335
As at March 31, 2025	4,265	41	73	1,168	7	5,554	6,978	12,532

Land - Leasehold includes lease rights in respect of the land in the possession of the Company under Lease with Industrial Area Development Agency at Baddi, Goa Industrial Development Corporation at Goa and Sri city (P) Limited at Sricity, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) at Sanand.

Note 3 (D) (II): Right-of-use Assets Recognized and the Movements for the Previous Year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles	IT Equipment	Buildings	Others	Right-of-use Assets (Excluding Land) (A)	Leasehold Land (B)	Total (A+B)
As at April 01, 2023	6,211	-	9	706	56	6,982	7,144	14,126
Addition/Modification	12	-	259	1,544	-	1,815	-	1,815
Depreciation	1,091	-	87	619	49	1,846	83	1,929
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	5,132	-	181	1,631	7	6,951	7,061	14,012



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 4: Non-current Loans (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured and Considered Good		
Loans to Employees	120	97
	120	97

Note 5: Other Non-current Financial Assets (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Security Deposits	1,531	1,430
Deposits with Banks (with Maturity Period of more than 12 Months)*	252	252
	1,783	1,682

* Held as lien by Banks against Bank Guarantees issued to Regulatory authorities in the normal course of business.

Note 6: Other Non-current Assets

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Advances (Refer Note 34)	139	62
Deposits with Government and other Authorities	726	692
Prepaid Expenses	32	39
	897	793

Note 7: Inventories (Net of Provision)

(Lower of cost or net realisable value)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Raw and Packing Materials	8,183	7,333
Work-in-progress	3,661	2,771
Finished Goods	19,769	15,070
Stock-in-trade	3,148	1,667
[Includes Goods in Transit ₹ 1,156 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: ₹ 317 Lakhs)]		
Stores and Spares	2,965	2,800
	37,726	29,641



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 8: Trade Receivables (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Receivables	17,355	14,190
Receivables from Related Parties (Refer Note 37)	6,118	3,145
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(849)	(596)
	22,625	16,739
Unsecured and Considered Good	22,625	16,739
Trade Receivables which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk	849	596
Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(849)	(596)
	22,625	16,739

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule*

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good		
Current but not Due	11,005	8,970
Less Than 6 Months	11,068	7,338
6 Months - 1 Year	465	256
1-2 Years	43	137
2-3 Years	6	10
More Than 3 Years	38	28
	22,625	16,739
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have Significant Increase in Credit Risk		
Current but not Due	-	-
Less Than 6 Months	-	-
6 Months - 1 Year	288	174
1-2 Years	225	120
2-3 Years	50	49
More Than 3 Years	286	253
	849	596
Total Trade Receivables		
Current but not Due	11,005	8,970
Less Than 6 Months	11,068	7,338
6 Months - 1 Year	753	430
1-2 Years	268	257
2-3 Years	56	59
More Than 3 Years	324	281
Total	23,474	17,335

There are no disputed or unbilled trade receivables. For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 37

* Outstanding for the above periods are based on due date of payment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 9: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Bank Balances in:		
- Current Accounts	4,012	4,792
- Deposit Accounts (with Less Than 3 Months Original Maturity)	62,798	84,107
	66,810	88,899

Note 10: Other Bank Balances

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Earmarked Balances with Banks in:		
- Unpaid Dividend Account	4,128	3,558
- Unpaid Share Capital Reduction Account	89	87
- Deposits with Maturity More Than 3 Month but Less Than 12 Months	38,486	44,834
	42,703	48,479

Note 11: Current Loans (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured and Considered Good:		
- Loans to Employees	37	37
Unsecured and Considered Good:		
- Inter-corporate Deposits*	630	630
	667	667

*Inter-corporate deposits includes amounts with maturity period of 91 days, rate of interest at 10% (March 31, 2024: Maturity period of 91 days, rate of interest at 10%)

Note 12: Other Current Financial Assets (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Receivables from Related Parties (Refer Note 37)	224	269
Security Deposits	424	333
	648	602



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 13: Other Current Assets

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with Government Authorities	118	213
Prepaid Expenses	971	810
Advances to Suppliers	3,771	4,022
Employee Advances	162	239
Fringe Benefit Advance Tax	70	70
	5,092	5,354

Note 14: Equity Share Capital

Authorised Equity Share Capital:

	Number of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2023	1,37,00,00,000	13,700
Increase / (Decrease) During the Year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,37,00,00,000	13,700
Increase / (Decrease) During the Year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,37,00,00,000	13,700

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:

(A) Movement in Equity Share Capital

	Number of Shares	Equity Share Capital (Par Value in ₹ Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2023	27,19,85,634	2,720
Increase / (Decrease) During the Year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	27,19,85,634	2,720
Increase / (Decrease) During the Year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	27,19,85,634	2,720

(B) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has one class of Equity Shares having par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 14: Equity Share Capital (contd.)

(C) Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company and its Subsidiaries:

	As at March 31, 2025	(₹ in Lakhs) As at March 31, 2024
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A., the Ultimate Holding Company 10,89,52,694 (March 31, 2024 - 10,89,52,694) Equity Shares.	1,090	1,090
Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Pte Ltd., Singapore, Subsidiary of the Ultimate Holding Company 2,97,58,852 (March 31, 2024 - 2,97,58,852) Equity Shares.	298	298
Norwood International Incorporated, U.S.A., Subsidiary of the Ultimate Holding Company 1,126 (March 31, 2024 - 1,126) Equity Shares.	0*	0*

*Less than ₹ 1 Lakh

(D) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate Shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.		
Number of Shares	10,89,52,694	10,89,52,694
% of Holding	40.06	40.06
Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Pte Ltd., Singapore		
Number of Shares	2,97,58,852	2,97,58,852
% of Holding	10.94	10.94

(E) Details of shares held by promoters

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.		
Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	10,89,52,694	10,89,52,694
Change During the Year	-	-
Number of Shares at the End of the Year	10,89,52,694	10,89,52,694
% of Total Shares	40.06	40.06
% of change During the Year	-	-
Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Pte Ltd., Singapore		
Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	2,97,58,852	2,97,58,852
Change During the Year	-	-
Number of Shares at the End of the Year	2,97,58,852	2,97,58,852
% of Total Shares	10.94	10.94
% of change During the Year	-	-
Norwood International Incorporated, U.S.A		
Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	1,126	1,126
Change During the Year	-	-
Number of Shares at the End of the Year	1,126	1,126
% of Total Shares	0.00	0.00
% change During the Year	-	-



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 14: Equity Share Capital (contd.)

(E) Details of shares held by promoters (contd.)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Promoters Shareholding		
Number of Shares at the Beginning of the Year	13,87,12,672	13,87,12,672
Change During the Year	-	-
Number of Shares at the End of the Year	13,87,12,672	13,87,12,672
% of Total Shares	51.00	51.00
% change During the Year	-	-

Note 15: Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ Lakhs)
Securities Premium Account [Refer (i) below]	1,280	1,280
General Reserve [Refer (ii) below]	38,437	38,437
Share Options Outstanding Account [Refer (iii) below]	(1,397)	(194)
Retained Earnings [Refer (iv) below]	1,25,407	1,45,193
	1,63,727	1,84,716

(i) Securities Premium

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ Lakhs)
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	1,280	1,280
Balance at the End of the Year	1,280	1,280

(Securities Premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013)

(ii) General Reserve

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ Lakhs)
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	38,437	38,437
Balance at the End of the Year	38,437	38,437

(Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15: Other Equity (contd.)

