



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Nova Agritech Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Nova Agritech Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 30th September, 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the cash flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("IND AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as on 30th September, 2023, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP

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 of the current period. 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. We have determined the matters described below as the Key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1. Trade Receivables And Trade Payables : Net Trade Receivables amounting to Rs. 11,615.14 lakhs Trade Payables amounting to Rs. 3,139.01 lakhs. Both Trade receivables & Trade Payables are recognized at their anticipated realized value, which is the Original invoice amount less estimated value of allowance. Both Trade receivables & Trade Payables are considered as key audit matters in the audit due to size of trade receivables & trade payables balance and the high level of management judgment used in determining the provision.	To obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, our principal audit procedures and procedures performed by component auditors, amongst others, include the following: • We obtained balance confirmations from both vendors and customers on sample basis; • We analyzed the aging of trade receivables & payables; and • We obtained a list of long outstanding receivables, Payables and assessed the recoverability of these through inquiry with management and by obtaining sufficient corroborative evidence to support the conclusions.
2. Valuation of inventory : The Net carrying value of the inventory is Rs. 5,045.90	To obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, our principal audit procedures and



Lakhs as on 30.09.2023 which is 25.70% of the total assets of the company. Valuation of Inventories is considered as key audit matter in the audit due to size of the Inventory and valuation of Inventory includes management judgment. According to financial statements and accounting principles inventories are measured at lower of cost or net realizable value. The company has specific procedure to identify the risk of obsolescence and measure the inventories at cost or net realizable value.	procedures performed by component auditors, amongst others, include the following: • We have obtained written confirmations of inventories held by the stores in-charge of different locations. • We have tested the effectiveness of controls present for inwards and issues for consumption. We have selected samples of current six months purchases present in closing stock and have verified there Goods Receipt Notes and subsequent payments made by the company.
--	---

We have employed analytical procedures such as reconciliation of quantities of opening stock, purchases, consumption and closing stock; comparison of current year gross profit ratio with the corresponding period; comparison of significant ratios relating to inventories with the similar ratios for other company in the same industry.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the yearly report, for example, Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information as stated above is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



Our opinion on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information as stated above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with Governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statement

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 Consolidated 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 accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated financial statements, the 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 the 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's



report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated 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 Consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2022 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including 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 Consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 30th September, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 30th September, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.11
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of the section 197 of 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, 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 Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.
- ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable laws or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts;
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The management has represented to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, 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.
- v. The management has represented to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whetherto the best of their 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
- vi. Based on the audit procedures performed by us, which has 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 (iv) and (v) contain any material mis-statement.



- vii. The company hasn't declared any Dividend for the current year.
- viii. The company has used "Tally" accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts.

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 008801S/S200060



P. Venkata Ratnam

Partner

M.no: 230675

UDIN: 23230675BGWGXH8258

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 26/12/2023.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Nova Agritech Limited ("the Company") as at 30th September, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated 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 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as on 30th September, 2023 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.



Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph (1) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

There are no Adverse or Qualification remarks in the Independent Auditors' Report of subsidiaries (Nova Agri Seeds Private Limited) to be indicated under Consolidated Independent Auditors' Report.

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 008801S/S200060



P Venkata Ratnam

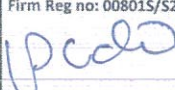
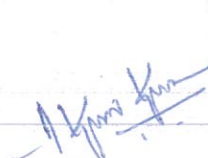
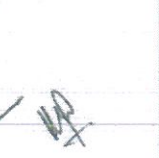
Partner

M.No: 230675

UDIN: 23230675BGWGXH8258

Place: Hyderabad

Date : 26/12/2023

PART I FORM OF BALANCE SHEET				
NOVA AGRI TECH LIMITED				
sy. No. 251/A/1, Singannaguda Village Mulugu Mandal siddipet Medak TG 502279 IN				
CIN: U0111TG2007PLC53901				
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th SEPTEMBER 2023				
(All amounts are in INR lakh except share data or unless otherwise specified)				
Particulars	Note No	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets				
1 Non-current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	1,477.15	1,557.64	1,682.42
(b) Good will	1	116.15	116.15	116.15
(c) Other Intangible assets	1	10.29	11.83	3.11
(d) Capital Work In Progress	1	73.17	63.00	5.04
(e) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	2	0.01	0.01	0.01
(ii) Other financial assets	3	31.19	31.35	72.98
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	494.16	457.31	417.50
Total Non-current Assets(A)		2,202.12	2,237.29	2,297.21
2 Current Assets				
(a) Inventories	5	5,045.90	4,172.10	3,679.60
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	6	11,615.14	10,567.63	9,298.58
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	131.60	335.18	164.21
(iii) Other financial assets	8	3.68	3.71	2.85
(c) Other Current Assets	9	638.82	762.41	587.32
Total Current Assets(B)		17,435.14	15,841.02	13,732.56
Total Assets(A+B)		19,637.25	18,078.33	16,029.77
Equity and Liabilities				
1 Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	1,254.05	1,254.05	1,254.05
(b) Other Equity	10	6,169.02	5,133.92	3,065.06
Total Equity(A)		7,423.08	6,387.97	4,319.11
2 Liabilities				
I. Non-current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	11	1,220.38	1,635.73	2,363.79
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	48.01	71.11	71.94
(b) Provisions	13	99.14	89.18	92.98
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)				
Total Non-current Liabilities (B)		1,367.53	1,796.02	2,528.71
II. Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	5,630.05	5,459.78	4,062.76
(ii) Trade payables				
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	1,524.24	682.01	1,816.24
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	15	1,614.77	2,045.59	1,431.90
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	630.97	595.29	706.26
(b) Other current liabilities	17	99.02	171.35	247.60
(c) Provisions	18	135.36	128.79	97.34
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	1,212.23	811.51	819.85
Total Current Liabilities (C)		10,846.64	9,894.34	9,181.95
Total Equity and Liabilities(A+B+C)		19,637.25	18,078.33	16,029.77
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the restated financial information.				
As per our report of even date attached For NSVR & Associates LLP., Chartered accountants Firm Reg no: 008015/S2000060		For and on behalf of Board of Directors Nova Agritech Limited		
  Venkata Ratnam P Partner M.NO : 230675 UDIN:23230675BGWGXH8258		 Kiran kumar A (Managing Director) DIN: 08143781		
		 Sreekanth Y Director (DIN: 07228577)		
		 Basant Kumar N (Director) (DIN: 08139510)		
Place: Hyderabad Date: 26/12/2023		 Srinivas Gunupudi (Chief Financial officer)		
		 Neha Soni (Company secretary)		