(iii) Share Options Outstanding Account (Refer Note 38)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	(194)	(451)
Add: Employee Stock Option Expense	1,254	1,204
Less: Transferred to Retained Earnings for Employees Transferred During the Year/Relocated to Another Group Companies	(107)	(106)
Less: Payments Made Against Liability Created	(1,128)	(595)
Less: Amount Credited by Group Company	(1,633)	(329)
Add: Tax Adjustment on above	411	83
Balance at the End of the Year	(1,397)	(194)

(Reserve created for all outstanding employee stock options and RSUs. The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees)

(iv) Retained Earnings

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	1,45,193	1,29,652
Add: Profit for the Year	1,43,681	1,32,366
Add: Other Comprehensive (Loss)/ Income	(382)	23
Add: Transferred from Share Options Outstanding Account for Employees Transferred During the Year	107	106
Less: Appropriations		
- Second Interim Dividend FY 23-24 - ₹ 26/- per share (FY 22-23 - ₹ 21/- per share)	(70,716)	(57,117)
- Special Dividend FY 23-24 - ₹ 10/- per share	(27,199)	-
- First Interim Dividend FY 24-25 - ₹ 24/- per share (FY 23-24 - ₹ 22/- per share)	(65,277)	(59,837)
Total Appropriations	(1,63,192)	(1,16,954)
Balance at the End of the Year	1,25,407	1,45,193
	1,63,727	1,84,716

(Retained earnings are the profits that a company has earned to date, after appropriation for dividends payouts)

Note 16: Lease Liabilities (at Amortised Cost)

As a Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant and equipments, vehicles, IT equipments, offices and residential buildings. Leases of plant and equipments has lease term of 10 years, while other leases have lease terms ranging from 2 years to 8 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company has lease contracts that includes extension option, however the lease term in respect of such extension option is not defined in the contract.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 16: Lease Liabilities (at Amortised Cost) (contd.)

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year are given in Note 3(D)

Carrying Amounts of Lease Liabilities and the Movements During the Year

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
As at April 01	7,175	6,895
Addition	598	1,679
Interest	432	500
Payment	(1,750)	(1,899)
Deletion	(371)	-
As at March 31	6,084	7,175
Non Current	4,543	5,955
Current	1,541	1,220
Depreciation Expense of Right-of-use Assets (Refer Note 3D)	1,764	1,929
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 29)	432	500
Expense Relating to Leases of Low-value Assets (Included in Note 30 Under Lease Rentals)	685	472
	685	472

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 7.40% p.a. to 8.40% p.a., with maturity between 2025-2033.

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 1,750 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025 and ₹ 1,899 lakhs for the year ended March 2024.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 40.

As a Lessor

The Company has given office premise space under non-cancellable operating lease for a period of 1 year ended May 31, 2024. The rental income from the asset given on lease of ₹ 266 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 259 Lakhs) has been disclosed as "Lease Rentals" under Other Income in Note 26 to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Description of significant operating lease arrangements in respect of premises:

- The Company has taken refundable interest free security deposit under the lease agreements.
- Agreement contain provision for renewal at the option of either party.
- Agreement provide for restriction on sub lease.

Future minimum lease payments that the Company is expected to receive under the non-cancellable lease are as under:

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Within One Year	-	43

Beyond one year future minimum lease payments that the Company is expected to receive under the non-cancellable lease is ₹ Nil. (Previous Year: ₹ Nil)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 17: Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Security Deposits	130	130
	130	130

Note 18: Non-Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits:		
- Gratuity [Refer Note 28 II (B) (iii)(a)]	1,528	974
- Compensated Absences [Refer Note 28 III]	853	715
- Provident Fund [Refer Note 28 II (B) (iii)(b)]	610	472
	2,991	2,161

Note 19: Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) [Net]

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred Tax Liabilities: (A)		
Difference between Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment and Written Down Value as per Tax	536	(346)
Deferred Tax Assets: (B)		
Impact of Indexation on Leasehold Land	-	1,311
Voluntary Retirement Obligation	294	393
Expenses Allowable on Payment Basis for Tax Purposes	4,526	3,675
Employee Benefits	1,364	1,293
Impairment of Trade Receivables	75	150
Net Deferred Tax Assets (A+B)	6,795	6,476



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 19: Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) [Net] (contd.)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Movement in Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)		
Opening Balance as at Beginning of the Year	6,476	2,885
Tax Income During the Year Recognised in Profit or Loss [Refer Note 31 (a)]	190	3,599
Tax Income During the Year Recognised in OCI	129	(8)
Closing Balance as at Year End	6,795	6,476

Note 20: Other Non-Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Payable Under Voluntary Retirement Scheme	30	36
	30	36

Note 21: Trade Payables (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
- Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 42)	931	704
- Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	91,148	87,487
	92,079	88,191
Trade Payables	79,629	77,179
Trade Payable to Related Parties (Refer Note 37)	12,450	11,012
	92,079	88,191

Trade Payables Ageing Schedules*

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
Unbilled	-	-
Current but not Due	885	654
Less Than 1 Year	45	50
1-2 Years	1	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More Than 3 Years	-	-
Total	931	704



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 21: Trade Payables (contd.)

Trade Payables Ageing Schedules* (contd.)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
Unbilled	58,089	58,518
Current but not Due	16,182	1,197
Less Than 1 Year	16,534	27,600
1-2 Years	259	1
2-3 Years	12	7
More Than 3 Years	72	164
Total	91,148	87,487
Total Undisputed Trade Payables		
Unbilled	58,089	58,518
Current but not Due	17,067	1,851
Less Than 1 Year	16,579	27,650
1-2 Years	260	1
2-3 Years	12	7
More Than 3 Years	72	164
Total	92,079	88,191

There are no disputed trade payables.

* Outstanding for the above periods are based on due date of payment

Terms & conditions for the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are not interest bearing and are normally settled as per payment terms aligned with vendors at the time of purchase agreements. (Payment terms varies from due immediate to 90 days)
- MSME vendors are paid within 45 days once goods/services are received.
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 37

Note 22: Other Current Financial Liabilities (at Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Dividends* :		
- Other Unpaid Dividends**	4,128	3,558
Unpaid Balance for Share Capital Reduction**	89	87
Capital Creditors	476	497
	4,693	4,142

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

** Considered for movement in liabilities arising from financing activities in cash flow.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 23: Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Payable Towards Statutory Liabilities	4,355	3,956
Employee Benefits Payable	8,304	7,430
Payable Under Voluntary Retirement Scheme	3	-
Advances from Customers	888	1,197
	13,550	12,583

Note 24: Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits :		
- Provident Fund [Refer Note 28 II (B) (iii) (b)]	-	402
- Compensated Absences [Refer Note 28 III]	100	84
Others :		
- Provision for Statutory Liabilities [Refer Note (A)]	4,546	4,350
- Other Matter [Refer Note (B)]	5,509	5,027
	10,155	9,863

(A) Provision for Statutory Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Opening Balance	4,350	3,546
Add: Provision made	209	962
Less: Provision Utilised/Reversed	(13)	(158)
Closing Balance	4,546	4,350

(B) Other Matter

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Opening Balance	5,027	4,537
Add: Provision made	5,509	5,027
Less: Provision Utilised/Reversed	(5,027)	(4,537)
Closing Balance	5,509	5,027

Provision for other matter represents claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt that may materialise in respect of matter of a Leased Property in dispute (Refer Note 33).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 25: Revenue from Operations

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue from Contract with Customers :		
- Sale of Products (net of GST)	5,99,920	5,64,418
Other Operating Revenue		
- Service Income	3,445	3,178
- Scrap Sales	652	447
	6,04,017	5,68,043

Disaggregated Revenue Information

1) Type of Goods or Service		
Personal Care (Including Oral Care)	5,99,920	5,64,418
Research and Development Service Income	3,445	3,178
Scrap Sales	652	447
	6,04,017	5,68,043
2) Geographical		
India	5,77,837	5,47,011
Outside India	26,180	21,032
	6,04,017	5,68,043
3) Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Sale on Transfer of Goods to Customer at a Point in Time	6,00,572	5,64,865
Service Income as and when Services Rendered	3,445	3,178
	6,04,017	5,68,043
4) Revenue		
External Customer	5,82,732	5,54,044
Related Party	21,285	13,999
	6,04,017	5,68,043
Contract Balances		
Trade Receivables* (Refer Note 8)	22,625	16,739
Contract Liability - Advances from Customers** (Refer Note 23)	888	1,196

*Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and on credit allowed to certain customers. As on March 31, 2025, ₹ 849 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 596 lakhs) is recognised as allowance for doubtful debts.