PART II FORM OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

NOVA AGRITECH LIMITED

sy. No. 251/A/1, Singannaguda Village Mulugu Mandal siddipet Medak TG 502279 IN

CIN: U01111TG2007PLC53901

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 2023

(All amounts are in INR lakh except share data or unless otherwise specified)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Income				
I	Revenue from operations	20a	10,321.60	21,055.54	18,556.77
II	Other Operating Income	20b	-	-	2.64
	Other income	21	2.74	37.82	1.68
III	Total Income (I+II)		10,324.34	21,093.35	18,561.09
IV	Expenses				
	Cost of Material Consumed	22	6,546.87	11,994.18	12,211.67
	Changes in inventories of finished goods	23	-626.70	139.84	-863.44
	Employee benefits expenses	24	1,226.80	2,730.80	2,647.30
	Finance costs	25	434.56	857.24	715.09
	Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	1	100.23	236.09	222.52
	Other expenses	26	1,239.46	2,318.84	1,783.50
	Total expenses(IV)		8,921.21	18,277.00	16,716.64
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations (I- IV)		1,403.14	2,816.36	1,844.44
VI	Exceptional Items				
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations (V-VI)				
VIII	Tax expense:				
	(1) Current tax		400.72	807.21	536.08
	(2) Deferred tax		-35.80	-39.81	-60.57
IX	Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations		1,038.22	2,048.95	1,368.93
X	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (after tax)				
XI	Other Comprehensive Income				
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		-4.16	19.90	7.20
	Tax impact on above items		1.05	-5.01	-1.81
B	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-3.11	14.89	5.39
XII	Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (IX+X+XI)		1,035.11	2,063.84	1,374.32
XIII	Earnings per equity share				
	(Nominal value per equity share of ₹ 2 each)				
	(1) Basic Earnings per Equity share		1.66	3.27	2.18
	(2) Diluted Earnings per Equity share		1.66	3.27	2.18

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the restated financial information.

As per our report of even date attached

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN : 008801S/S200060



Venkata Ratnam P

Partner

M.NO : 230675

UDIN:23230675BGWGXH8258

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 26/12/2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Nova Agritech Limited

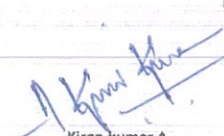
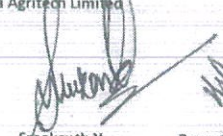
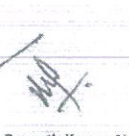
Kiran kumar A
(Managing Director)
DIN: 08243781

Sreekanth Y
Director
(DIN: 07228577)

Basant Kumar N
(Director)
(DIN: 08139510)

Srinivas Gunupudi
(Chief Financial officer)

Neha Soni
(Company secretary)

PART III FORM OF STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS			
NOVA AGRITECH LIMITED			
SY.No.251/A/1,SINGANNAGUDA VILLAGE MULUGU MANDAL SIDDIPET,MEDAK TG 502279 IN			
CIN: U01119TG2007PLC053901			
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 th SEPTEMBER 2023			
(All amounts are in INR lakh except share data or unless otherwise specified)			
Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before tax as per restated statement of profit and loss	1,403.14	2,816.36	1,844.43
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization expenses	100.23	236.09	222.52
Provision for expenses and expected credit loss	169.81	268.50	112.44
Finance costs	434.56	857.24	715.09
(profit)/loss on sale of Assets	-	(33.10)	
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,107.74	4,145.09	2,894.50
Adjustments for working capital changes in:			
(increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Trade receivables	(1,217.31)	(1,537.55)	(913.47)
Other financial assets	0.03	(0.36)	(0.50)
Inventories	(873.80)	(492.49)	(137.33)
Other current assets	123.58	(93.17)	11.47
Trade payables	411.41	(520.54)	(1384.74)
Other current liabilities	(72.33)	(76.25)	76.73
Non current provisions	9.96	(3.80)	21.31
Other financial liabilities	12.59	(111.80)	50.60
Current provisions	2.42	51.36	12.80
Changes in Working Capital	(1603.46)	(2784.59)	(2263.13)
Cash generated from operations	504.28	1,360.50	631.37
Income tax paid	0.00	(815.55)	(383.19)
Net cash flows generated (used in)/from operating activities (A)	504.28	544.94	248.18
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase/ Sales of Property, plant and equipment (Including CWIP) and Adv for Capital Goods	(28.36)	(352.22)	(405.62)
Sale proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	-	125.41	
Decrease/(Increase) in Capital Work-in Progress	-		
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Non current Loans & Advances	0.16	41.12	17.82
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities (B)	(28.20)	(185.70)	(387.81)
C. Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from/ (Repayment of) Non current Borrowings	(415.35)	(728.06)	528.58
Proceeds from/ (Repayment of) Other non current borrowings			(328.99)
Proceeds from Current Borrowings	11.59	1,429.71	739.86
Proceeds from/ (Repayment of) Current maturities	158.67	-32.69	47.93
Finance costs	(434.56)	(857.24)	(715.09)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (C)	(679.66)	(188.28)	272.28
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	(203.58)	170.97	132.66
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	335.18	164.21	31.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	131.60	335.18	164.21
	0.00	-0.00	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents include the following for Cash flow purpose			
Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Bank Balances	131.60	335.18	164.21
Less: Unclaim dividend			
Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Bank Balances	131.60	335.18	164.21
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the restated financial information.			
As per our report of even date attached			
For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP			
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS			
FRN : 008801S/S200060			
			
Venkata Ratnam P Partner M.NO : 230675 UDIN:23230675BGWGXH8258	For and on behalf of Board of Directors Nova Agritech Limited  Kiran kumar A (Managing Director) DIN: 08143781  Sreekanth Y (Director) (DIN: 07228577)  Basant Kumar N (Director) (DIN: 08139510)		
Place: Hyderabad Date: 26/12/2023	 Srinivas Gugupudi (Chief Financial officer)  Neha Soni (Company secretary)		

PART IV FORM OF STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

NOVA AGRITECH LIMITED

SY.No.251/A/1,SINGANNAGUDA VILLAGE MULUGU MANDAL SIDDIPET,MEDAK TG 502279 IN

CIN: U01119TG2007PLC053901

Statement Of Changes In Equity

(All Amounts are in lakhs Unless and otherwise Specified)

Particulars	Equity share capital		Other equity		
	No of Shares	Amount	Reserves and Surplus		Total
			Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	
As on 01-04-2021	1,25,40,548	1,254.05	1,640.80	48.13	1,688.93
Adjustment					
Adjusted balance as in 01-04-2021	1,25,40,548	1,254.05	1,640.80	48.13	1,688.93
Profit or loss for the year			1,368.93		1,368.93
Other comprehensive income				7.20	7.20
Total comprehensive income					1,376.12
Balance as on 31-03-2022	1,25,40,548	1,254.05	3,009.73	55.34	3,065.05
Adjustment					
Adjusted balance as in 01-04-2022	1,25,40,548	1,254.05	3,009.73	55.34	3,065.05
Profit or loss for the year			2,048.95		2,048.95
Other comprehensive income				19.90	19.90
Total comprehensive income					2,068.85
Balance as on 31-03-2023	1,25,40,548	1,254.05	5,058.68	75.24	5,133.91
Profit or loss for the six months ended			1038.22		1038.22
Other comprehensive income				-3.11	-3.11
Total comprehensive income					1035.11
Balance as on 30-09-2023	12540548.00	1254.05	6096.90	72.13	6169.02

For NSVR & ASSOCIATES LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN . 0088015/S200060

Venkata Ratnam P

Partner

M.NO : 230675

UDIN:23230675BGWGXH8258

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 26/12/2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nova Agritech Limited

Kiran kumar A

(Managing Director)

DIN: 08143781

Sreekanth Y

Director

(DIN: 07228577)

Basanth Kumar N

(Director)

(DIN: 08139510)

Srinivas Gunupudi

(Chief Financial officer)

Neha Soni

(Company secretary)

1. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Company Information

Nova Agritech Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 9th May, 2007 to carry on the business, the company is engaged in the business of Manufacturing and Marketing of wide range of plant nutrition and plant protection products agricultural, horticultural and home gardens.

Nova Agritech Limited is an agri-input manufacturer offering soil health management, crop nutrition and crop protection products focused on tech-based farmer driven solution approach, wherein we mainly offer ecologically sustainable and nutritionally balanced products based on our R&D. The Company manufactures, distributes and markets a wide range of product categories consisting of (a) soil health management products; (b) crop nutrition products; (c) bio stimulant products; (d) bio pesticide products (e) Integrated Pest Management (IPM) products; (f) new technologies

The company was initially incorporated with the name “Nova Agritech Private Limited ” and subsequently changed its name to “Nova Agritech Limited ” and converted into a public limited company .

1.2 Basis of Preparation of financial Statements

a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Nova Agritech Limited (the Company) (“NATL” or “the Company”) along with its subsidiaries (collectively termed as “group” or “the consolidated entities”) have been prepared and presented in accordance with and in compliance to all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) read along with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, and as amended from time to time together with the comparative period data as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2023.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective or elected for early adoption at the company’s reporting date 31 March 2023. These consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 September 2023 were approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on 26th December 2023.



b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- b) Employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognized as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and
- c) Long-term borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and
- d) Right-of-use the assets are recognized at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date. This amount is adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct costs, incurred, if any.

1.3 Scope of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 September, 2023.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.



- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Company, i.e., period ended on 30th September. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

- a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
- c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.



Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holder of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Recognise that distribution of shares of subsidiary to Group in Group's capacity as owners
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings, if required by other Ind ASs as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

Details of entities controlled by the company are as under:

Name of the enterprises	Country of Incorporation	Nature of business	Shareholding/Controlling interest
Nova Agri sciences private limited	India	Engaged in the business of Manufacturing and Marketing of wide range of plant protection products agricultural, horticultural and home gardens.	100%
Nova Agri seeds India Private Limited	India	Production of crop seeds	100%



2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.



When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

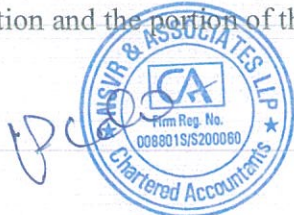
Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.



If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

2.2 Current and noncurrent classification

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

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1, presentation of financial statements.

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of noncurrent assets/ liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always disclosed as non-current.

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



2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Company. All the financial information presented in Indian rupees has presented in lakh.

2.4 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Ind AS financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value



measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations.

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

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date, the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.6 Property plant and equipment:

Recognition and Measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised as an asset if, and only if 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.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Items of property, plant and equipment (including capital-work-in progress) are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.



Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset i.e., freight, non-refundable duties and taxes applicable, and other expenses related to acquisition and installation.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

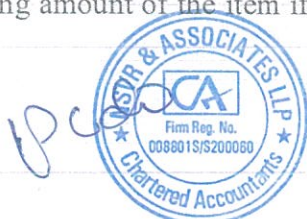
Depreciation on items of PPE is provided on written down value basis, computed on the basis of useful lives as mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on additions / disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from / up to the date on which asset is ready for use / disposed-off.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Type of Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computers And Data Processing Units	3 Years
Furniture and Fittings	10 Years
Motor Vehicles	8 Years
Plant & Machinery	8 Years
Buildings	30 Years
Electrical Installations and Equipment	10 Years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within



the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part will be derecognized. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost, otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date is disclosed as capital advances under other assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

2.7 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration transferred, together with the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of the Company's share of identifiable net assets acquired.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and any impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying value of the equity accounted investee.

Research and development expenses:

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure, capitalized if any, is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition.



2.8 Financial instruments

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

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met: (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and (ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met: (i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and (ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.



Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.



Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company uses “Expected Credit Loss” (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date);
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

The company follows simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and under the simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated

For other assets, the company uses 12-month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value i.e., loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

De-recognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no re-classification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a re-classification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies



the re-classification prospectively from the re-classification date, which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise of cash balance in hand, in current accounts with banks, and other short-term deposits. For this purpose, "short-term" means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of our cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories of all procured raw materials, spares and stores, consumables, supplies and loose tools are valued at the lower of cost (on FIFO basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of raw material and packing materials includes all charges in bringing the goods to their present location and condition, including non-creditable taxes and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads, non-creditable duties and taxes as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.



If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is performed each year at March 31.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflow of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

Reversal of Impairment of Assets

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.



2.12 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are received from the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market interest rates on government bonds are used. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the statement of profit and loss in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions for defined benefit obligation and plan assets are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise. When the benefits under a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognizes gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan obligation when the settlement occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.



Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Compensated absences

The Company's current policies permit certain categories of its employees to accumulate and carry forward a portion of their unutilised compensated absences and utilise them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof in accordance with the terms of such policies. The Company measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company incurs as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. Such measurement is based on actuarial valuation as at the reporting date carried out by a qualified actuary.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of profit and loss if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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 in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.



Reimbursement rights

Expected reimbursements for expenditures required to settle a provision are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when receipt of such reimbursements is virtually certain. Such reimbursements are recognised as a separate asset in the balance sheet, with a corresponding credit to the specific expense for which the provision has been made.

2.13 Revenue recognition:

Ind AS 115 recognizes revenue on transfer of the control of goods or services, either over a period of time or at a point in time, at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In order to align with Ind AS 115, the Accounting policy on revenue recognition was reviewed and revised.

The Company primarily earns revenue from from manufacture, distribute and market a wide range of product categories consisting of Manufacturing and Marketing of wide range of plant nutrition and plant protection products agricultural, horticultural and home gardens.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expect to receive in exchange for those services.

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which such services are rendered. At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgment to determine whether each service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Revenues in excess/short of invoicing are classified as assets/liabilities, as the case may be.

Refund liability:

The Company accounts for sales returns accrual by recording refund liability concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale. This liability is based on the Company's estimate of expected sales returns. The Company deals in various products and operates in various markets. Accordingly, the estimate of sales returns is determined primarily by the Company's



historical experience in the markets in which the Company operates. With respect to established products, the Company considers its historical experience of actual sales returns, levels of inventory in the distribution channel, estimated shelf life, any revision in the shelf life of the product, product discontinuances, price changes of competitive products, and the introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. With respect to new products introduced by the Company, such products have historically been either extensions of an existing line of product where the Company has historical experience or in therapeutic categories where established products exist and are sold either by the Company or the Company's competitors. At the time of recognising the refund liability the Company also recognises an asset, (i.e., the right to the returned goods) which is included in inventories for the products expected to be returned. The Company initially measures this asset at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. Along with re-measuring the refund liability at the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

2.14 Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Interest Income mainly comprises of interest on Margin money deposit with banks relating to bank guarantee and term deposits.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method (EIR).

Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transactions.

2.15 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Tax Expenses

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including



uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction). 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.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

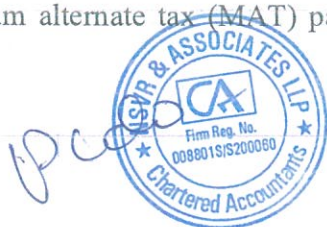
Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as



current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified year, i.e., the year for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

When the tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable. Otherwise, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of taxes paid. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

2.20 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit (considered in determination of basic earnings per share) after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share adjusted for the weighted average number of equity shares that would have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



2.16 Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 12.