**Contract Liability represents short term advances received from customer to deliver the goods. The company has recognised revenue of ₹ 1,196 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 835 lakhs) that was included in contract liability balance at the beginning of the year.

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price at net of discount and rebates		
Revenue (Refer Note below) Net of on Invoice Discount	6,69,690	6,22,762
Sales Return	(3,791)	(2,956)
Variable Consideration - Off Invoice	(61,882)	(51,763)
Revenue from Contract with Customers	6,04,017	5,68,043

Note - Sales as per contracted price before discounts ₹ 696,844 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 649,376 Lakhs)



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 25: Revenue from Operations (contd.)

Performance Obligation

The Company's revenue contracts represent a single performance obligation to sell its products to trade customers. Sales are recorded at contracted price at the time control of the products is transferred to trade customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for the products. Control is the ability of trade customers to direct the use of and obtain the benefit from our products. In evaluating the timing of the transfer of control of products to trade customers, the Company considers transfer of significant risks and rewards of products and the probability of flowing of future economic benefit to the entity as per the terms of the Contract which usually co-incide with the delivery of the goods. The performance obligation for service Income is satisfied as and when the service is performed.

The payment terms include advance payment and credit given to certain customers.

The nature of goods includes personal care (including oral care) and Research and Development service income.

Variable Consideration

Variable consideration includes sales returns, trade discounts, volume based incentives, and cost of promotional programs, indirect taxes as may be applicable.

Note 26: Other Income

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest Income on Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	6,693	7,130
Interest Income from Unwinding of Discount on Security Deposits	249	159
Lease Rentals (Refer Note 16)	266	259
Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)	-	37
Net Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	36	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund (Refer Note 32)	6,478	-
Miscellaneous Income	162	67
	13,884	7,652

Note 27: Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress:

		Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Opening Stock			
Finished Goods	15,070		16,880
Stock-in-Trade	1,667		2,666
Work-in-Progress	2,771		2,010
		19,508	21,556
Less: Closing Stock			
Finished Goods	19,769		15,070
Stock-in-Trade	3,148		1,667
Work-in-Progress	3,661		2,771
		26,578	19,508
		(7,070)	2,048

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	39,337	36,331
Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and Other Funds	3,216	3,019
Share Based Payments to Employees [Refer Note 38 (c)]	1,254	1,204
Compensated Absences [Refer III below]	209	20
Staff Welfare Expenses	662	599
	44,678	41,173

I Defined Contribution Plans

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss for Defined Contribution Plans:		
- Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	286	197
- Employers' Contribution to Superannuation Fund	112	121
- Employers' Contribution to Employee's State Insurance	29	27
- Employers' Contribution to Employee's Pension Scheme 1995	309	305
- Employers' Contribution to National Pension Scheme	154	137
Total (Included in Employee Benefits Expense - Contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuity and Other Funds)	890	787

II Defined Benefit Plans

Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Funded Scheme), Provident Fund (Funded Scheme) and accrued liability towards Pension Scheme (Non-Funded Scheme). In accordance with Ind AS 19, Actuarial valuation was performed in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plans.

A) Significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.80%	7.25%
Rate of Increase in Compensation Levels	7.00%	7.00%

B) Balance Sheet Amounts

i) Balance sheet amounts- Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Company policy. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of Gratuity is payable on retirement/ termination of the employee's based on last drawn basic salary per month multiplied for the number of years of service. The Company has established 'Colgate-Palmolive India Gratuity Fund for Workmen' and 'Colgate-Palmolive India Gratuity Fund for Non-Workmen' to which the Company makes contribution.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense (contd.)

i) Balance sheet amounts- Gratuity (contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation (A)	Fair Value of Plan Assets (B)	Net Amount (A)-(B)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2023	9,960	8,847	1,113
Current Service Cost (i)	809	-	809
Interest Expense/(Income) (ii)	725	657	68
Total Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i+ii)	1,534	657	877
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Amounts Included in Interest Expense	-	400	(400)
Gains from Change in Financial Assumptions	291	-	291
Experience Gains	205	-	205
Total Amount Recognised in other Comprehensive Loss	496	400	96
Employers Contributions (Refer Note 37)	-	1,112	(1,112)
Benefit Payments	(1,085)	(1,085)	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2024	10,905	9,931	974

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation (A)	Fair Value of Plan Assets (B)	Net Amount (A)-(B)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2024	10,905	9,931	974
Current Service Cost (i)	873	-	873
Interest Expense/(Income) (ii)	772	716	56
Total Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i+ii)	1,645	716	929
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Amounts Included in Interest Expense	-	176	(176)
Gains from Change in Financial Assumptions	566	-	566
Experience Gains	209	-	209
Total Amount Recognised in other Comprehensive Loss	775	176	599
Employers Contributions (Refer Note 37)	-	974	(974)
Benefit Payments	(1,361)	(1,361)	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2025	11,964	10,436	1,528

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense (contd.)

ii) Balance Sheet Amounts- Provident Fund

The Company has established 'Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited Provident Fund' in respect of certain employees to which both the employee and the employer make contribution. Such contribution to the provident fund for all employees, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of any liability arising due to shortfall between the return from its investments and the guaranteed specified interest rate, the same is provided for by the Company. The actuary has provided an actuarial valuation and the interest shortfall liability if any has been provided in the books of accounts after considering the assets available with the Company's Provident Fund Trust. The guaranteed rate of return (p.a) is 8.25% (March 31, 2024 - 8.25%).