2.17 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, the areas involving critical estimates or Judgment are:

Property, plant and equipment

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is derived on determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition of asset and is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of impairment loss on the financial and nonfinancial assets. The calculations of impairment loss are sensitive to underlying assumptions.

Tax provisions and contingencies

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of tax provisions and contingencies. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and MAT credit entitlements to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these losses and credit entitlements can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.



Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

2.18 New standards adopted by the company

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

This amendment is essentially clarification and had there is no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 16- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale



proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework

This amendment added an exception to the recognition principle of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in Ind AS 37 or Appendix C, Levies, of Ind AS 37, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

In accordance with the transitional provisions, the company applies the amendments prospectively, i.e., to business combinations occurring after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application).

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no transactions within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

2.19 New Accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 01, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its consolidated financial statements.



Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its consolidated financial statements.



Particular	Land	Building	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Electrical equipment	Total
Gross Block									
As at 31st March 2021	352.23	1,027.26	382.08	24.88		91.54	12.88	89.49	24.08
Additions during the year	164	2.18	26.33	5.3		57.47	3.72	31.12	19.46
Deductions during the year	-	-	-	5.99		-	-	-	0.44
As at 31st March 2022	516.23	1,029.44	408.41	24.19		149.01	16.6	120.61	43.1
Additions during the year	-	6.69	48.67	20.72		96.81	0.87	15.12	12.25
Deductions during the year	32.94	90.80	-	-		-	-	-	123.74
As at 31st March 2023	483.29	945.33	457.08	44.91		245.82	17.47	135.73	55.35
Additions during the six months	-	-	15.11	1.88		0.02	-	1.19	18.20
Deductions during the six months	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
As at 30th September 2023	483.29	945.33	472.19	46.79		245.85	17.47	136.92	55.35
Accumulated depreciation									
Up to 31st March, 2020		91.6	64.13	6.23		-3.57	5.57	24.17	2.57
For the year		84.15	66.61	4.9		27.45	3.1	22.59	4.26
On deductions		-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Up to 31st March 2021		175.75	130.74	11.12		23.88	8.68	46.76	6.83
For the year		82.29	81.18	5.08		12.82	2.71	32.41	4.94
On deductions		-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Upto 31st March 2022		258.04	211.92	16.21		36.71	11.39	79.17	11.77
For the year		75.21	72.12	4.81		36.06	2.74	31.30	11.33
On deductions		31.43	-	-		-	-	-	31.43
Upto 31st March 2023		301.82	284.04	21.02		72.77	14.13	110.47	23.10
For the year		31.80	26.45	4.00		23.13	0.52	7.93	4.86
On deductions		-	-	-		-	-	-	98.69
Upto 30th September 2023		333.62	310.49	25.01		95.90	14.66	118.40	27.96
Net Block									
As at 31st March 2021	352.23	851.51	251.34	13.75		67.66	4.2	42.74	17.25
As at 31st March 2022	516.23	771.40	190.95	13.97		112.30	4.79	41.44	31.33
As at 31st March 2023	483.29	643.51	173.04	23.89		173.05	3.33	25.26	32.25
As at 30th September 2023	483.29	611.71	161.70	21.77		149.95	2.81	18.52	27.39
									1,477.15



Capital work in progress

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening Balance	63.00	5.04	-
Add:- Additions during The Year	10.17	63.00	5.04
Less:- Capitalisations during the Year		5.04	-
Closing Balance	73.17	63.00	5.04

Capital Working In Progress as on 30 September 2023:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects In Progress	70.47	2.7			70.47

Capital Working In Progress as on 31 March 2023

	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects In Progress	63.00				63.00

Capital Working In Progress as on 31 March 2022

	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects In Progress	5.04				5.04

Goodwill

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening	116.15	116.15	116.15
Additions During The Year	-	-	-
Deductions During The Year			
Closing	116.15	116.15	116.15
Impairment			
Opening			
For The Year			
Closing			
Net Block	116.15	116.15	116.15

Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Opening	18.79	7.55	7.55
Additions During The Year		11.24	-
Deductions During The Year			
Closing	18.79	18.79	7.55
Amortization			
Opening	6.95	4.44	3.37
For The Year	1.54	2.51	1.07
Closing	8.49	6.95	4.44
Net Block	10.29	11.83	3.11



Note No 2**Non current investments****Unsecured, considered good**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Investments measured at FVTPL			
In Equity shares of other than subsidiary companys :-			
100 equity shares of Rs.10/- each in Agri Genome Resource India Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total of Investments measured at FVTPL	0.01	0.01	0.01

Foot notes :

Aggreate value of quoted investments and market value thereof

Aggreate value of unquoted investments

-	-
0.01	0.01

Note No 3**Other non - current financial assets****Unsecured, considered good**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security deposits with other agencies	25.82	25.82	26.33
Inter corporate deposits	155.00	155.16	196.28
	180.82	180.98	222.61
Less			
Allowance for doubtful advances	149.63	149.63	149.63
Total	31.19	31.35	72.98

Note No 4**Deferred tax assets (net)**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deffered tax asset	494.16	457.31	417.50
Deffered tax asset (net)	494.16	457.31	417.50

Note No 5**Inventories****Unsecured, considered good**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Raw material	1,282.23	1,171.34	795.00
Finished goods	2,884.12	2,257.42	2,397.26
Packing material	879.54	743.33	487.34
Total	5,045.90	4,172.10	3,679.60



Note No 6

Trade receivables

Particulars	As at September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables considered good- unsecured	12,896.46	11,690.41	10,467.94
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-1,281.32	-1,122.78	-1,169.37
Total	11,615.14	10,567.63	9,298.58

Ageing schedules

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the six months ended 30 September 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more thn 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables -considered Good	7,857.10	3,387.35	742.12	441.89	-	12,428.46
Undisputed Trade Receivables -considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	468.00	468.00
Disputed Trade Receivables -considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-1,281.32
Total trade receiavbles Current	7,857.10	3,387.35	742.12	441.89	468.00	11,615.14

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more thn 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables -considered Good	6,777.69	3,512.94	560.43	181.77	-	11,032.84
Undisputed Trade Receivables -considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	657.57	657.57
Disputed Trade Receivables -considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-1,122.78
Total trade receiavbles Current	6,777.69	3,512.94	560.43	181.77	657.57	10,567.64

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more thn 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables -considered Good	5,588.43	3,508.82	406.09	172.75	-	9,676.08
Undisputed Trade Receivables -considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	791.86	791.86
Disputed Trade Receivables -considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-1,169.37
Total trade receiavbles Current	5,588.43	3,508.82	406.09	172.75	791.86	9,298.58

Loss allowance on debtors

Particulars	As at September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening balance	1,122.78	1,169.37	1,056.93
Current year	169.81	268.50	112.44
Bad debts written off	11.27	315.09	-
Closing balance	1,281.32	1,122.78	1,169.37



Note No 7**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

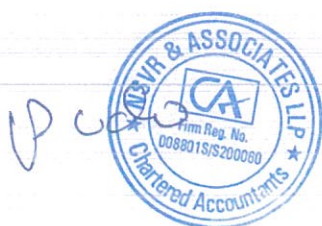
Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash on hand			
Cash	130.62	107.15	64.94
Balance with banks			
Current account	0.98	228.03	99.27
Total	131.60	335.18	164.21

Note No 8**Loans****Unsecured, considered good**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security and Other Deposits	3.68	3.71	2.85
Total	3.68	3.71	2.85