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Present Value of Obligation (A)	Fair Value of Plan Assets (B)	Net Amount (A)-(B)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2023	33,958	33,026	932
Current Service Cost (i)	1,301	-	1,301
Interest Expense (ii)	2,571	2,501	70
Total Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i + ii)	3,872	2,501	1,371
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
Gain From Change in Financial Assumptions	216	-	216
Experience Losses	978	1,322	(344)
Total Amount Recognised in other Comprehensive Income	1,194	1,322	(128)
Contributions:			
Employers (Refer Note 37)	-	1,301	(1,301)
Employees	1,924	1,924	-
Payment for Plan:			
Benefit Payments	(1,901)	(1,901)	-
Settlements	(676)	(676)	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2024	38,371	37,497	874

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Present Value of Obligation (A)	Fair Value of Plan Assets (B)	Net Amount (A)-(B)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2024	38,371	37,497	874
Current Service Cost	1,432	-	1,432
Interest Expense	2,777	2,713	64
Total Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	4,209	2,713	1,496
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
Gain From Change in Financial Assumptions	414	-	414
Experience Losses	(12)	490	(502)
Total Amount Recognised in other Comprehensive Loss	402	490	(88)



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense (contd.)

ii) Balance Sheet Amounts- Provident Fund (contd.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation (A)	Fair Value of Plan Assets (B)	Net Amount (A)-(B)
Contributions:			
Employers (Refer Note 37)	-	1,672	(1,672)
Employees	2,024	2,024	-
Payment for Plan:			
Benefit Payments	(3,044)	(3,044)	-
Settlements	(561)	(561)	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2025	41,401	40,791	610

(iii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet (Funded Scheme)

a) Gratuity

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025 ₹ in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lakhs
Present Value of Obligation as at the End of the Year	11,964	10,905
Fair Value of Funded Plan Assets as at the End of the Year	(10,436)	(9,931)
Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	1,528	974

[Included in Non Current Provisions ₹ 1,528 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 972 Lakhs) (Refer Note 18)]

b) Provident Fund (Funded Scheme)

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025 ₹ in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 ₹ in Lakhs
Present Value of Obligation of Funded Plan as at the End of the Year	41,401	38,371
Fair Value of Funded Plan Assets as at the End of the Year	(40,791)	(37,497)
Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	610	874

[Included in Non Current Provisions ₹ 610 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 472 lakhs) (Refer Note 18) and in Current Provisions ₹ Nil (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 402 lakhs) (Refer Note 24)]

(iv) Percentage of each category of Plan Assets to Total Fair Value of Plan Assets

a) Gratuity

Category of Assets (% Allocation)	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025 %	March 31, 2024 %
Insurer Managed Funds	99.77%	99.85%
Others	0.23%	0.15%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense (contd.)

(iv) Percentage of each category of Plan Assets to Total Fair Value of Plan Assets (contd.)

b) Provident Fund

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	%	%
Category of Assets (% Allocation)		
Government of India Securities	46.80%	46.50%
Other Debt Instruments	33.80%	35.10%
Equity Instruments	16.87%	15.75%
Others	2.53%	2.65%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

c) Sensitivity Analysis

i) Gratuity

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount Rate:		
Impact of Increase in 50 bps on DBO	-5.23%	-5.23%
Impact of Decrease in 50 bps on DBO	5.67%	5.67%
Salary Escalation Rate:		
Impact of Increase in 50 bps on DBO	5.44%	5.55%
Impact of Decrease in 50 bps on DBO	-5.17%	-5.23%

ii) Provident Fund

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Guaranteed Rate of Return:		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on DBO	4.97%	4.04%
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on DBO	-2.30%	-1.41%
Discount Rate:		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on DBO	-2.30%	-1.41%
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on DBO	5.39%	4.35%

D) Projected Plan Cash flow:

The expected contribution payable to the Gratuity plan for the next year is ₹ 1,530 Lakhs. The expected contribution payable to the Provident Fund plan for the next year is ₹ 1,533 lakhs.

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows for Gratuity is 10.89 years (March 31, 2024: 10.88 years). The weighted average duration to the payment is for Provident Fund plan is 12.37 years (March 31, 2024 : 12.42 years)



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Employee Benefits Expense (contd.)

D) Projected Plan Cash flow: (contd.)

Expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan: Gratuity	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less Than a Year	934	513
Between 1- 2 Years	498	906
Between 2- 5 Years	2,323	1,866
Between 5- 9 Years	3,798	3,477
10 Years and Above	21,551	21,678

III Other Employee Benefit - Compensated Absences

The liability for Compensated Absences as at the year end is ₹ 953 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 799 Lakhs).

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Included in :		
Non-Current Provisions (Refer Note 18)	853	715
Current Provisions (Refer Note 24)	100	84
	953	799
Movement of Compensated Absences:		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	799	1,283
Add: Charge During the Year	209	20
Less: Amount Paid During the Year*	55	504
Balance at the End of the Year	953	799

*One time accumulated leave balances related to HO employees are paid in March 2024 and April 2024 and there is no further carry forward for unused leaves.

Note 29 : Finance Costs

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest Expense (Refer Note 16)	432	500
	432	500



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30: Other Expenses

		Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Consumption of Stores and Spares		3,474	2,724
Processing Charges		840	575
Power and Fuel		5,118	4,851
Freight and Forwarding Charges		16,720	15,044
Lease Rentals (Refer Note 16)		685	472
Rates and Taxes		172	196
Insurance		706	682
Repairs and Maintenance			
- Plant and Machinery	5,122		4,610
- Buildings	403		231
- Others	45		133
		5,570	4,974
Advertising		82,246	76,042
Auditors' Remuneration [Refer Note (A) below]		133	117
Royalty			
- Royalty Expense	23,986		23,792
- Withholding Tax on Royalty	4,232		4,198
		28,218	27,990
Expenditure Towards Corporate Social Responsibility [Refer Note (B) below]		3,087	2,787
Bad Debts Written Off		53	11
Provision for Doubtful Debts		253	4
Net Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	25
Foreign Exchange Loss (Net)		225	-
Travel and Conference Expenses		3,433	2,872
Outside Services		17,544	15,881
Miscellaneous		13,229	9,243
		1,81,706	1,64,490
(A) Auditors' Remuneration (Excluding Goods and Services Tax) :			
As Auditor :			
- Statutory Audit		81	66
- Limited Review		32	31
- Tax Audit		12	12
Reimbursement of Expenses		8	8
		133	117



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30: Other Expenses (contd.)

(B) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(I) Gross Amount Required to be Spent by the Company During the Year	3,087	2,787
(II) Amount Approved by the Board to be Spent During the Year	3,087	2,787
(III) CSR Expenditure During the Year:		
(A) Amount Paid in Cash -		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any Asset	-	-
(ii) On Purposes other than (i) above:		
- Administrative Overheads	30	92
- Social Impact Assessment of CSR Programs	28	36
- Promoting Preventive Health Care	1,871	1,529
- Water Access and Water Augmentation for Livelihoods and Women Empowerment	190	200
- Empowering Youth through Education/Career Building Opportunities /Sports Program	508	-
- Smiles for Life - Program on Cleft Surgeries	-	300
- Waste Management	260	100
- Financial & Digital Literacy for Women & PwD & Community Support	200	250
(B) Amount Unspent -		
- Promoting Preventive Health Care	-	280
	3,087	2,787

(IV) Details of unspent amount along with details of ongoing projects as per Section 135(6)

(i) Details of unspent amount for ongoing projects as per Section 135(6)

₹ in Lakhs

Opening Balance		Amount Required to be Spent During the Year	Amount Spent During the Year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's Bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
-	280	3,087	3,087	280	-	-

(ii) Details of movement in provisions

₹ in Lakhs

Opening Provision	Spent During the Year	Current Year Provision	Closing Provision
280	280	-	-

(V) There are no amounts contributed to any trust, society or Section 8 company which controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditures as per Indian Accounting Standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS 24).



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 31 : Income Tax Expenses

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Income Tax Expense		
Current Tax		
Current Tax on Profit for the Year	49,654	49,366
Adjustments for Current Tax Relating to Earlier Periods	(161)	-
Total Current Tax Expenses	49,493	49,366
Deferred Tax		
Relating to Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	(190)	(3,599)
Income Tax Expenses	49,303	45,767
(b) Reconciliation of Tax Expense and the Accounting Profit Multiplied by India's Tax Rate:		
Profit Before Income Tax Expense	1,92,984	1,78,133
Tax at the Indian Tax Rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2024 - 25.168%)	48,570	44,832
Tax Effect of Amounts which are not Deductible (Allowable) in Calculating Taxable Income:		
Expenses not Deductible for Tax Purposes	916	956
Income Considered under Separate Head of Income	(22)	(21)
Adjustments for Current Tax Relating to Earlier Periods	(161)	-
Income Tax Expense	49,303	45,767
(c) Amounts Recognised Directly in Equity		
Current Tax Impact Arising in the Reporting Period in Respect of Distribution of Employee Stock Option Directly Recognised in Equity	411	83
(d) Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Current Tax Assets (Net) [Net of Provision of Tax ₹ 294,244 Lakhs, March 31, 2024 : ₹ 204,241 Lakhs]	34,502	29,789
(e) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Current Tax Liabilities (Net) [Net of Advance Tax Payments ₹ 111,849 Lakhs, March 31, 2024 : ₹ 198,388 Lakhs]	5,696	7,936

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities

(To the extent not provided for)

	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Claims Against the Company not Acknowledged as Debts:		
- Excise and Related Matters	2,372	2,372
- GST Matters	149	149
- Custom Matters	222	222
- Service Tax Matters	1,399	1,399
- Sales Tax Matters	831	831
- Income Tax Matters	1,57,999	1,26,435
- Commercial Matters	15	15

The future cash flow related to the above matters can only be determined upon receipt of judgments or decisions pending with the relevant authorities. For certain years, the Company has received favorable orders from the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) quashing an outstanding demand of ₹ 54,020 lakhs. As a result, the Company has received



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 32: Contingent Liabilities (contd.)

refunds based on these ITAT orders for such years, along with interest on the income tax refund amounting to ₹ 6,478 lakhs, which has been recognized as income in the current year. Further, the income tax department has preferred appeal with the high court for certain years which are yet to be admitted in the High Court.

Note 33: Demand Notices in Relation to Leased Property

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has outstanding demand from Bombay Port Trust (BPT) for ₹ 13,914 Lakhs due to increased rentals on the three leased properties (Leased Plots), applied retrospectively from October 1, 2012 till November 30, 2024. The Company filed a writ petition against BPT to request acceptance of the surrender of Leased Plots. BPT accepted the surrender for two of the plots, however did not accept the surrender of one plot which has been brought to the attention of the Hon'ble High Court. The surrender of the third plot and demand notices issued in respect of the Leased Plots until year ended March 31, 2025 are currently part of ongoing litigation before the Hon'ble Mumbai High Court.

Note 34: Capital Commitments

	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for [net of capital advances of ₹ 139 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: ₹ 62 Lakhs) (Refer Note 6)]	90	1,723

Note 35: Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. 'Personal Care (including Oral Care)' which primarily includes products such as Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations and the activities incidental thereto within India, hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The performance of the Company is mainly driven by sales made locally and hence, no separate geographical segment is identified.

Note 36: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
i) Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)		
Profit for the Year (₹ Lakhs)	1,43,681	1,32,366
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Shares for Basic and Diluted EPS (Nos.)	27,19,85,634	27,19,85,634
Nominal Value of Shares Outstanding (₹)	1	1
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (₹)	52.83	48.67
ii) Weighted Average Number of Shares Used as the Denominator for Calculating Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share		
Opening Balance	27,19,85,634	27,19,85,634
Increase / (Decrease) During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	27,19,85,634	27,19,85,634



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37: Disclosure of Related Parties

A) Ultimate Holding Company

: Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.

B) Group Companies where common control exists

: Colgate-Palmolive Mktg. SDN BHD, Malaysia
 : Colgate-Palmolive East Africa Ltd., Kenya
 : Colgate-Palmolive DEL Ecuador S.A.*
 : Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., South Africa
 : Colgate-Palmolive (Thailand) Ltd., Thailand
 : Colgate-Palmolive Asia Pacific Ltd., Wan Chai, Hongkong (Formerly known as Colgate-Palmolive Management Services HK Ltd)
 : Colgate-Palmolive (China) Co. Ltd., China
 : Colgate Palmolive (Vietnam) Ltd, Vietnam
 : Colgate-Palmolive Peru SA*
 : Colgate-Palmolive Ukraine TOV
 : Colgate Palmolive Temizlik Urunleri Sanayi ve Ticaret S.A., Turkey
 : Colgate-Palmolive Indústria Ltda., Brazil
 : Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Pte. Ltd. Singapore
 : Norwood International Incorporated, U.S.A.
 : Colgate-Palmolive Tanzania Limited, Tanzania
 : Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., Boksburg, South Africa.
 : Colgate Global Business Services Pvt Ltd, India
 : Colgate-Palmolive Services (Poland) Sp.z.o.o, Poland*
 : Colgate-Palmolive Europe SARL, Italy
 : Colgate Philippines Inc., Philippines
 : Colgate-Palmolive Europe Sarleu Div
 : CP Middle East Exports Ltd*
 : Colgate-Palmolive (Myanmar) Limited, Myanmar
 : Colgate-Palmolive Arabia Ltd.
 : Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., Australia
 : Colgate-Palmolive (Russia) Ltd., Russia
 : Hypo Homecare Products Limited, Nigeria*
 : Colgate Tolaram LFTZ Enterprises
 : Colgate-Palmolive IHQ Services Thailand*
 : Colgate- Palmolive ACI Bangladesh Private Limited
 : Hawley & Hazel (ZHONGSHAN) CO.,Ltd.

* There are no transactions with the Company during the current year

C) Key Managerial Personnel of the Company

(i) Executive Directors

: Prabha Narasimhan
 : M. S. Jacob
 : S. Sharma

(ii) Non-Executive and Non Independent Directors

: M. Deoras

(iii) Non-Executive and Independent Directors

: V. S. Mehta (ceased to be a director w.e.f July 24, 2024)
 : I. Shahani (ceased to be a director w.e.f July 24, 2024)
 : S. Gopinath (ceased to be a director w.e.f May 31, 2024)
 : S. Kripalu
 : G. Pant
 : S. Natarajan
 : I. Bhushan
 : S. Gupta
 : S. Sharma

(iv) Company Secretary



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37: Disclosure of Related Parties (contd.)

D) Post Employment Benefit Funds

- : Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited Provident Fund
- : Colgate-Palmolive India Gratuity Fund for Workmen
- : Colgate-Palmolive India Gratuity Fund for Non-Workmen

(I) Transactions Entered into with Parties Referred to in Category A and B

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Parties Referred to in Category A		Parties Referred to in Category B		Total	
	Year Ended		Year Ended		Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Purchase of Goods/Materials						
Colgate-Palmolive Asia Pacific Ltd., Wan Chai, Hongkong	-	-	2,730	2,163	2,730	2,163
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	4,642	2,308	-	-	4,642	2,308
Others	-	-	779	132	779	132
Sub-Total	4,642	2,308	3,509	2,295	8,151	4,603
Sale of Goods/Materials						
Colgate-Palmolive Europe Sarleu Div	-	-	10,754	7,031	10,754	7,031
Colgate-Palmolive East Africa Ltd., Kenya	-	-	824	613	824	613
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., South Africa	-	-	1,385	70	1,385	70
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., Boksburg	-	-	1,568	1,612	1,568	1,612
Colgate-Palmolive Arabia Ltd	-	-	676	395	676	395
Colgate Tolaram LFTZ Enterprises	-	-	378	98	378	98
Colgate-Palmolive ACI Bangladesh Private Limited	-	-	1,521	539	1,521	539
Others	-	-	734	464	734	464
Sub-Total	-	-	17,840	10,822	17,840	10,822
Purchase of Fixed Assets/Spares						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	61	114	-	-	61	114
Hawley & Hazel Chemical Co., (Zhongshan) Ltd, China	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sub-Total	61	114	-	3	61	117
Services Rendered (Inclusive of Goods and Service Tax)						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	3,855	3,554	-	-	3,855	3,554
Others	-	-	308	305	308	305
Sub-Total	3,855	3,554	308	305	4,163	3,859
Services Received						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	12,019	8,705	-	-	12,019	8,705
Colgate Global Business Services Pvt Ltd, India	-	-	1,035	914	1,035	914
Sub-Total	12,019	8,705	1,035	914	13,054	9,619



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37: Disclosure of Related Parties (contd.)