Note No 9**Other current assets****Unsecured, considered good**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with revenue authorities	111.87	76.16	345.50
Other advances	241.00	228.86	144.38
Advance to capital goods	179.36	179.36	97.44
Advance to material suppliers	106.60	278.03	-
Total	638.82	762.41	587.32



Note No. 10
Share Capital

Particulars	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Share Capital:						
Authorised share capital:						
10,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each.	10,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	20,00,00,000		
2,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each.					2,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
	10,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,00,000

ISSUED , SUBSCRIBED & FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL

6,27,02,740 Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each,	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480		
25,00,000 Equity shares of Rs.2/-each	25,00,000	50,00,000	25,00,000	50,00,000		
Less : Treasury shares	(25,00,000)	(50,00,000)	(25,00,000)	(50,00,000)		
1,25,40,548 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each,					1,25,40,548	12,54,05,480
Total	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480	1,25,40,548	12,54,05,480

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding as at beginning and the end of the financial year

	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,25,40,548	12,54,05,480	1,25,40,548	12,54,05,480	1,25,40,548	12,54,05,480
Add : On split of shares	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480		
Add: Shares issued during the Year	25,00,000	50,00,000	25,00,000	50,00,000	-	-
Less : Treasury shares	(25,00,000)	(50,00,000)	(25,00,000)	(50,00,000)		
*Balance as at the end of the year	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480	6,27,02,740	12,54,05,480	1,25,40,548	12,54,05,480

Details of Shareholders Holding more then 5% of shares in the company

	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22	
	No of shares	% of holding in the class	No of shares	% of holding in the class	No of shares	% of holding in the class
Equity Shares:						
Name of the Share Holder						
Yeluri Sambasiva Rao (HUF)	-	-	-	-	5,04,000	4.02
Malathi Sripurapu	84,21,620	13.43	84,21,620	13.43	16,84,324	13.43
Yeluri Family Trust	3,11,34,360	49.65	3,11,34,360	49.65	-	-
Y Sambasiva Rao	-	-	-	-	57,22,872	45.63
Suraksha Agri Retail (India) Private Limited	1,53,88,140	24.54	1,53,88,140	24.54	30,77,628	24.54
NV subba rao	77,58,620	12.37	77,58,620	12.37	15,51,724	12.37
	6,27,02,740	100	6,27,02,740	100	1,25,40,548	100

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Name of the Promoter	As at		As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
1.Promoters						
Suraksha Agri Retail (India) Private Limited	1,53,88,040	24.54	1,53,88,040	24.54	30,77,608	24.54
Kiran Kumar Atukuri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeluri Family Trust	3,11,34,360	49.65	3,11,34,360	49.65	62,26,872	49.65
Malathi Sripurapu	84,21,620	13.43	84,21,620	13.43	16,84,324	13.43
	5,49,44,020	87.63	5,49,44,020	87.63	1,09,88,804	87.63

a. Rights Attached to Equity Shares:

The company has only one class of Equity shares having a par value of Rs. 2/- each . The shareholders have equal rights per share interms of dividend, voting & Assets of the company.

*Pursuant to a resolution of our Board dated January 18, 2023 and Shareholders' resolution dated February 11, 2023, wherein each Equity Share of our Company of face value of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up, was sub-divided into five Equity Shares of our Company of face value of Rs. 2 each and accordingly, 1,30,40,548 equity shares of our Company of face value of Rs. 10 each were sub-divided into 6,52,02,740 Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 2 each .

**25,00,000 Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 2 each held by the Nova Agritech Limited Employee Welfare Trust pursuant to employee stock option plan are treated as treasury share till the time of exercise of options of employees in accordance with Ind As 102. These treasury shares are not considered in the paid up capital and also not considered in the calculation of EPS.

b. In the period of last five years immediately preceding to 30 September 2023
Nil



Note No 11
Non current borrowings

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Secured Loans</u>			
Vehicle loans from banks	116.43	116.75	41.39
Term loan from banks	359.03	505.07	584.11
GELC Loan		-	110.25
	475.46	621.82	735.76
<u>Unsecured Loans</u>			
Term loan from Shriram city union finance limited	308.77	535.97	654.20
Vehicle loans	13.68	15.93	27.69
From Directors and Related Parties	422.48	462.02	944.61
Term Loan from India Infoline Limited		-	1.52
Inter corporate Deposits	-	-	-
Total	1,220.38	1,635.73	2,363.79



S.No	Bank	Amount	ROI	Repayment Schedule	Security	Amount outstanding
1	Union Bank of India	Rs. 105 Lakhs	7.50% p.a	Repayable in 36 monthly equal installments of Rs 3,26,616	EM of factory land and buildings/sheds	61.79
2	ICICI Bank		7.50 p.a	Repayable in 60 equal installments of Rs 70293	Exclusive first charge on the entire fixed assets of the company by way of Hypothecation of moveable assets/ machineries proposed to be purchased	20.33
3	Union bank of India	Rs. 35 Lakhs	7.5% p.a	Repayable in 36 equal installments of Rs 3,23,250	EM of factory land and buildings/sheds	53.00
4	Indus Bank	Rs. 15.60 Lakhs	9.05 p.a	Repayable in 65 monthly equal installments of Rs.32853/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Vehicle purchased amounting to Rs. 21.90 lakhs	0.69
5	Indus Bank	Rs. 7.70 Lakhs	9.26% p.a	Repayable in 65 monthly equal installments of Rs.16294/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Vehicle purchased amounting to Rs. 9.05 lakhs	0.34
6	Corporation Bank	Rs. 80 Lakhs	11.05% p.a	Repayable in 84 monthly equal installments of Rs.132400/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Vehicle purchased amounting to Rs. 99.39 lakhs	8.99
7	Corporatio UGELC	Rs. 240 Lakhs	7.5 %p.a	Repayable in 60 monthly equal installments of Rs.666666/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Factory building being constructed at a cost of Rs. 385. 82 lakhs & Land amounting to Rs. 69.96 lakhs	240.00
8	Corporation Bank	Rs. 480 Lakhs	7.5% p.a	Repayable in 48 monthly equal installments of Rs.1493100/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Factory building being constructed at a cost of Rs. 385. 82 lakhs & Land amounting to Rs. 69.96 lakhs	282.50
9	Union Bank of India	Rs. 16 Lakhs	7.3 % p.a	Repayable in 84monthly equal installments of Rs.24383/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Vehicle purchased amounting to Rs. 9.05 lakhs	12.77
10	Union Bank of India - Vehicle loan	Rs. 16 Lakhs	7.3 % p.a	Repayable in 84 monthly equal installments of Rs.24383/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Vehicle purchased amounting to Rs. 9.05 lakhs	12.77
11	Shri Ram City	Rs. 1000 Lakhs	17.5% p.a	Repayable in 60 monthly equal installments of Rs.3041667/- each	Secured by hypothecation of Factory building being constructed at a cost of Rs. 385. 82 lakhs & Land amounting to Rs. 69.96 lakhs	554.23
12	Union Bank of India	Rs. 49 Lakhs	7.60% p.a	Repayable in 84 monthly equal installments of	Secured by hypothecation of factory building	42.71
13	UBI bank Tractor	Rs. 8.20 Lakhs	11.15% p.a	Repayable in 37 Installments	Secured by hypothecation of factory building	7.29
14	UBI Volva	Rs. 50 Lakhs	8.35% p.a	Repayable in 84 monthly equal installments of	Secured by hypothecation of factory building	44.95
15	UBI kia vehicle loan	Rs. 15.50 Lakhs	8.45% p.a	Repayable in 84 monthly installments of Rs 24,507/- each	Secured by hypothecation	14.26