(I) Transactions Entered into with Parties Referred to in Category A and B (contd.)

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Parties Referred to in Category A		Parties Referred to in Category B		Total	
	Year Ended		Year Ended		Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reimbursement of Expenses Charged by the Company/(on the Company)						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	(4,982)	(4,755)	-	-	(4,982)	(4,755)
Colgate-Palmolive Asia Pacific Ltd., Wan Chai, Hongkong	-	-	(112)	(597)	(112)	(597)
Others	-	-	158	237	158	237
Sub-Total	(4,982)	(4,755)	46	(360)	(4,936)	(5,115)
Dividend Paid						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	65,372	46,850	-	-	65,372	46,850
Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Pte. Ltd. Singapore	-	-	17,855	12,796	17,855	12,796
Norwood International Incorporated, U.S.A.#	-	-	1	0	1	0
Sub-Total	65,372	46,850	17,856	12,796	83,228	59,646
Royalty [Exclusive of Withholding Tax of ₹ 4,233 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 4,198 Lakhs)]						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	23,986	23,792	-	-	23,986	23,792
Sub-Total	23,986	23,792	-	-	23,986	23,792

#Less than ₹ 1 Lakh in previous year

(ii) Transactions Entered into with Parties Referred to in Category C

₹ in Lakhs

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Executive Directors		
Remuneration	1,364	1,192
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds *	53	48
Share Based Payments	922	544
Sub Total	2,339	1,784
*As the liabilities for defined benefit plan are provided based on actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to key managerial persons are not included.		
- Executive Directors		
Prabha Narasimhan	1,208	917
M. S. Jacob	757	493
S. Sharma	374	374
Sub Total	2,339	1,784
- Independent Directors		
Sitting Fees and Commission Paid During the Year		
V. S. Mehta	23	32
I. Shahani	24	33
S. Gopinath	22	31
S. Kripalu	34	32



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37: Disclosure of Related Parties (contd.)

(ii) Transactions Entered into with Parties Referred to in Category C (contd.)

- Independent Directors (contd.)

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
G. Pant	34	32
I. Bhushan	25	7
S. Natrajan	33	32
S. Gupta	11	2
Sub Total	206	201

Director Commission payable for FY 2024-25 is ₹ 116 lakhs (Liability for FY 2023-24: ₹ 138 lakhs) once approved in the Annual General Meeting.

(iii) Transactions Entered into with Parties Referred to in Category D

	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contribution made by the Company in the Following Funds:		
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited Provident Fund [Refer Note 28 (II) (B)]	1,672	1,301
Colgate-Palmolive India Gratuity Fund for Workmen [Refer Note 28 (II) (B)]	202	400
Colgate-Palmolive India Gratuity Fund for Non-Workmen [Refer Note 28 (II) (B)]	772	712
Total	2,646	2,413

Outstanding Balances

₹ in Lakhs

	Parties Referred to in Category A		Parties Referred to in Category B		Total	
	As at		As at		As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	969	931	-	-	969	931
Hypo Homecare Products Limited, Nigeria	-	-	-	3	-	3
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd., South Africa	-	-	1,176	13	1,176	13
Colgate-Palmolive Europe SARL, Italy	-	-	2,171	1,252	2,171	1,252
Colgate- Palmolive ACI Bangladesh Private Limited	-	-	167	-	167	-
Colgate-Palmolive Asia Pacific Ltd., Wan Chai, Hongkong	-	-	14	12	14	12
Colgate-Palmolive (Pty) Ltd, Boksburg	-	-	240	339	240	339
Colgate-Palmolive Arabia Ltd.	-	-	356	6	356	6
Colgate Tolaram LFTZ Enterprises	-	-	388	125	388	125
Colgate-Palmolive (Russia) Ltd., Russia	-	-	231	75	231	75
Others	-	-	406	389	406	389
Sub-Total (Refer Note 8)	969	931	5,149	2,214	6,118	3,145
Trade Payables						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	11,402	8,933	-	-	11,402	8,933
Colgate-Palmolive Asia Pacific Ltd., Wan Chai, Hongkong	-	-	710	1,829	710	1,829



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37: Disclosure of Related Parties (contd.)

Outstanding Balances (contd.)

₹ in Lakhs

	Parties Referred to in Category A		Parties Referred to in Category B		Total	
	As at		As at		As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Colgate Global Business Services Pvt Limited, India	-	-	203	212	203	212
Others	-	-	135	38	135	38
Sub-Total (Refer Note 21)	11,402	8,933	1,048	2,079	12,450	11,012
Other Receivables (Included in Other Current Financial Assets)						
Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A.	55	83	-	-	55	83
Colgate-Palmolive Asia Pacific Ltd., Wan Chai, Hongkong	-	-	157	144	157	144
Others	-	-	12	42	12	42
Sub-Total (Refer Note 12)	55	83	169	186	224	269

Terms and conditions:

Transactions relating to dividends and bonus shares were on the same terms and conditions that apply to other shareholders.

Goods and Services procured or provided from/ to related parties are generally priced at arm's length. Other reimbursement of expenses to/ from related parties is on Cost basis.

All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable/ receivable in cash.

Note 38: Share Based Payments

(a) Employee Option Plan

The Company does not provide any equity-based compensation to its employees. However, the parent company, Colgate-Palmolive Company, U.S.A. ("the grantor") maintains equity incentive plans that provide for the grant of stock-based awards to its executive directors and certain categories of officers and employees. The Parent's Incentive Plan provides for the grant of non-qualified and incentive stock options, as well as restricted stock units. Exercise prices in the case of non-qualified and incentive stock options are not less than the fair value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

A stock option gives an employee, the right to purchase shares of Colgate-Palmolive Company common stock at a fixed price for a specific period of time. Stock options generally have a term of six years from the date of grant and vest over a period of three years.

A restricted stock unit provides an employee with a share of Colgate-Palmolive Company common stock upon vesting. Restricted stock units vest generally over a period of three years. Dividends will accrue with each restricted stock unit award granted subsequent to the grant date.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 38: Share Based Payments (contd.)

The details pertaining to number of options, weighted average price and assumptions considered for fair value are disclosed below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in ₹)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in ₹)	Number of Options
Options Outstanding at the Beginning of the Year	5,569	2,07,775	5,408	2,19,464
Options Granted/Transferred During the Year	8,903	6,848	5,895	37,801
Exercised During the Year	5,151	(77,331)	4,805	(32,082)
Transferred to Other Group Companies During the Year	5,678	(10,906)	5,659	(17,408)
Lapsed During the Year	5,410	(3,946)	-	-
Options Outstanding at the End of the Year	6,014	1,22,440	5,569	2,07,775
Options Vested and Exercisable at the End of the Year		95,906		1,15,317

The weighted average share price at the dates of exercise of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2025 was ₹ 7,647/- (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 6,231/-)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry dates and exercise prices

Grant Year	Expiry Year	Exercise Price (in ₹)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
			Number of Options	Number of Options
2017 - 2018	2020 - 2024	4,440 - 4,729	-	26,423
2019	2027 - 2029	5,153	2,613	27,958
2020 - 2023	2025 - 2031	5,658 - 5,990	1,12,979	1,53,394
2024	2032	8,903	6,848	-
Total			1,22,440	2,07,775
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of year			5.41 Year	4.75 Year

Fair Value of options granted

The fair value at the grant date of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2025 was ₹ 1,896 per option (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 1,225 per option). The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black-Scholes Model which takes into account the exercise price, expected volatility, option's life, the share price at grant date, expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The model inputs for the options granted during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expected Volatility (%)	19.20%	21.67%
Expected Life of the Options	6 years	6 years
Risk Free Interest Rate(%)	4.61%	2.79%
Grant Year	2024	2023
Expiry Year	2032	2031
Expected Dividend (%)	2.24%	2.52%



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 38: Share Based Payments (contd.)

Fair Value of options granted (contd.)

The risk free interest rates are determined based on the zero-coupon sovereign bond yields with maturity equal to the expected term of the option. The expected volatility was determined based on the volatility of the equity share for the period of one year prior to issue of the option. Volatility calculation is based on historical stock prices using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period is taken into account to match the expected life of the option. Dividend yield has been calculated taking into account expected rate of dividend on equity share price as on grant date.

(b) Restricted Stock Units (RSU's)

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair value (in ₹)	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair value (in ₹)	Number of Units
Units Outstanding at the Beginning of the Year	5,833	44,009	5,844	39,236
Units Granted / Transferred During the Year	8,638	19,946	5,822	21,567
Exercised During the Year	5,848	(17,750)	5,856	(13,704)
Transferred to Other Group Companies During the Year	5,745	(3,193)	5,785	(3,090)
Lapsed During the Year	5,899	(986)	-	-
Units Outstanding at the End of the Year	7,164	42,026	5,833	44,009

Restricted Stock Units outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Weighted average remaining contractual life of RSUs outstanding at end of year	1.54 Years	1.72 Years

The weighted average fair value at the date of exercise of RSU's exercised during the year ended March 31, 2025 was ₹ 8,772 (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 6,444)

(c) Expenses Arising from Share Based Payment Transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in statement of profit and loss as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 28)	1,254	1,204

Note 39: Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instrument:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active market.

Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 39: Fair Value Measurements (contd.)

(i) Financial Instruments by Category and fair values of the same measured at amortised cost

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	Carrying Amount / Fair Value			Carrying Amount / Fair Value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
(i) Investments - Non-Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivable	-	-	22,625	-	-	16,739
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	66,810	-	-	88,899
(iv) Other Bank Balances	-	-	42,703	-	-	48,479
(v) Loans - Current	-	-	667	-	-	667
(vi) Loans - Non Current	-	-	120	-	-	97
(vii) Receivable from Related Parties	-	-	224	-	-	269
(viii) Security Deposits - Non-Current	-	-	1,531	-	-	1,430
(ix) Security Deposits - Current	-	-	424	-	-	333
(x) Insurance Claim Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xi) Deposits with Banks	-	-	252	-	-	252
Total Financial Assets	-	-	1,35,356	-	-	1,57,165
Financial Liabilities						
(i) Trade Payables-Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	931	-	-	704
(ii) Trade Payables-Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	91,148	-	-	87,487
(iii) Security Deposits - Non-Current	-	-	130	-	-	130
(iv) Lease Liabilities	-	-	6,084	-	-	7,175
(v) Capital Creditors	-	-	476	-	-	497
(vi) Dividends (Including Unpaid)	-	-	4,128	-	-	3,558
(vii) Unpaid Balance of Share Capital Reduction	-	-	89	-	-	87
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,02,986	-	-	99,638

(ii) Assets and Liabilities that are disclosed at Amortised Cost for which Fair values are disclosed are classified as Level 3

Current financial asset and current financial liabilities have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature. Non current financial assets and non current financial liabilities have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts as it is based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows.

Note 40: Financial Risk Management

Inherent to the nature of the Company's business are a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risk and credit risk. Developing policies and processes to assess, monitor, manage and address these risks is the responsibility of the Company's Management. The Risk Management Committee oversees this risk management framework in the Company and intervenes as necessary to ensure there exists an appropriate level of safeguards against the key risks. Updates on compliance, exceptions and mitigating action are placed before the Audit Committee periodically. Risk management

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 40: Financial Risk Management (contd.)

policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes like major changes in ERP systems or go to market model, changes in organization structure, events denoting material change in the risk environment, etc.

The Company's Management works closely with its Treasury department and Internal Audit department to ensure there are appropriate policies and procedures governing the operations of the Company with a view to providing assurance that there is visibility into financial risks and that the business is being run in conformity with the stated risk objectives. Periodic reviews with concerned stakeholders provides an insight into risks to the business associated with currency movements, credit risks, commodity price fluctuations, etc. and necessary deliberations are undertaken to ensure there is an appropriate response to the developments.

A MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company follows a conservative policy of ensuring sufficient liquidity at all times through a strategy of profitable growth, efficient working capital management as well as prudent capital expenditure and dividend policies. The Company has a overdraft facility with banks to support any temporary funding requirements. The Company is cognizant of reputational risks that are associated with the liquidity risk and the risk is factored into the overall business strategy.

The Company's treasury department regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits and debt investments with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at the Balance Sheet date.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)					Total
	Carrying Amount	Payable on Demand	Less than 3 Months	3-12 Months	More than 12 Months	
As at March 31, 2025						
(i) Trade Payables	92,079	-	92,079	-	-	92,079
(ii) Security Deposits	130	-	-	-	130	130
(iii) Lease Liabilities	6,084	-	386	1,155	4,543	6,084
(iv) Capital Creditors	476	-	476	-	-	476
(v) Dividends (Including Unpaid)	4,128	4,128	-	-	-	4,128
(vi) Unpaid Balance of Share Capital Reduction	89	89	-	-	-	89
As at March 31, 2024						
(i) Trade Payables	88,190	-	88,190	-	-	88,190
(ii) Security Deposits	130	-	-	-	130	130
(iii) Lease Liabilities	7,175	-	305	915	5,955	7,175
(iv) Capital Creditors	497	-	497	-	-	497
(v) Dividends (Including Unpaid)	3,558	3,558	-	-	-	3,558
(vi) Unpaid Balance of Share Capital Reduction	87	87	-	-	-	87



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 40: Financial Risk Management (contd.)

B MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK

The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

- currency risk;
- commodity price risk;

The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of the Company's Management of market risk is to maintain this risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns. The Company's exposure to, and management of, these risks are explained below.