Note No 12**Other non-current financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Security Deposits	48.01	71.11	71.94
Total	48.01	71.11	71.94

Note No 14**Current borrowings**

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured Loan			
From Corporation Bank	4,971.95	4,960.33	3,564.46
Current maturities	558.73	400.06	432.74
Unsecured Loan			
Credit cards	99.37	99.39	65.56
Total	5,630.05	5,459.78	4,062.76

S.No	Bank	Amount	Date	Security	Amount O/s(lakhs)
1	Corporation Bank Feb 2023	Rs. 3000 lakhs	13th	Secured by Hypothecation of Stock, Trade receivables & all other current assets of the company	2,994.27
2	Corporation Bank Nov 2023	Rs. 2000 lakhs	15th	Secured by Hypothecation of Stock, Trade receivables & all other current assets of the company	1,977.68
3	ICICI Bank Nov 2019	Rs. 100 Lakhs	11th		99.37



Note No 13
Non current provisions

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Provision for gratuity	99.14	89.18	92.98
Total	99.14	89.18	92.98

Note No 15
Trade payables

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Suppliers of goods	3,139.01	2,727.61	3,248.14
Total	3,139.01	2,727.61	3,248.14

Trade payables ageing

Trade payables ageing for the half year ended 30 September 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
(i) MSME	1,524.24	-	-	-	1,524.24
(ii) Others	1,551.19	63.59	-	-	1,614.77
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,075.43	63.59	-	-	3,139.01

Trade payables ageing for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
(i) MSME	682.01	-	-	-	682.01
(ii) Others	2,002.76	42.84	-	-	2,045.59
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,684.77	42.84	-	-	2,727.61

Trade payables ageing for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
(i) MSME	1,816.25	-	-	-	1,816.24
(ii) Others	1,379.48	10.88	41.54	-	1,431.90
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,195.72	10.88	41.54	-	3,248.14



Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The information as required to be disclosed Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (Act) is as given below and the information mentioned in Balance Sheet. Trade Payables dues to Micro and Small Enterprises, has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company and relied on by the auditors:

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023	For the year ended 31 st March, 2022	For the year ended 31 st March, 2021
The amounts remain unpaid to micro and small supplies at the end of the year :-				
- Principal		682.01	1,816.24	2,555.55
- Interest				
The amount of interest paid by the buyer on terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year ; and	-	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-	-	-

Note No 16

Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Expenses payable	630.97	595.29	706.26	655.66
Total	630.97	595.29	706.26	655.66

Note No 17

Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Statutory Dues Payables	99.02	171.35	247.60	178.05
Total	99.02	171.35	247.60	178.05

Note No 18

Current provisions

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for gratuity	14.30	12.88	4.56	4.25
Provision for sales returns	121.06	115.91	92.78	80.29
Total	135.36	128.79	97.34	84.54

Note No 19

Current tax liability

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current tax liability (net)	1,212.23	811.51	819.85	666.96
Total	1,212.23	811.51	819.85	666.96



Note No 24**Employee benefit expenses**

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries and Wages	1,153	2,550.49	2,449.48
Contribution to provident and other funds	53		
		138.50	118.10
Staff welfare expenses	20.76	41.81	79.73
Total	1,226.80	2,730.80	2,647.30

Note No.25**Finance costs**

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest On CC	292.10	453.75	342.56
Interest On Term Loans	134.78		
		360.19	345.88
Other borrowing costs	7.68	43.30	26.65
Total	434.56	857.24	715.09

Note No.25**Depreciation and amortization expenses**

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	100.23	236.09	222.52
Total	100.23	236.09	222.52

Note No.26**Other expenses**

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	For the Year ended March 31, 2022
Power & Fuel	22.12	38.43	23.98
Rental Expense	2.32	5.49	5.54
Repairs & Maintenance(Others)	25.99	92.77	49.62
Research & Development Expenses	36.24	65.67	49.93
Travelling Expenses	243.49	462.23	418.56
Transport Charges	411.84	683.91	611.82
Office Maintenance	8.04	41.18	18.52
Marketing Expenses	86.00	131.01	92.60
Subscriptions & Renewals	0.80	9.52	1.67
Bank Charges	1.29	22.90	5.89
Insurance Expenses	29.88	62.92	60.23
Rates & Taxes	12.25	33.70	48.68
Consultancy Charges	32.58	117.16	69.29
Audit Fees	7.00	13.11	8.55
Loading & Unloading Expenses	6.69	19.40	18.72
Allowance for doubtful debts	169.81	268.50	112.44
Postage & Courier Charges	0.71	2.87	11.24
Printing & Stationary Expenses	7.67	12.45	20.64
Electricity	15.15	26.37	23.63
Telephone Expenses	16.85	37.40	42.55
General office expenses	33.77	29.18	79.83
CSR expenses	15.95	21.65	9.55
Loss on foreign exchange	53.03	121.04	
	1,239.46	2,318.84	1,783.50



30. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the six months ended 30 September 2023

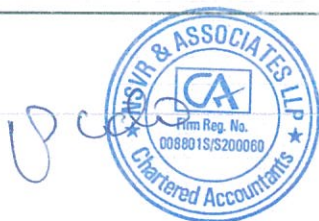
Particulars	Current Borrowings	Non-current Borrowings
As at 31 March 2023	5,059.73	2,035.79
Borrowings made during the six months	11.59	
Borrowings repaid during the six months		256.68
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		
Recognition of right of use liability during the year		
Payment of lease liability		
Borrowings made during the year		
As at 30 September 2023	5,071.32	1779.11

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Current Borrowings	Non-current Borrowings
As at 1 April 2022	3,630.02	2,796.52
Borrowings made during the year	1,429.71	-
Borrowings repaid during the year	-	760.73
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
Recognition of right of use liability during the year	-	-
Payment of lease liability	-	-
Borrowings made during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	5,059.73	2,035.79

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current Borrowings	Non-current Borrowings
As at 1 April 2021	2,890.16	2,220.04
Borrowings made during the year	739.86	576.49
Borrowings repaid during the year	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
Recognition of right of use liability during the year	-	-
Payment of lease liability	-	-
Borrowings made during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	3,630.02	2,796.52



31. Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
a) Audit fees	6.00	11.11	6.55
b) Other charges			
Tax Audit	1.00	2.00	2.00
Certification fee			
TOTAL	7.00	13.11	8.55

32. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders	1,038.22	2,048.95	1,368.94
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – Basic	627.03	627.03	627.03
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – Diluted	627.03	627.03	627.03
Earnings per share of par value ` 2/- -Basic (°)	1.66	3.27	2.18
Earnings per share of par value ` 2/- – Diluted (°)	1.66	3.27	2.18

*Pursuant to a resolution of our Board dated January 18, 2023 and Shareholders' resolution dated February 11, 2023, wherein each Equity Share of our Company of face value of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, was sub-divided into five Equity Shares of our Company of face value of ₹ 2 each and accordingly, 1,30,40,548 equity shares of our Company of face value of ₹ 10 each were sub-divided into 6,52,02,740 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each.