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK	MANAGEMENT POLICY	SENSITIVITY TO RISK
1. CURRENCY RISK <p>The Company is subject to the risk of changes in foreign currency values that impact costs of imported raw material (directly and by local suppliers), import of finished goods, equipment for expansion at the plants, expatriate costs, service income, reimbursement of expenses, service related charges from overseas related and third parties as well as revenue from exports. Receivable and Payable having foreign currencies denomination in the balance sheet will also be impacted.</p> <p>As at March 31, 2025, the unhedged exposure to the Company on holding financial assets and liabilities other than in its functional currency amounted to ₹ 5,875 Lakhs and ₹ 5,361 Lakhs respectively (March 31, 2024: ₹ 3,303 Lakhs and ₹ 3,933 Lakhs)</p>	<p>The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to USD, Euro, and Chinese Yuan. The Company's business model incorporates assumptions on currency risks and ensures any exposure is covered through the normal business operations. This intent has been achieved in all years presented.</p>	<p>As an estimation of the approximate impact of the residual risk, with respect to financial instruments, the Company has calculated the impact of a 1% change in exchange rates.</p> <p>A 1% strengthening of the INR against key currencies to which the Company is exposed at year end would have led to approximately an additional ₹ 5 lakhs pre-tax loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss (2023-24 : ₹ 6 lakhs pre-tax gain). A 1% weakening of the INR against these currencies would have led to an equal but opposite effect.</p> <p>A 1% strengthening of the INR against key currencies would have led to approximately an additional pre-tax gain of ₹ 841 lakhs in the Statement of Profit and Loss (2023-24 : ₹ 809 Lakhs pre-tax gain). A 1% weakening in currency prices would have led to an equal but opposite effect.</p>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 40: Financial Risk Management (contd.)

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK	MANAGEMENT POLICY	SENSITIVITY TO RISK
2. COMMODITY PRICE RISK The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in commodity prices in relation to its purchase of its raw materials especially corn, carton board, resins and palm oils.	The Company develops periodic financial forecasts based on commodity price forecasts by its Procurement group and appropriate actions including selling price changes and cost saving measures to reduce the impact of commodity price changes is considered as part of the financial modelling.	A 1% increase in commodity prices would have led to approximately ₹ 556 lakhs additional loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss (2023-24: ₹ 530 Lakhs loss). A 1% weakening in commodity prices would have led to an equal but opposite effect.

C MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or other counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are subject to credit limits, controls and approval processes. A majority of customers pay prior to shipment, thereby reducing exposure to trade receivables significantly. Due to a large customer base, the Company is not exposed to material concentration of credit risk. Basis the historical experience supported by the level of default, the credit risk in case of trade receivable is low and so trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. (Refer Accounting Policy 1 B (i) on trade receivables.)

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is ₹ 23,474 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and ₹ 17,335 Lakhs as at March 31, 2024.

(I) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Trade receivables

	March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Loss Allowance at the Beginning of the Year	596	592
Add / (Less) : Changes in Loss Allowances	253	4
Loss Allowance at the End of the Year	849	596

Balance as on March 31, 2025

	Not Due	0-180 Days	>180 Days	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	11,005	11,068	1,401	23,474
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-	(849)	(849)
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (Net of Provision)	11,005	11,068	552	22,625

(₹ in Lakhs)



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 40: Financial Risk Management (contd.)

(I) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Trade receivables (contd.)

Balance as on March 31, 2024

	(₹ in Lakhs)			
	Not Due	0-180 Days	>180 Days	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	8,969	7,338	1,028	17,335
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	-	(596)	(596)
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (Net of Provision)	8,969	7,338	432	16,739

Other Financial Assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks and investments in debt instruments. The Company concentrates its major investment activities with a limited number of counter-parties which have secure credit ratings, to reduce this risk. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company's Treasury department.

Note 41: Capital Management

The Company's objective in managing its capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

1) Share Capital, 2) Securities Premium and 3) Other Reserves comprising of General Reserve and Retained Earnings.

The Company's capital structure is based on the Managements assessment of the balances of key elements to ensure strategic decisions and day to day activities. The capital structure of the Company is managed with a view of the overall macro economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital structure with a focus to mitigate all existing and potential risks to the Company, maintain shareholder, vendor and market confidence and sustain continuous growth and development of the Company.

The Company's focus is on keeping a strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as high financial flexibility without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

In order, to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company will take appropriate steps as may be necessary. The Company does not have any debt or financial covenants.

Note 42: Details of Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as Defined Under the MSMED Act, 2006

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end*	931	704
(ii) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(iii) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	1,257	836

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 42: Details of Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as Defined Under the MSMED Act, 2006 (contd.)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	Year Ended March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(iv) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(v) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made**	5	7
(vii) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

* The principal amount represents amount outstanding as per invoices received from vendors as at the Balance Sheet date.

** Includes interest on amounts outstanding as at the beginning of the accounting year.

Note 43: Ratio Analysis and its Elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.38	1.54	-10%	-
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Shareholder's Equity	0.04	0.04	0%	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt Service*	Debt Service**	91.55	78.92	16%	-
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.81	0.74	10%	-
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	5.40	5.45	-1%	-
Trade Receivable Turnover	Net Sales	Average Trade Receivable	30.48	34.76	-12%	-
Trade Payable Turnover	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payable	2.11	2.05	3%	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Working capital***	12.35	8.49	45%	Due to reduction in Current Assets on account of dividend payment
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	0.24	0.23	1%	-
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed****	1.21	0.99	23%	-
Return on Investment	Income generated from Investments	Time weighted average Investments*****	0.07	0.07	11%	-

* Earnings available for Debt Service = Net profit after taxes + Non cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortizations + Interest + loss on sale of fixed assets

**Debt Service = Interest + Principal payments

*** Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities

**** Capital Employed = Total Shareholders equity (Other equity + Equity Share capital) - Deferred Tax assets

***** Time weighted average Investments = Number of days of investment / 365 days * Value of Investment



Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 44: Relationship with Struck Off Companies

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Struck Off Company	Nature of Transactions with Struck Off Company	March 31, 2025	Relationship with the Struck Off Company, if any, to be Disclosed	March 31, 2024	Relationship with the Struck Off Company, if any, to be Disclosed
Kothari Intergroup Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
M H T Investment Private Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
Nibr Metal Industries Private Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
Paxal Leasing Ltd	Shareholders	-	None	0	None
R. Sanghi Stock Brokers And Finance Private Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
Karni Securities Private Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
Roopak Trading And Investments Private Limited	Shareholders	-	None	0	None
Siddha Papers Private Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
The India Sugar Agencies Private Limited	Shareholders	0	None	0	None
Economic Gateway Consultants Private Limited	Vendor	0	None	1	None
Orion Innovations India Private Limited	Vendor	12	None	12	None

Note : Amount less than ₹ 1 Lakh shown as 0

Note 45: Other Statutory Information

- No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- The company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
- The Company has not traded, nor invested in any Crypto currency or virtual currency during the period ended March 31, 2025.
- During the period, the Company has not advanced or given any loan or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that Intermediary shall:
 - 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- (vi) During the period, the Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that Company shall:
- (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company has maintained daily back of up of books of accounts on servers physically located in India.
- (viii) The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the software. Further, the Company has preserved audit trail for prior years to the extent it was enabled.

Note 46: Subsequent to year end, the Company has declared a Second Interim dividend of ₹ 27/- per share aggregating to ₹ 73,436 Lakhs on May 21, 2025 for FY 2024-25 which will be paid on and from June 16, 2025.

Note 47: Exceptional Item in the previous year ended March 31, 2024 includes severance and related expenses of ₹ 1,950 Lakhs with respect to certain organisation structure changes.

Signature to Notes 1 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Colgate-Palmolive (India) Limited

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

M. S. Jacob

Whole-time Director &

Chief Financial Officer

(DIN : 07645510)

Prabha Narasimhan

Managing Director &

Chief Executive Officer

(DIN : 08822860)

per Pritesh Maheshwari

Partner

Membership Number - 118746

Surender Sharma

Whole-time Director - Legal

& Company Secretary

(F-8913)

(DIN : 02731373)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 21, 2025