**25,00,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each held by the Nova Agritech Limited Employee Welfare Trust pursuant to employee stock option plan are treated as treasury share till the time of exercise of options of employees in accordance with Ind As 102. These treasury are not considered in the paid up capital and also not considered in the calculation of EPS.



In a Capitalisation or bonus issue or a share split, the number of ordinary shares outstanding is increased without an increase in resources. The number of ordinary shares outstanding before the event is adjusted for the proportionate change in the number of ordinary shares outstanding as if the event had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

33. Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the six month and years ended 30 September 2023, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are:

Amount recognised in statement of profit & loss

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current income tax:			
Current income tax charge	400.72	807.21	536.08
Deferred Tax:			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(35.80)	(39.81)	(60.57)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	364.92	767.41	475.51

Other comprehensive income section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(4.16)	19.90	7.20
Tax charged to OCI	1.05	(5.01)	(1.81)



Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 30 September 2023, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 and

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Accounting profit before income tax	1,403.14	2,816.36	1,844.45
Accounting profit before income tax			
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17%	353.17	708.88	464.25
Tax effect of deductible expenses for tax purposes:			
Depreciation allowable under income tax act	25.89	56.91	49.5
Others	2.85	0.78	5.16
At the applicable tax rate of 25.17%	28.74	57.69	54.66
Tax effect of Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:			
Depreciation debited to profit & Loss	26.03	60.09	56.01
CSR Expenses	6.05	5.45	2.4
Gratuity	1.82	6.14	5.44
On account of consolidation	6.58	44.60	2.07
At the applicable tax rate of 25.17%	40.49	116.29	65.92
Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	364.92	767.41	475.51
	364.92	767.41	475.51
Effective income tax rate	26.01%	27.25%	25.78%



During the period the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Employers Contribution to Provident fund	35.68	82.54	79.78
Employers Contribution to Employee state insurance	4.02	11.15	11.30
Total	39.70	93.69	91.08

The components of gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the years ended 30 September 2023, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 consist of the following.

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Current service cost	9.44	19.47	14.76
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	3.83	7.07	5.5
Expected Return on plan Assets	-	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in statement of profit or loss - (A)	13.27	26.54	20.27
Actuarial (gain) / loss on plan obligations	4.16	(19.91)	(7.20)
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income - (B)	4.16	(19.91)	(7.20)
Total (A+B)	17.42	6.63	13.07

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	113.44	102.06	97.54
Less: Fair value of plan assets			
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	113.44	102.06	97.54
Current portion of the above	14.30	12.88	4.56
Non-current portion of the above	99.14	89.18	92.98

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation is as follows



Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	102.06	97.54	75.92
Benefits Paid	(6.04)	(2.11)	-
Expenses Recognised in statement of Profit & Loss	13.27	26.54	20.27
Current service cost	9.44	19.47	14.76
Interest on defined obligations	3.83	7.07	5.50
Expenses Recognised in statement of OCI	4.16	(19.91)	(7.20)
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to experience changes	4.16	(19.91)	(7.20)
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	113.44	102.06	97.54

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations in accounting for the Gratuity Plan are as follows.

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest/discount rate	7.50%	7.50%	7.25%
Rate of increase in compensation	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Expected Average Remaining Service	20.20	20.80	22.00



35. Related party disclosure

List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Parties
Independent Directors of the Group	Ramesh babu nemani (w.e.f 23rd March 2022) Swapna kandula (w.e.f 19th March 2020) Kiran kumar adapa (w.e.f 17th March 2021) Adabala Seshagiri Rao (w.e.f 25th October 2022)
Directors of the Group	Malathi Siripurapu (w.e.f 17th March 2021) Sreekanth Yenigalla (w.e.f 6th December 2017) Nadella Basanth Kumar (w.e.f. 26th May 2018) Kiran kumar Atukuri (w.e.f 8th September 2018) Rajesh Cherukuri (w.e.f 2nd January 2023)
Key Managerial Persons	Malathi S Sreekanth Yenigalla Kiran Kumar Atukuri Basanth Kumar Nadella Neha Soni (Company Secretary) (w.e.f 22nd October 2020) Bhargavi Kandula (CFO) (Resigned on 16th Dec 2022) Gunupudi Kamoji Srinivas (CFO)(w.e.f 03rd January 2023)
Enterprises having significant influence over the company	Suraksha Agri Retails (India) Private Limited. Nova FertiCare Private limited. Nova Dairy Tech India Private limited. Nova Health sciences Private Limited. Agri Genome Resources India private limited. AIC Nova Foundation for Agricultural Innovation and research



Transactions with related parties:

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023	For the year ended 31 st March, 2022
Managerial Remuneration to KMP*			
Short Term employee benefits:-			
Malathi siripurapu	135.91	271.82	271.82
Sreekanth yenigalla	26.58	53.16	49.5
Kiran kumar atukuri	26.78	53.56	49.8
Basanth kumar Nadella	16.56	33.11	30.83
Neha soni	6.00	6.00	6.00
Bhargavi kandula	-	11.52	13.78
Gunupudi kamoji Srinivas	12.00	5.48	
Total	223.83	434.66	421.73
Advances taken by the group			
O/s balance of loan taken by the group:-			
Malathi S	228.75	295.59	592.39
Sreekanth yenigalla	2.22	2.21	14.34
Kiran kumar atukuri	182.85	154.85	284.01
Basanth kumar Nadella	8.66	9.37	54.87
Total	422.48	462.02	944.61
Purchases and Sales to Other Related Parties:-			
Sales to Suraksha Agri Retails India Pvt Limited	-	-	104.79

Transactions with subsidiaries :

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year months ended 31 st March, 2023	For the year months ended 31 st March, 2022
Nova Agri Sciences Private Limited			
Sales to subsidiary	763.19	268.80	2,451.74
Purchases from subsidiary	979.72	1,219.77	1,155.39
Receivable from subsidiary	-	-	
Payables to subsidiary	893.91	684.82	1,910.36
Investment in subsidiary	180.00	180.00	180.00
Income from lease to subsidiary	4.80	4.00	-
Nova Agri Seeds India Private Limited			
Investment in subsidiary	5.00	5.00	5.00



36. Financial instruments and fair values

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

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments as of 30 September 2023, 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 were as follows.

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023		As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets						
Investments	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Loans	34.86	34.86	35.06	35.06	72.98	72.98
Cash and cash equivalents including the other bank balances	131.60	131.60	335.18	335.18	9,298.58	9,298.58
Trade and other receivables	11,615.14	11,615.14	10,567.63	10,567.63	164.21	164.21
Total	11,781.61	11,781.61	10,937.88	10,937.88	9,535.77	9,535.77
Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	3,139.01	3,139.01	2,727.61	2,727.61	3,248.14	3,248.14
Non-current borrowings	1,220.38	1,220.38	1,635.73	1,635.73	2,363.79	2,363.79
Current borrowings	5,630.05	5,630.05	5,459.78	5,459.78	4,062.76	4,062.76
Other financial liabilities	630.97	630.97	595.29	595.29	706.26	706.26
Total	10,620.41	10,620.41	10,418.42	10,418.42	10,380.95	10,380.95



There has been no transfers between levels during the year. The management has assessed that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed, reasonably approximate their fair values because these instruments have short-term maturities.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, security deposits.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument that will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk i.e. interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, derivatives financial instruments and trade payables.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, without considering impact of derivatives not designated as hedges, as follows.



Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
30-09-2023		
INR	100.00	(64.28)
INR	(100.00)	64.28
31-03-2023		
INR	100.00	(66.34)
INR	(100.00)	66.34
31-03-2022		
INR	100.00	(54.82)
INR	(100.00)	54.82

ii. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency borrowings and trade payables. The summary of derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure is as below.

Un-hedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date (all amounts are payable in US dollars stated at Indian rupee in lakhs)

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant and without considering impact of derivatives not designated as hedges.

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Imports	1,734.20	3,339.93	3,498.57
Total	1,734.20	3,339.93	3,498.57



Sensitivity			
Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Impact on standalone profit or loss			
Sensitivity			
1% Increase in FCER	(17.34)	(33.40)	(34.98)
1% Decrease in FCER	17.34	33.40	34.98

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant and without considering impact of derivatives not designated as hedges.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments if a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises majorly from trade and other receivables. Other financial assets like security deposits and bank deposits are mostly with government authorities and scheduled banks and hence, the Company does not expect any credit risk with respect to these financial assets.

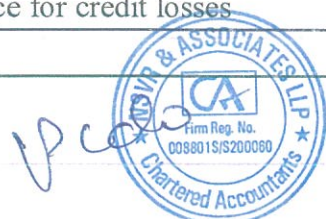
Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Details of financial assets – not due, past due and impaired

None of the Company's cash equivalents, including term deposits with banks, were past due or impaired as of 30 September 2023. The Company's credit period for trade and other receivables payable by its customers generally ranges from 30-90 days.

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Neither past due nor impaired			
Past due but not impaired			
Less than 365 days	11,244.45	10,290.63	9,097.25
More than 365 days	1,652.01	1,399.78	1,370.69
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(1,281.32)	(1,122.78)	(1,169.37)
Total	11,615.14	10,567.63	9,298.57



Reconciliation of impairment of trade receivables and other assets

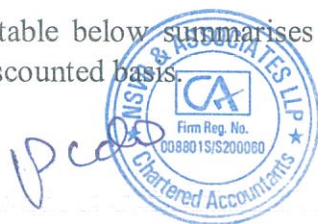
Impairment of Trade receivable

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,122.78	1,169.37	1,056.93
Add: Provision made during the year	169.81	268.5	112.44
Less: Reversal of earlier years provisions	-	-	-
Less: Bad debts written off from earlier years provisions	11.27	315.09	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,281.32	1,122.78	1,169.37

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium/long term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities on undiscounted basis.



Maturities	On demand	Upto 1 year	1-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Total
<u>30-09-2023</u>					
Non-current borrowings			1,268.39		1,268.29
Current borrowings		5,071.32			5,071.32
Trade payables		3,075.43	63.59		3,139.01
Other current liabilities		99.02			99.02
Other financial liabilities		630.97			630.97
		8,940.32	1,331.98		10,208.71
<u>31-03-2023</u>					
Non-current borrowings			1,706.84		1,706.84
Current borrowings		5,059.73			5,059.73
Trade payables		2,684.77	42.84		2,727.61
Other current liabilities		171.35			171.35
Other financial liabilities		595.29			595.29
		8511.14	1749.68		10260.82
<u>31-03-2022</u>					
Non-current borrowings			2,363.8		2,363.79
Current borrowings		4,062.76			4,062.76
Trade payables		3,195.72	52.42		3,248.14
Other current liabilities		247.6			247.60
Other financial liabilities		706.26	71.94		778.20
		8212.34	2488.16		10700.5



37. Details of CSR expenditure

As required by Section 135 read with Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013, corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure required to be spent by the Company during the year, computed at 2% of its average net profit before tax for the immediately preceding three financial years.

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	15.95	18.54	9.55
ii) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	-	-	-
iii) Total CSR obligation for the financial year	15.95	18.54	9.55
iv) Amount of expenditure incurred			
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	15.95	21.65	9.55
v) Shortfall/ (Pre spent) at the end of the year ((iii)-(iv))*	-	(3.11)	-
vi) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-	-
vii) Reason for shortfall	-	-	-
viii) Nature of CSR activities	Eradicating hungry, poverty and malnutrition and Promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation		
ix) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	N.A	N.A	N.A
x) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision	N.A	N.A	N.A

38. Other statutory information

1. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
2. The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.
3. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
4. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.



5. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
6. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
7. The Company has not entered in to any 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).
8. The Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
9. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
10. No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year.
11. The Company have borrowings from banks or financial institutions against security of its current assets.
12. The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.



39. Ratio analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	30-09-2023	31-03-2023	31-03-2022	Variance (in %)	Reason
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.61	1.60	1.50	6.67	
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.92	1.11	1.49	(25.50)	1
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service	Debt service	1.88	2.44	2.1	16.19	
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.15	0.38	0.38	-	
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	2.24	5.36	5.14	4.28	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	0.93	2.12	2.09	1.44	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.32	4.23	2.91	45.36	2
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working capital	1.57	3.54	4.09	(13.45)	
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	0.14	0.13	0.10	30.0	3
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.13	0.27	0.24	13.52	

The ratio comparison are between 31-03-2023 and 30-09-2023

1. Increase in reserves and surplus ,has resulted in decrease in the Debt -Equity ratio.
2. Decrease in average trade payables contribute to the increase.
3. Improve in the profit has resulted in increase in the return on equity



40. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Gross Debt (Long term and short term borrowings including current maturities)	6,850.43	7,095.52	6,426.55
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(131.60)	(335.18)	(164.21)
Net debt (A)	6,718.83	6,760.34	6,262.34
Total equity (B)	7423.08	6,387.97	4,319.13
Capital and net debt Gearing Ratio	0.91	1.06	1.45

Debt Equity ratio

Particulars	As at 30 September 2023	As at 31 march 2023	As at 31 march 2022
Total Debt	6,850.43	7,095.52	6,426.55
Total Equity	7,423.08	6,387.97	4,319.13
Debt Equity ratio	0.92	1.11	1.49



	2023		
Corporate Guarantees	800	800	800
Capital Commitments:			
i)Contract to be executed (net of advance)	251.26	251.26	300
ii)Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	19.63	19.63	19.63
Total	1070.89	1070.89	1119.63

*The Company vide its 0042 Board meeting had approved for purchase of land in Karnataka of 10 acre at Kadechur Industrial Area, Yadagir district, dated on 02-12-2021. Accordingly, as at 31st March 2023 the company had paid an advance amounting to Rs.123.74 lakhs towards purchase of 33% out of total consideration payable of rs. 375.00 lakhs accordingly as at 30th September 2023, balance of Rs. 251.26 lakhs is disclosed as commitment.

41. Research expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss account

Particulars	For the six months ended 30 September 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Others	36.24	65.67	49.93
Total	36.24	65.67	49.93

42. Previous period/year figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

For NSVR & Associates LLP,
Chartered Accountants

Firm Regd.No. 008801SS2000060

Venkata Ratnam P
Partner

M.NO: 230675

UDIN:

23230675BGWGXH8258



On behalf of Board of Directors
For Nova Agri tech Limited

Kiran Kumar A
Managing Director
DIN: 08143781

Sreekanth Y
Director
DIN: 07228577

Basanth Kumar N
Director
DIN: 08139510

Place: Hyderabad

Date:26-12-2023

Seemiyas Gunupudi
Chief Financial officer

Neha Soni
Company Secretary